The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2673. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.—WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

[Advertisement.]

DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY, AND FEVER AND AGUE, ALSO FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.

Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession in the above complaints, and is the only Gin in this country which has the indorsement of the medical faculty. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and sold by all druggists, grocers, fruit stores and country merchants. Look out for counterfeits and imitations; the whole country is flooded with them.

[Advertisement.]

Spring Business suits, from $7 50 to 18.
Black Dress Suits, from $12 to $25.
Black Frock Coats, from $4 50 to $16.
Business Coats, from $3 to $10.
Cassimere Pants, from $2 to $6.
Vests of all styles and materials, from $1 50 to $4.
Geo. A. Hunter & Co., Mammoth Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery, between Houston and Bleecker streets.

[Advertisement.]

Barnum's Museum.—They could not keep up such crowded rooms here were it not for superior attractions; and what could be superior to the "Lady of Lyons," this afternoon—"Jeanie Deans" this evening, the famous "What Is It," exhibited to wonder-stricken spectators every few minutes, the learned seal, the baby anacondas, the sea-lions? These are the combinations which attract a crowd!

[Advertisement.]

Housekeepers will find every description of English medallion, velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpeting; rugs, mats, matting, floor oil-cloths, druggets, table and piano covers, window shades, etc., at greatly reduced prices. Be particular and go to Hiram Anderson's, No. 99 Bowery, sign of the large Golden Eagle.

[Advertisement.]

Knox.—We own one of Knox's Spring hats. We pronounce it a most proper and becoming article, low in price, excellent in quality, and in every respect worthy the reputation of this skillful artisan. Those who are not yet supplied with a hat suitable to the season, can be accommodated by calling upon Knox, at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—Ladies whose sensitive delicacy restrains them from confiding to friend or physician, will find relief from the use of these medicines. Their direct action on the functions, specific operation on female complaints, and the absence of mineral ingredients, highly recommend them.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Gas! Gas!—New Gas Fixtures for the Spring trade, superior to any ever offered before, will be found at our great manufacturing dépôt, removed to No. 579 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.
WARNER, PECK & CO.

Important to every man who keeps a Horse, Cow, Sheep or Hog.

THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE.

Livery stable proprietors, farmers and others, look well to your horses and cattle at this season of the year. Thousands of animals' lives are annually saved by the use of this food. As you daily pass down Broadway look at the horses of

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,

and then come to No. 21 Broadway, and read the testimonials received from that Company. For economizing feed, fattening horses and cattle, and converting the most common hay or straw into a most superior provender, nothing can equal this imported article. A further supply of this valuable food has arrived by ship *Patrick Henry* from London.

Sold in casks, 448 feeds. Price, $14; half casks, $7.
Dépôt No. 21 Broadway, New-York.

Alfred Munroe & Co.'s Circular.

Our stock of Men's Spring Clothing, now ready, is very large and desirable, comprising a great variety, selected with great care from the stocks of the largest and best importers. Our Spring over garments, business coats, vests and pants, are in the latest and most approved style of shape and make.

Our assortment of Boys' Clothing is larger than ever before so early in the season. We have given that department the attention it deserves, and invite inspection with unlimited confidence. Garments and fabrics adapted to all ages, from three years to manhood.

ALFRED MONROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway,
(Between Canal and Grand sts.)

To Advertisers

IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

We will thank our friends to send in their announcements as early as possible, in order to secure their insertion in next week's paper. We devote but one page of The Weekly Tribune to advertisements, and those not received in season must lie over till the succeeding week. Price $1 25 per line each insertion. Circulation 217,000 copies. No advertisement inserted for less than $5.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machine	$100
No. 1 sewing machine	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	56
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE,

Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work, it is the best machine ever produced. Price only $110.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway.

To Tailors and Clothiers.

THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE CO. invite the special attention of Tailors and Clothiers to their large new double-speed shuttle or lock-stitch machine, made expressly for manufacturing purposes. Price $50. For sale at No. 495 Broadway, New-York and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Family Sewing at Reduced Prices.

Mrs. SIMPSON, No. 495 Broadway, respectfully informs her customers, and ladies generally, that she has reduced her charges for making Ladies' and Children's Clothing, and will send machines into families, with competent operators, at reduced prices.

Fire-Proof Safes.

STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

We have seen nothing this Spring, in the way of Gentlemen's Hats, that approaches, in richness of appearance, the hats manufactured by ESPENSCHEID, of No. 118 Nassau-st.

The most desirable Neck-Ties

Of the season, just received
At No. 566 Broadway. JENNINGS.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every kind for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee-caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, (opposite St. Paul's Church.)

Important to Housekeepers.

MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER is the oldest and best article known for the extermination of Croton WaterBugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths in furs and clothing, and every species of vermin that infest your houses. Try a box, and test the truth of the above. Principal Dépôt, No. 612 Broadway. Price, 25 cents to $1.

Parker Bros.' London Club Sauce is jus the article long needed by the public, to take the place of the many inferior sauces which have enjoyed a monopoly and been sold at exorbitant prices. Superior and cheaper to all others in use, the great sale it is now enjoying is the best test of its merits and popularity. Sold by all respectable grocers, and by A. J. PARKER, No. 15 Beekman-st.

The Illusive Wigs Stand Pre-eminent for lightness, durability and workmanship. Seams or divisions unattainable. Ladies' Braids, &c., of every variety. CLIRBHUGH, No. 290 Broadway, northeast corner of Reade-st., opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

Everybody Can Succeed in Something if they Choose the Right Pursuit.—A correct phrenological examination, as applied by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, will point out the defects, talents and just the occupation one ought to pursue.

Company Front! Present Arms!

Here comes one of WHITE'S Spring Style Hats for Gentlemen. Neat, tasty and light. Call and see the Hatter, WHITE. He leads the fashions of the day at the Model Hat Store, No. 216 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A DULL DAY IN CONGRESS.

Particulars of the Pryor and Potter Imbroglio.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Friday, April 13.

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

Senator Simmons has arranged four several amendments which he will offer to the Mexican Treaty, after consultation with Republican friends. First, separate list of the products to be admitted free into each country. Second, additional articles to the list of Mexican products, including coffee and mahogany. Third, a clause distinctly stating that four millions is to be paid for Free Trade advantages. Fourth, at the end of the article authorizing the President to use troops to defend transit, and under direction of Congress. All these amendments meet the approbation of the friends of the Treaty, and I have good reason to believe it will be called up by the Republicans and ratified.

THE CORRUPTION INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Plitt appeared before the Covode Committee to-day, Mr. Train being unwell and absent. The New-York Hotel fund having been traced into his hands, Mr. Covode requested the witness to state the manner in which the same was disbursed. He replied that he paid out every dollar of it under written requisitions from Col. J. W. Forney, and, after settling his accounts, destroyed every paper connected with the transaction. This answer seemed to bring examination to a sudden close, and the witness was discharged.

Señor Mata returned to Washington this afternoon.

THE CASE OF JUDGE WATROUS.

The Judiciary Committee are preparing to investigate the case of Judge Watrous, charged with malfeasance in office. They are waiting for the arrival of witnesses from Texas. The case will occupy much time. It will be put into the hands of Messrs. Hickman, Kellogg of Illinois, Bingham, Robinson of Illinois, Porter of Indiana. All the evidence heretofore produced against him will be gone over, and as much more as his accusers can bring against him.

MORE INVESTIGATIONS.

There is a prospect of another Committee of Investigation in the House, in the matter of the Chicago Light-house appropriation of the last Congress, giving $85,000 for the protection and repairs of the light-house and piers at that port. Mr. Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, during the last Summer has expended $25,000 upon the light-house. He then refused to pay the remainder, and it is believed that the money has been used for other purposes. Accordingly a resolution was put through both Houses, instructing him to pay over the remaining $65,000 for the protection of the piers, which are so decayed that in a short time they will be worth nothing at all. Mr. Cobb failed to comply with this instruction, and Mr. Clay, after the interference of the President, moved and obtained a re-consideration of the whole matter in the Senate. Mr. Farnsworth, the representative of that city, says he can prove all these things, and desires to make a move upon it in the House. Messrs. Douglas and Trumbull propose to do the same thing in the Senate. They think it will make Chicago a stronger Republican city than ever.

MR. LOVEJOY, OF ILLINOIS.

There has been a current rumor that certain gentlemen were waylaying Mr. Lovejoy to assault him. There is no doubt that several gentlemen, Southern Democrats, met the evening subsequent to the delivery of Mr. Lovejoy's speech to talk the matter over. Whether that was the only purpose of the meeting I cannot say, but it was the principal topic of conversation. It was given out that Mr. Lovejoy was prepared for any emergency, and that his friends would keep constant watch of him and defend him, so that if such a plot has existed it has been deemed advisable to drop it. He will not be molested.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

The hotels are crowded with delegates to the Charleston Convention. Canvassing goes on lively, and bets have been made to a considerable extent. Everyone nearly is now of opinion that the chances of Mr. Douglas for the nomination are doubling every day. The Southern members and Senators are constantly with him. They walk arm-in-arm with him, drink his liquor and visit at his house, which they have not done until now since his diversion from the Democratic Administration programme. Himself and friends are in high glee at the prospect of his success in the Convention, and do not wish to be insured against any man whom the Republicans may put in nomination. The Republican leaders look a little downcast. The President says, as I know positively, that Mr. Douglas stands not a ghost of a chance—no better than his own, which, he says, is nothing at all; that all the *furore* which the Douglas men are attempting to get up is bluster and gammon, and that the Southern men are only playing upon his credulity.

THE ADMISSION OF KANSAS.

The vote upon the admission of Kansas has surprised no one. It is just, and in accordance with the wishes of the people of that Territory. The Democrats are in a tight place in the Senate. The policy of the party is against its admission, but its defeat would be most disastrous when the majority for it in the House is so great. If it passes the Senate, the President will not dare or desire to veto it. The Republicans all voted for the bill.

The Democrats who voted for it are;

Adrain, (A. L. D., of N. J.
Allen, Ohio.
Barr, N. Y.
Barnett, Mo.
Burch, Cal.
H. L. Clark, (A.L.D.,) N.Y.
Cochrane, N. Y.
Cooper, Mich.
Cox, Ohio.
Florence, Penn.
Fouk, Ill.
Haskin, (A. L. D.) N. Y.
Hickman, (A. L. D.,) Penn.
Holmes, Ind.
Howard, Ohio.
Larken, Wis.
Logan, Ill.
Martin, Ohio.
McClernand, Ill.
Montgomery, Penn.
Morris, Ill.
Niblack, Ind.
Pendleton, Ohio.
Riggs, (A. L. D.,) N. Y.
Robinson, Ill.
Schwartz, (A. L. D.,) Penn.
Stout, Oregon.
Vallandigham, Ohio.
Webster, Ohio.—29.

The Americans, or those who claim to be Opposition men, who voted for it are:

Messrs. Briggs, N. Y.
Carter, N. Y.
Etheridge, Tenn.
E. Joy Morris, Penn.—4.

Mr. English, the author of the famous English bill, refused to vote.

The above, I think, is a correct analysis. It may possibly vary one or two. The following summary shows the comparative vote of *parties* for and against it:

YEAS.	
Republicans	100
Democrats, (including Anti-Lecompton men)	30
Americans and Opposition	4
Total	134

NAYS.	
Republicans	0
Democrats	56
Opposition	17
Total	73
Majority in favor of the bill	61

The vote will be very close in the Senate upon this measure, but the friends of it feel confident of success.

Q.

From the Associated Press.

Washington, Friday, April 13.

The grounds on which the Commissioner of Patents granted an extention of the Morse patent of 1846 are, that the intention was original, novel, useful and patentable; that it is valuable and important to the public, and that the inventor has not been adequately remunerated for his time, ingenuity and expense in originating and perfecting it.

Semi-official advices from Chili state that peace has been entirely restored and the people are prosperous. Mr. Carvallo, formerly Minister to the United States, has been appointed in a like capacity to France and England.

The Senate, to-day, confirmed about thirty Army appointments of captains and lower grades, to fill vacancies caused by death and resignation.

THE PRYOR AND POTTER DIFFICULTY.

Particulars of the Duel that Did Not Take Place, and the Reason Why.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Friday, April 13.

Regarding the all-exciting difficulty between Messrs. Pryor and Potter, I have received details which may be relied on as entirely correct. Mr Pryor's first note was handed to Mr. Potter by Mr. Hindman, in the presence of Mr. Case, of Indiana. Mr. Potter folded the note, and after the vote on the question pending, left the Hall. Meeting his wife, he requested her to return home, as he would dine out. She remarked that she understood him, and entering her carriage drove off. He took another and proceeded to the room of the Hon. Mr. Washburn. This was about 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. He did not see his wife again until this afternoon, but did not leave the District. Mr. Hindman having to leave for Arkansas on account of sickness in his family, Messrs. Keitt and Miles were called in as Mr. Pryor's advisers. Messrs. Grow, C. C. Washburn, Israel Washburn, and Hickman, and Senators Chandler and Wade were Mr. Potter's advisers. Col F. W. Lander was agreed on as Mr. Potter's friend; Mr. Chisman as Mr. Pryor's.

Potter's reduced his advisers to Senator Wade and Hon. C. C. Washburn, and then referred Mr. Chisman to Col. Lander. The latter informed Mr. Chisman that he had verbal instructions to say in reply to Mr. Pryor's note that Mr. Potter declined leaving the District, as the Constitution of Wisconsin visited him with the penalties of the anti-duelling law wherever he might go, and it was but fair Mr. Pryor should encounter the same, according to the law of this District. Mr. Chisman inquired if Mr. Potter would accept a challenge in the District, which was promptly answered in the affirmative, and the challenge as promptly delivered demanding the satisfaction usual among gentlemen. Mr. B. F. Beale being chosen by Mr. Lander as his associate in the matter, visited Mr. Potter to learn his wishes and receive instructions. Mr. Potter replied in writing to Col. Lander, through Mr. Beale, that he did not acknowledge the code, and considered it barbarous and inhuman, but inasmuch, as his life was sought and as the liberty of speech was in involved. He was willing to risk his person in order to prevent a bloody affray upon the floor of the House, which otherwise seemed inevitable. His choice of weapons would be bowie-knives, leaving other matters to his friends. Mr. Chisman returning for a reply to Mr. Pryor's note, received a note from Col. Lander, stating that they would meet them with bowie-knives of equal size and weight and length of blade, either in a room or in the open air, all parties to be excluded except two seconds on each side; the seconds to be armed each with one navy revolver; the distance between principals four feet, and the word to be given by the second winning it on top of a piece of money, and the fight to take place at some time within twelve hours. The challenge was received at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the reply was delivered to Chisman at 8 o'clock last night. After advising with Senator Hunter and other friends of Mr. Pryor, the latter having in the meantime taken post in Alexandria, replied that the terms proposed were inadmissable and unusual, and he acknowledged no such mode of settling difficulties between gentlemen, as they were vulgar, barbarous and inhuman, and suggested that Mr. Lander's principal should offer other terms. Mr. Lander rejoined that the instructions from Mr. Potter had been followed, but that Mr. Chisman's letter conveyed reflections upon his principal, who had distinctly announced that he did not recognize the code, but who had not placed himself behind the last resort of the non-duellist, viz: A simple defence if attacked on the streets, and reiterated the terms of the meeting.

Mr. Chisman again replied, that inasmuch as he had acknowledged that Mr. Potter would not defend himself upon the street, and their terms were such as could not be accepted, they thanked him and Mr. Beale for their courtesy in the affair, and dropped the correspondence. Mr. Lander, however, answered that his statement had been misconstrued, and that Mr. Potter would defend himself everywhere; and further, that inasmuch as the terms proposed had been stigmatized as barbarous, vulgar, and inhuman, thereby reflecting upon himself and his principal without consulting and without the knowledge of Mr. Potter. He placed himself in Mr. Potter's position, and having no scruples in regard to the code, would meet them on their own terms. This was about 3 o'clock this morning. At 7, a reply was sent to Col. Lander that Mr. Pryor had no quarrel with him, and that they intended no reflection by the terms of their note, and therefore declined the offer of Col. Lander. It must be borne in mind that this correspondence was carried on without any direct knowledge on the part of the principals. Copies of the letters have since been placed in their hands, and some apprehensions are still felt as to the course they may pursue. The whole affair has thus far been conducted with the greatest prudence and secrecy, and the above is as reliable as any information can be outside of a publication of the correspondence itself.

Mr. Potter is warmly congratulated by his friends, while Mr. Pryor, who has just returned to the city, is still in consultation with his.

From the Associated Press.

Washington, Friday, April 13.

The following is believed to be a correct statement of the Pryor and Potter affair, up to noon today. Immediately after the occurrence in the House Mr. Pryor dispatched, through Mr. Hindman, of Arkansas, a note to Mr. Potter, asking him to leave the District, to receive a written communication. Mr. Potter replied, that as Mr. Pryor's note contemplated avoiding the anti-dueling penalties in the District, and that as his (Potter's) disqualification was contained in the Constitution of Wisconsin, he could not leave the District. On this Mr. Chisman, a substitute for Mr. Hindman, who was obliged to leave for Arkansas, handed Mr. Potter a peremptory challenge from Mr. Pryor, dating his note Virginia. Col. Lander, who had been designated by Mr. Potter as his friend, handed, after a lapse of twelve hours, a note to Mr. Chisman, accepting the challenge and naming common bowie-knives as the weapons and to fight in open air with two friends, each armed with Colt's pistols. Mr. Chisman protests against this form of weapon as absurd, barbarous and vulgar, and offers to construe the code in the most liberal way, provided other arms are suggested. Mr. Potter authorized Mr. Lander to decline any other terms, and Mr. Lander offers to substitute himself for Mr. Potter, with other weapons, to both of which propositions, without consulting Mr. Pryor, Mr. Chisman replies that the first is vulgar and inadmissible, and that while appreciating Mr. Lander's zeal for his friend, they have no cause of quarrel with him, and consequently no demand to make on him. Mr. Pryor is still in Virginia, and has not yet heard of the action of his second in the matter. The latter is believed to have acted after consultation with Messrs. Miles, Keitt, Mason and Hammond.

Mr. Potter came into the House at 1½ o'clock, and was greeted by a number of his friends, with whom he retired to a cloak-room.

The above is based on information obtained in Democratic circles.

The following in relation to the same correspondence is the version in Republican quarters:

It is understood that after Mr. Potter replied to Mr. Pryor's first note that he would receive any message that might be sent him in the District, Mr. Pryor asked him if he would accept a challenge, to which Mr. Potter replied that he would inform him whenever a challenge reached him. Mr. Pryor then sent him a challenge, to which Mr. Potter replied, referring him to Col. Lander to make the necessary arrangements. These terms, as proposed by Col. Lander, to Mr. T. P. Chisman, were that Mr. Potter, though disclaiming allegiance to the code, would fight Mr. Pryor in any place, in doors or out, in the District, with bowie-knives. This was declined on the ground that the weapons were barbarous and inhuman, and not usual among gentlemen. To this Colonel Lander replied that Mr. Potter detested the whole system of dueling as barbarous and inhuman, but being called to account for the exercise of free speech on the floor of the House, he consented, not being accustomed to the usual weapons of the duellist, to meet him in a way that would place them on equal terms, and to name the time, place and weapons. But as the weapons named by Mr. Potter were objected to, Col. Lander, without Mr. Potter's knowledge, tendered himself to Mr. Pryor without restrictions, which was also declined, on the ground that he had no quarrel with Col. Lander.

The correspondence between the friends of Mr Potter and Mr. Pryor did not close till this morning. It cannot be published until Mr. Chisman, who was Mr. Pryor's principal friend, can be seen, and his consent obtained.

SENATE.

Washington, Friday, April 13.

Several Executive communications of no importance were received.

The House act for the admission of Kansas was read. Referred to Committee on Territories.

Mr. Fitch, of Indiana, (Dem.,) offered a resolution directing the proper accounting officers of the Treasury to settle the accounts of Randolph Clay, Minister to Peru. Referred.

Mr. Wilson's resolution in relation to the suppression of the Slave-trade, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented supplementary papers to the memorial of Mr. Sanborn, containing authenticated copies of the writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of his discharge.

Mr. Sumner alluded to the fact that there was no resisting a mob, as previously stated in the Senate, unless it was by the kidnappers who arrested Mr Sanborn. The special Committee knew that Ex-Gov. Wise was in possession of important facts relating to the Harper's Ferry affair, which he would not disclose for rubies, and threw down the challenge to the Committee and the country that he would not appear, yet he was not summoned, and two Northern men, who knew nothing about the affair, were arrested, and put in jail, and the other kidnapped.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said so far as he spoke of the actions of the Committee, the Senator knew nothing of them. The Committee would report in due time.

Mr. Sumner replied that Mr. Wise was not kidnapped nor handcuffed—a fact apparent to all.

The papers and memorial were laid on the table.

The bill amending the Patent laws came up.

Some verbal amendments were made.

At 1 o'clock it was laid aside and the private calendar resumed.

The bill for the relief of David Myerle was passed for $30,000.

The Senate went into Executive session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Friday, April 13.

The House was engaged on private bills.

Mr. Carter, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the District of Columbia, moved for authority to employ a Clerk.

This being refused, he asked to be excused from service as the Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. Burnett hoped this would not be granted, as the gentleman was a little excited.

Mr. John Cochrane, of New-York, (Dem.,) now that the Anti-Polygamy bill had passed, entreated his friend to remain in his position. [Laughter.]

Mr. Carter did not hear his colleague's words, but his elequence floated as a feather on the wave, leaving no ripple behind. [Laughter.]

The question of excusing was passed over.

Mr. Carey, of Ohio, (Rep.,) asked leave to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Agriculture to report a bill for an efficient reorganization of the Agricultural Bureau.

Mr. Branch, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) objected.

On motion of Mr. Potter, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions was authorized to employ a clerk.

Mr. Curtis, from the Pacific Railroad Committee, reported a bill on the subject, which was ordered to be printed and referred back.

Several private bills were passed.

Adjourned till Monday.

Alexander H. Stephens Declining the Presidential Nomination.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.

Crawfordville, Friday, March 9, 1860.

Dear Sir: You will, I suppose, be in the Convention at Milledgeville on the 11th inst., and I therefore address these lines to you there. The subject relates principally to myself, but I trust you will, under the circumstances, excuse the obtrusion.

From the allusions to my name in the newspapers, in connection with the probable action of that body, I feel warranted and justified in authorizing you, as a friend, to make known generally to your fellow-members what you, and all others who have conferred with me either directly or indirectly, about this matter, already know, that so far from wishing to be the cause of any embarrassment in their deliberations, *I do not wish my name connected with the Presidency in any way*. This is certainly no time for the people of the South to be weakening their strength by divisions and struggles to promote or advance the aspirations of particular favorites to the office of Chief Magistrate of the Union. It is eminently a time for harmony among the friends of the Constitution everywhere, South as well as North. So far as I am individually concerned, I wish it distinctly known that I have no aspirations for that high office—none whatever; and whatever comment it may subject me to by those who do not know me, I assure you I would not, of my own free choice, assume its great trusts, if nothing were necessary to enable me to do so but my bare volition. Its duties, cares, anxieties, and heavy responsibilities would, with me, far outweigh all fancied honors that may be supposed to attend it.

It is well, perhaps, for the country that we have quite a number of able and true men who look upon it differently, and who have a taste and inclination for the position. By all means, let some such one, who can unite the greatest strength in the coming contest, be selected as the standard-bearer of our cause. Let there be no useless and mischievous wranglings for individual favorites, either at at Milledgeville, or at Charleston, and all may be well. The only interest I feel in the question, is that which all good citizens should feel who desire from the Government nothing but a wise, safe, sound and vigorous administration upon such principles as will secure the right of all, and the peace, quiet, happiness and prosperity of our common country. In no event do I desire my name connected with it in any way.

You can do with this letter as you think best to accomplish my wishes. If need be, you may read it to the Convention. Yours, respectfully,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

Dr. Henry R. Casey, of Columbia County, Milledgeville, Ga.

Amusements.

Easter Week—the season of merriment and festivity—has been a prosperous one with theatres and places of amusement. Miss Laura Keene has, perhaps, enjoyed the best favor of the public thanks to Mr. Boucicault's Irish drama of "Colleen Bawn." At Wallack's Theatre a change in the programme was made on the occasion of Miss Mary Gannon's benefit, when the comedy of "Love for Love" was revived, with an excellent distribution. It was played so excellently that it has since been repeated.

At Niblo's Garden the Equestrian troupe of J. M. Nixon continues to draw fine houses. The entertainments are peculiarly splendid, and altogether of a character new to America. On Monday the "Bronze Horse" will be produced, with much of the original music and innumerable scenic displays.

At Barnum's Museum "Jeannie Deans" has enjoyed a renewed popularity, owing, in a large measure, to the way in which it has been produced. The other attractions at this establishment are without number and name.

At the New Bowery Theatre Messrs. Fox & Lingard announce two excellent pieces to-night.

Messrs. Mason and Thomas give the second of their interesting classical *soirées* this evening. The programme contains a quartette in D minor, (No. 2,) by Mozart, and a trio in D minor, by Schumann. Mr. Mason plays a Barcarole, a Ballade, and a Nocturne of his own composition, and Mr. Thomson executes Bach's Chacorine for violin. Mad. de Lussan will assist in the vocal department.

There will be two operatic *matinées* to-day; one at the Academy, where Miss Patti appears for the last time as *Norina*, in "Don Pasquale;" the other at the Winter Garden, where "La Traviata" will be played, with Mme. Fabbri in her great *rôle* of *Violetta*—and the mad scene from "Lucia," with Mme. Gassier as the heroine. It is impossible to desire a better entertainment.

The last concert of the Philharmonic Society of Brooklyn will take place to-night, at the Athenæum in that city. Mme. Gassier and Signor Gassier have been secured as vocalists, and Mr. Hopkins as pianist.

New-Jersey.

Probable Suicide by Shooting.—An inquest was held at Hudson City yesterday, by Coroner Ackerman, on the body of an unknown man, found lying in a swamp on the meadows near the Northern Railroad, with a portion of his head blown away by fire-arms. A pistol was found lying near by. The jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death by his own hands, or was shot by some person unknown. Deceased was apparently a German, and was dressed in a black frock coat, black cloth pants, dark grey cassimere vest, white muslin shirt, striped drawers, grey woolen stockings, new boots and felt hat. The body was deposited in a vault, to remain forty-eight hours, for identification.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

Large Gathering at the Cooper Institute.

Addresses by Hon. John Sherman and Ex-Gov. Ford, of Ohio.

There was a very large gathering at Cooper Institute last evening to hear an address from Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio. The chair was occupied by Mr. Chas. T. Rogers, President of the Young Men's Republican Union, who introduced the speaker briefly and appropriately. Mr. Sherman's appearance upon the platform was the signal for a round of most enthusiastic cheering, which was renewed at intervals during the delivery of his address. He spoke for two hours, and at no time was there any apparent abatement of interest on the part of the audience. The following is the substance of his remarks:

MR. SHERMAN'S ADDRESS.

When the applause which was responsive to his introduction had ceased, Mr. Sherman commenced his address by a reference to certain propositions adopted by the Democratic party and rejected by the Republicans. Among those adopted by the Democracy, was the declaration by the President in his last annual Message to Congress, "that it has been established that every citizen owning slaves may take them into the Territories of the United States, and there hold them as slaves;" and "that his right to do so must be protected by the Judical, Legislative and Executive branches of the Government." He also referred to a further declaration of the President: "that neither Congress, nor any Territorial Legislature, nor any human power, has authority to annul or impair this vested right." In a former Message the President declared "that slaves are regarded by the Constitution of the United States as property—the same as horses and cattle—and may be carried into the Territories of the United States, and there held as slaves, not only without local or Congressional law, but in defiance of both." Those declarations were, he said, adopted by the controlling majority of the Democratic Party as a part of its creed. The Republican Party denied and rejected them, and insisted that Slavery is the creature of local law, dependent entirely upon the law of the State in which it exists, limited to the jurisdiction of the State; excepting, only, that if the slave escape he may be recaptured. The Republican Party affirmed that Slavery is a social, moral and political evil, and that it is the right and duty of Congress, and of the people, to prevent its extension into free territory. It was upon that issue, mainly, that the Republican and Democratic parties were about to enter into a contest for the administration of the Government for four years, and perhaps for a generation. It was a constitutional trial between opposing ideas, before the great jury of the American people. Before that tribunal the Republican Party was willing to discuss its case upon its merits, and abide by the decision. The Democratic Party, however, at the outset declared that it will not submit to the decision of the people, should the people decide in favor of Republicanism, by choosing a Republican President—that in the event of such a choice they would dissolve the Union—that in the event of a decision against them they would commit an overt act of treason, by resisting the inauguration of a Republican President with open force. This threat, made by men in high position in the Democratic Party, brought the Republicans, at the outset, to consider whether they would yield their organization, surrender their deeply cherished principles and sink their manhood; or whether they would take up the gauntlet thus thrown down, and, as the peers of their opponents, insist that the majority shall exercise its right, in conformity with the Constitution and the laws, to select the agents of the Government. They had chosen the latter. But while it was their duty not to be moved by such threats, it was equally their duty to examine the claims of the opposing party, and to resist them by a practical contrast of their measures and policy. The Republican Party was only six years old, but its principles were as old as the Government. Its cardinal doctrine was formally announced by the Congress of the Confederation, in July, 1787. The first Congress confirmed the ordinance of 1787 against Slavery, and since then, Congress and the Supreme Court had repeatedly approved that ordinance. In proof that the power of Congress in relation to the existence of Slavery in the Territories was acknowledged and acted upon, he cited the act admitting Missouri, in which, relating to all the territory ceded by France, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of 36° 30′, &c., it was declared that Slavery is forever prohibited. In 1828, in Canter's case, the same power was admitted by the Supreme Court. Having by these and other cases proved that the power of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territories was recognized and acted upon, he said the Republican Party had never proposed to exercise that power further than to keep Slavery out of the territory covered by the Missouri restriction, and out of that acquired as free territory.

In the contest of 1852, the old Whig and Democratic Parties had acquiesced in the Compromise of 1850. All, or nearly all, the other issues had become so nice and refined that the popular mind would not draw distinctions, and became indifferent to results. The Democratic Party succeeded in the contest, and sectional strife was soothed by deceitful promises of the finality of the Compromise. But there was a great controlling interest—an interest above parties—keen to discover, and prompt to seize upon the opportunity to extend its power. That interest extorted from ambitious politicians at Washington the repeal of the Missouri restriction. So unexpected was that act of bad faith that the country only awoke from its slumber to find that it had been consummated. He would not examine the pretenses upon which that act was founded, for the delusive cry of Popular Sovereignty was now repeated by every organ of the Democratic Party. The declaration of the President, the decision of the Supreme Court, the vetoes of the Governors of Kansas and Nebraska, the action of the Senate and House, all showed that it was a cheat and a show. It was that that had caused the great body of mechanics and business men, and a portion of the Democrats of the North, to rally around the Republican standard, disregarding mere party names, with a determined resolve, never to be yielded, that the institution of Slavery should derive no practical advantage from that time-honored compromise. What sentiment united these conflicting elements? Was it sectional animosity? Was it merely dislike to Slavery as an existing institution in the Southern States? Any man who thought so took a very superficial view of the motives of a great political movement. The very sentiment that led the great mass of our people to acquiesce in the Compromise of 1850—the desire for quiet—the wish to avoid the agitation of the Slavery question—that it was that led thousands and tens of thousands of our best citizens to join in the movement. The political interest of Slavery was active—ceaseless; it would allow no quiet. It would make new demands; then compromise; then agitate. The Republicans felt there was no way to meet this ever-disturbing element in American politics, except firmly to say to its advocates: "You shall not extend Slavery in the free Territories of the United States." That was the immediate purpose of the Republican organization. It had other purposes in view, connected with other interests of Government, but it adhered to its original and principal object, and even now it had been able to accomplish a great deal; it had secured freedom to Kansas against an invasion from Missouri, which all Republicans condemned, as they did the invasion of Virginia by seventeen white men and five negroes, led on by a fanatic. During that early struggle, he was glad to say, the Republicans in Congress made no mistake. They had voted to settle the whole controversy by what was known as "Dunn's bill," but even that was rejected by the Democrats, who at the time believed Kansas had been secured to the interest of Slavery. After having briefly reviewed the Kansas struggle in Kansas and in Congress, and referred to the Dred Scott decision as a political necessity yielded to the Democratic party, never heretofore noted for its love of courts, without either the form or face of law, except as it affected the fate of Dred Scott, he referred to Helper's *Impending Crisis* in the following words: "We have heard a good deal of complaint that we have circulated a book written by a native and citizen of a Slave State against Slavery. I have recently read that book for the first time, and my astonishment is also equal to the contempt with which I have always regarded the clamor about the book. It is chiefly made up of statistical information, showing the relative value of free and slave labor, and of the opinions of eminent men from the North and the South, of this and foreign countries, as to the social, moral and political influence of Slavery. So far as this information goes, it is eminently proper for circulation. Such portions could be read with profit by the very men who have made the most clamor about the book. It is a book that I believe any intelligent man could read, condemning what is wrong in it, and yet obtaining from it useful suggestions. That portion of the book written by the author, which is addressed to his fellow-non-slaveholders of the Southern States, evinces a bitterness that has its parallel in the speeches and denunciations made by men in the interest of Slavery on the floor of Congress. I have listened, over and over again to the same character of harangue, to the same violent, rude, and exciting language, with the simple difference that the subjects of denunciation were 'Black Republicans' instead of slaveholders. The author has evidently caught the spirit that pervades his book in a different climate from ours. The advice of Helper to his fellow non-slaveholders that they could abolish a system that bears heavily upon them by non-intercourse, by social proscription, by severing all the ties of Church fellowship, of family and social connection, is the advice of a heated enthusiast, which, however vindictive, is harmless, because of its utter impracticability. And yet his ideas are the same, differently applied, that form the staple of many Democratic speeches. Books are written and speeches made in the interests of Slavery, and they will be written and made against Slavery, and they will be circulated. If they are false in theory or unfounded in fact, they will be overthrown by reason and argument, but in no other way. The very means taken to denounce a book will give it wider circulation. Thousands who never heard of Helper's book but for the outcry against it, have read and will read it; and permit me to add, gentlemen, that no institution or system can or ought to stand in a free Government like ours, that is afraid to meet and unable to answer by fact and argument any book that can be written. None knew better how groundless was the clamor against this book than the very men who made it; none knew better my opinions than they did; and, in the frankness of private intercourse, I never knew one of them who did not respect the honest conviction of the Northern people against Slavery. But the clamor was to deter the Southern opposition from acting with the Republicans, mislead the Southern people as to our principles and purposes, and to give a few Northern men, elected by Republican votes, a pretext for violating their engagements."

Leaving Helper's Book and the clamor it raised, he proceeded to state, first, what the Republicans would not do, and, secondly, what they would do. He said they will not interfere directly nor indirectly with Slavery in the Slave States, not because they think Slavery less an evil in a State than in a Territory, but simply because, under our system of government, we, of the Free States, have no constitutional power to interfere with Slavery in the States. It is not because we like the system, for we do not. It is scarcely possible for a man born and bred in a Free State to regard with favor a system under which men, women and children are the absolute property of others—liable to be separated and sold at the caprice or necessity of their masters—a system by which men, I care not of what color, or how low in the scale of intelligence they may be, and are reduced to the level of brutes and deprived of every distinctive right of humanity. The very fact that four millions of human beings are held in this condition in a Republic like ours, and that such servitude does not exist to anything like the extent elsewhere, will always be a disturbing element in American politics. While we admit we have no power over the institution in the Southern States, and will not attempt to exercise any, we will, in common with the civilized world, entertain the hope that by the voluntary action of the States where the institution exists, the condition of the slaves will be gradually ameliorated and changed, until the great principle that every man has a right to the proceeds of his own labor may be recognized from one end of the land to the other.

And now as to what the Republican Party *will* do, if you take us at our word and help us elect a Republican President. I will tell you. We will promptly admit Kansas as a State into this Union, and put an end at once to that controversy. We will settle with the Mormons in accordance with the Philadelphia platform. We will prevent the planting of Slavery in New-Mexico. We will adopt the homestead and preemption policy in the settlement of the public lands. We will invite any man, who is willing to work, and has a wife and children to support, and no better means of livelihood, to aid in the development of the resources of our country by establishing a new homestead in the West. And, my friends, you need not fear that this will be a sectional measure, for as many thousands of poor white men in the Southern States will avail themselves of this law as there will be from the northern States. I leave it to you to say whether, removed from the shadow of a great plantation, where settlements are sparse, where schools are difficult of access, they will not be as happy and prosperous when transplanted into a rapidly growing settlement of free farmers? You ask me, what will become of the proceeds of the public lands? Why, gentlemen, they now go to an army of receivers, registers, land clerks, &c., &c.; and the land becomes the capital stock of railroad corporations and the property of non-resident proprietors, speculators, and land-sharks. Under the present system, thousands of acres of timber-lands without a cabin or "deadening," and millions of acres of unbroken prairies held by speculators, block and retard the progress of settlements. The great tide of emigration is turned from its course, leaving uncultivated deserts in its pathway.

The homestead policy now proposed by the Republican Party will unquestionably aid in securing the Territories for free labor. Slaves and slave labor require plantations of thousands of acres to waste; free labor requires but a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres to cultivate. When the public land is open for homesteads of limited quantities, there is little danger but that farms will exclude plantations, and free labor exclude slave labor. Apart from these considerations, I ask you if it is not a noble policy for a free government to say to her sons who are poor and out of employment, yet willing to labor, "Go to the West; select your homes; the free air of heaven is above you; a virgin soil is below you, made ready for the plow by the hand of God; work and be independent!"

In continuation, he said, they would then solve the great problem of the age—a Pacific Railway, with its outskirts of mail-routes and settlements, not on some devious course, through deserts along the Mexican boundary; but on that line, in whatever latitude it may be, that the skill of engineers should select as the best. Short as human life was, he believed some of those present would live to see that grand idea consummated. The Republican Party, composed of Whigs and Democrats, would also be prepared to consider the Tariff Question, without bias and in a spirit of moderation. It would also be prepared to consider the great question, whether the gradual colonization of the negro population of the United States in the Central American States could be promoted, and whether that population, which was now kept down by the feeling of caste and by the prejudices of education, might not be made useful and independent citizens of flourishing States in another latitude. Our relations with Mexico presented questions of great difficulty. From our geographical position we were sensibly affected by the troubles of that country, and were at any moment liable to be involved in a war by causes beyond our control. We had in common a border stretching from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific coast, much of it occupied by tribes of Indians, who had been emboldened to rob our acquired "fellow-citizens" of New-Mexico. Then there was the recent difficulties made by Cortinas on the Rio Grande, which threatened at one time to provoke an invasion of Tamaulipas by Gen. Houston. Many of our citizens were engaged in trade there, and acquiring interests in her soil, so that, whether we wished or not, we might be compelled, sooner or later, to intervene, and either establish a protectorate, or take sides with one of the factions, and sustain it with material aid, or admit Mexico, or parts of it, into our own system of States or Territories. In any of these events, he submitted that it would be better to have the matter intrusted to the Republican party than to a party that would establish Slavery there. The Republican party would also be prepared to consider whether the pests of greedy officeholders gathered in the post-offices might not be routed, and their duties performed by private enterprise, organized under Government control. These and numerous other questions demanded all the skill, intellect and energy of the people, and he was glad to say that they were now receiving the attention they merited in the only branch of the Government not controlled by the Democratic party—the House of Representatives.

On the other hand, he would ask what practical measures were receiving the attention of the Democracy. If they would go into the Senate they would find the Democracy declaring it to be the duty of Congress, of the Courts, and of the Executive to protect Slavery in all the Territories. No political measure could receive the sanction of that body, unless it promoted the Slavery interest. That was now the only test of Democracy. Toleration was allowed on every other subject. A Democrat might separate from his party friends on the Homestead, Tariff, Polygamy—on all other questions; but he must be true to Slavery or be ostracised. Under the name of Democracy, they had established at Washington an unrestrained tyranny, supported by corruption. What affinities, he would ask, had we of New-York with such ideas? The greatest men of the nation had no affinities with such ideas. Think of Jefferson, or Jackson, or Clay aiding John Calhoun in forging or uttering forged election returns, building a fraudulent Government upon them, and then using all the powers of the Government to induce Congress to sanction the fraud! Think of such men carefully dividing out among party favorites the profits of coal agencies, live-oak contracts, and the patronage of your navy-yards! Think of them pleading "gray hairs" as an exemption against legislative inquiry.

In conclusion, after having referred to the natural sectionalism of the South and the natural conservatism of the North, he said, the only way the Republican Party could establish a foothold in the South was, when having possession of the powers of the Government, it should by a wise and moderate policy give the lie to the slanders of its adversaries, dispel the fears of the timid, conquer the prejudices of the ignorant, and convince the reason of the intelligent.

The Republican Party, he said, is prepared for the contest. It but awaits the action of the Chicago Convention to designate its leaders. Let it name any one of the great men who are identified with its principles, with or without a platform—be its name and its history its true platform—and then let it, as the representative of freemen, appeal to the intelligence of the people.

When Mr. Sherman had retired, there were loud calls for Gov. Banks, who had been present in the body of the house during the evening, but who had retired when the calls were made.

Ex-Gov. Ford, of Ohio, was then noticed on the stage, and there were loud calls for him. He soon came forward, and, for nearly an hour, kept his audience in a roar by his witty remarks and telling anecdotes. While speaking, he took occasion to differ with Mr. Sherman, who had given Senator Douglas credit and thanks for having aided the Republican Party in weakening the organization of the Slave power at Washington. Mr. Ford could not forget the part taken by Mr. Douglas in repealing the Missouri Compromise, and he thought it would be a very long time yet before he would be willing to recognize him as a good Republican. At the close of his remarks the meeting separated.

Mining Prospects and Politics in Oregon.—A private letter from Hon. A. N. Foley, of Coos County, in Southern Oregon, to a gentleman in this city, represents the gold prospects there as most flattering. He says the mines in that vicinity are worked with great advantage. Gold is found in its natural state, and in viens or "leads" in great quantities. The stone coal mines in that vicinity are also spoken of as proving much more valuable than was at first anticipated. We also learn from a private letter from the same section of the State that the "Republican Party are making constant accessions to their ranks, and its members never had better heart than now. This section of the State, at least, will soon be sure for freedom, and for an influence which shall not be unfelt in the Northwest."—*Boston Traveller.*

THE TENEMENT HOUSE.

With a Brief Sketch of its Builder, Popham Pophammer, Esq.

BY C. H. WEBB.

THE LANDLORD.

Popham at forty was rich,
As the yearly assessments would show:
Lodged in an opulent niche;
Builder of Tenement Row,

In youth he had said to his soul:
It is good to be honest and true;
But rather than poverty's dole,
We'll be rich and dispense with the two.
As he walked through the byways and streets,
He had said to himself in his greed:
Gaunt famine one everywhere meets,
And gold may be gathered from need.
So he put out his hand, and it's touch
Was a rival to Midas' of old,
For blood changed to coin in his clutch,
And tears he transmuted to gold.

Thus it was that old Popham got rich,
Though I've heard him impress on his child,
That he reached this desirable niche
Because a kind PROVIDENCE smiled.
When he told how he 'scaped Wall-street rocks,
You'd have thought, by allusions he made,
That Providence dabbled in STOCKS,
And had been his copartner in trade.

THE HOUSE THAT POPHAM BUILT FOR HIMSELF.

Now Popham conversed with his wife;
He said, we have money in store.
Enough for a front seat in life—
Let us knock at Fifth-avenue's door.
So he built him a mansion up town—
It fronted on Madison-square—
And he furnished it up stairs and down
With all that was dainty and rare;
And Fifth-avenue Doodledum's crown
Was the meed of the *millionaire*.

THE HOUSE THAT POPHAM BUILT FOR THE LORD.

Next, Popham dove down in his pelf—
This dive all the papers record—
And he said, having built for myself,
I will now build a house for the Lord.
Thus designing, he looked up designs,
And an architect, famed for good taste,
Drew a maze of bewildering lines—
All said the conception was chaste:
Then the masons and carpenters came,
And the church like a gossip's tale grew;
Its steeple put shot-towers to shame,
And the nave—a wag said it had two—
Was blazoned with Pophammer's name,
And his was the principal pew.
This pew was a marvel; they spread
Soft cushions for Pophammer's seat,
A pillowed recess for his head,
A velveted rest for his feet;
Rich Brussels to cushion his tread—
And the mansion of GOD was complete.

Dedication, of course, followed next,
By the Reverend Richman Rejoyce;
I do not remember his text—
Though I mind me his beautiful voice—
But one of those sinners that carp
At display which they cannot afford,
Said he played on a thousand-stringed harp,
And that this was its principal chord:
When you rob from the poor, if you're sharp,
You will give—say a tenth—to the Lord.
Yet two *gourmands*, who came rather late,
Of the sermon said "Well done," and "rare;"
And the minister ended elate,
With a brief and appropriate prayer,
For a blessing on CHURCH and on STATE,
And on Popham the millionaire.

Then Popham looked over the board,
Devising a move that was sure
To fill this last breach in his hoard,
While he said to his soul, as a lure,
I have built for myself and the Lord—
I will now build a house for the Poor;
And since mansions and manses don't pay,
But rather decrease one's "per cents.,"
I will build in a very cheap way,
And I'll gather large quarterly rents.

Thus the moneyed man reaps what the penniless sow—
May the HARVEST at last bring atoning.
Thus two palaces' glow begot Tenement Row,
And the widows' and orphans' late moaning—
For churches must grow, though bitter tears flow,
And the Poor in their need be groaning.

He advertised next for designs;
The Architect came with his plan,
And they traced out the meshes and lines
Of the net they were spreading for man.

If the carpenter chose he could tell,
As he drove in the finishing nail,
How the blow, as it echoing fell,
Rang through the low hall like a wail:
The mason could tell, if he chose,
Of the blood accidentally spilt,
Which spattered the walls as they rose,
And reddened the mortar with guilt.
But they hurried the work to its close,
And the Tenement-house was built!

In a narrow and dim-lighted street,
Where the light of God's sun never beams,
Where the tenement lodger is blest
If haply he sees it in dreams;
Where the pavements are reeking with filth,
And the sewers pour their pestilent breath;
Where Fever and Famine link hands,
And Disease holds a revel with Death.
In the midst of this rottening reek,
Where a prayer would have taint like a curse,
The millionaire built for the Poor,
That dollars might come to his purse;
That servants might wait on his chair;
That a preacher might purr in his face;
That his wife might be rustling in silk,
And his daughters float lightly in lace.

Oh, think of this, daughters and wives,
As your carriage though fair Broadway rolls,
That your splendor is purchased by lives;
That your horses' feet trample on souls!

Shall I tell of the tenement house?
Of the human forms packed in its walls
With scarcely the space for their lungs
Allotted to beasts in their stalls?
Shall I tell of the rottening beams,
Of the stairway which rocked with your tread,
Of the floor which was crumbling below,
And the slime-dropping walls overhead?
Shall I tell that the foulness without
Was pure to the foulness within,
Of the harvest that Death's sickle reaps
When Poverty crouches with Sin?

But little the millionaire recked
Of the lives or the souls that were lost,
For Rotten-row paid like a mine,
And the yearly rent doubled its cost.

THE BURNING OF THE TENEMENT HOUSE.

In the hush of a still Sabbath night,
While thousands were kneeling in prayer,
The Fire-fiend escaped from his thrall
And waved his red torches in air;
The churches and mansions up-town
Were lit by the horrible glare.
The brazen-lipped bell cried "alarm"
Till it shook a grave, dignified spire,
And rudely broke Pophammer's nap—
The TENEMENT HOUSE was on fire.
Lithe flames climbed the kindle-wood stair,
And danced in their glee on the roof—
Pophammer had furnished a loom,
And now Hell wove the warp and the woof!
There were mothers with babes at the breast,
There were mothers with babes in their arms,
And their shrieks reached the planets above—
What need of all other alarms?
The wife called on husband to save,
And stretched out her arms for his aid:
Poor hearts! as well call from the grave—
So deftly the trap had been laid;—
Yet their cries drowned the clanging bells' din
Till the greedy flames licked up their fill,
And the smouldering rafters fell in—
Then all of the shriekings were still.

Unsightly remains of charred flesh
Were found in the rubbish below,
Chaotic in mass and in name—
You would scarce their humanity know—
And the Coroner rendered their death
As "TENANTS OF TENEMENT-ROW!"

I dreamt on that horrible night
I had seen a Druidical feast,
That I'd stood in the burning pyre's light,
And that Popham had been the High Priest!

Oh! Popham, and millionaires all
Who dwell in your mansions up-town,
Say, how will you answer for this
When the lightnings of God come down?
Will ye hide in your soft-cushioned pews
When the flame through your palace hall rolls,
When the spires 'neath whose shadow ye pray
Shall fall like dead weights on your souls?
When the patience of Heaven shall tire,
And the Sun shall be loosed from his path
To kindle this TENEMENT WORLD,
Will a just God spare ye in His wrath?

RHODE ISLAND MANUFACTURES.

Providence — Residences — Manufactories — Gimlet-screws and how they are Made—Eagle Screw Company—Gold Chains—An Ingenious Machine—The State's Prison Self-Sustaining—How it is Done—Shoes Pegged by Machinery—Attractive Library at the Prison.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, April 9, 1860.

Very few people have a correct idea of this beautiful city. For one I must confess that, until the recent election, I had always supposed it to be one of the dullest and most stupid places on the face of the earth. As it is, though I have been here now nearly three weeks, I have had time only sufficient to allow me a hasty glance at the very many objects of interest in which it abounds. It may well be called an up and down city. There is hardly a street in the whole place which will permit of a five minutes' walk, without the encountering of a steep hill. From the top of these ascents the view of the river, bay and cove is beautiful, and many residences can boast of most romantic landscapes, to be seen from their door-step or window. In comparative wealth Providence ranks second to none. Many manufacturers of great individual wealth reside here, while corporations of still greater capital are equally numerous.

As in other Eastern cities, the presence of great wealth brings culture and refinement, observable not only in the personal breeding and education of its citizens, but also in its public buildings, churches and private residences. Of the latter I have in no city of the Union seen so many which exhibited such rare combination of tasty architectural design and comfort as here. The grounds around are well laid out, and, in some few instances, adorned with appropriate works of art. An eminent example of this is the residence of a gentleman who has in front of a handsome dwelling that splendid bronze dog, by HOPPIN, which you will remember was on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, and from it obtained the medal. The dog, a large mastiff, having broken his chain, is arrested in his flight by the voice of his master, and in the attitude he then assumes, the artist has modeled him. It is one of the most life-like and spirited designs I ever saw, and deserves a more conspicuous position.

As is well known, Providence is the seat of a host of manufactories of all sorts and kinds—calicoes, (prominent just now,) screws, jewelry, shoes, &c., in vast numbers are here made and sent forth to the world. In company with a kind friend, whose natural delicacy will appreciate the suppression of his name, but whose card was an open sesame at every door, I visited several places of general interest, and in brief I will give you the benefit thereof.

Every one who has ever had occasion to screw up a box, or with the old-fashioned blunt-pointed screw to fasten anything, remembers with what joy he first came across the

GIMLET-POINTED SCREW,

which needs no preliminary bore to insure its immediate and tenacious entry. The Eagle Screw Company of Providence manufactures these screws, and to outsiders the doors are a sealed mystery. But as I, through the available medium alluded to, got in, I propose, so far as is proper, to detail what I saw. The agent, Mr. A. G. ANGEL, chaperoned us, and, after admiring from his office window a peculiar landscape, made up of bits of water, piles of coal, brick walls and machinery, we were shown into the workshop.

Here I was permitted to examine a series of mechanisms, the like of which I have never seen, and which reflect upon the American inventor a light of honor and of glory not to be surpassed by any that is obtained in science or in war. The entire machinery used in making the gimlet screws was invented or applied by Mr. ANGEL, and can be used by none other than this company, except as done by infringement.

The processes through which the wire passes, until it is cast out complete as a screw, is as follows:

1. The wire is sized. A coil of it is wound upon a cylinder. One end being passed through the sizer, is fastened to a revolving cylinder, which draws the wire by force through the sizer. The sizer is made of cast iron; is a thick plate with holes of various dimensions, each hole being tunnel-shaped. The wire as it passes through is compelled to assume the size of the smaller end, and in its transit is compacted and hardened. There is but one man in the United States who can make this apparently simple plate.

2. A coil of the wire, having been properly sized, is then passed over several small revolving cylinders, through a passage, at the end of which are working a pair of cutters, properly adjusted, and a header. The latter is a kind of ram, with screw-made dies, which, as it name implies, heads the wire, and retreating, the cutters chop off the requisite length of blank.

3. A hopper is then filled with the headed wire; a pair of fingers takes up one or two at a time and places them upon a guide, which drops the wire before a revolving "shaver;" this trims the head properly, and a pair of fingers removing it to a circular saw, it there receives the "slot" or incision across the head; after which the fingers recarry it to the shaver, which removes the roughness occasioned by the "nicker," (which makes the "slot,") and a sprial spring throws the headed, shaved and nicked wire into a pan.

4. The wire is now ready for threading. The machine in this case is, like the others, self-feeding. The fingers (which are a pair of pointers) take, head up, from the receiver or pan, several of these, as above described. The wire is held firmly, while a savage little knife cuts, with the rapidity of lightning, a sharp and exquisitely-shaped point, at the instant another knife turns and turns, and shaves and shaves, until the properly-threaded screw is made, when it is dropped, as one would drop a hot potato, and, as true as you live, the gimlet-screw is finished.

There are, in constant working, some fifteen hundred machines, each one of which seems like an intelligent being, doing everything but talk. To each one is attached a tell-tale; if a larger wire, or an unfortunate finger, or what not, should be caught in the machine, in an instant the "set" of the regulating spring would be altered, and a "clicketty click" would call the attention of the operative, who could remedy the trouble. Some six hundred hands are employed, mostly females. I happened to be there at 12 o'clock, at the second of which time every machine stopped, and each girl rushed for her bonnet and shawl as if she had been shot from Sprague's Paixhan gun. At present they turn out 7,000 gross *per diem*, though the capacity is double that quantity. There are many other details of the business, such as blueing, packing, tieing, &c., which were very interesting to notice, but which would be unfit for use in our present writing. The whole establishment, from inception to ending, is one of the wonders of the world, and I advise everbody who goes to Providence to get a peep at it, *if he can*.

Another very ingenious piece of machinery is one which makes by the hundred yards at a time those beautiful guard-chains which we so much admire on the vests or necks of those who can afford them. The description of chain is that known as the "Adelaide chain," the links being woven or plaited together, instead of being joined by means of solder. The process by which the chain is made is exceedingly simple, though at first sight the machine seems to be a mass of intricacies, puzzling to even the scientific brain.

1. A thin band of gold is passed over a cylinder. A punch, with its face in the form of a Maltese cross, descends and cuts out a blank link. The blank so cut is deposited in a "carrier."

2. The carrier, with the link upon it, starts and carries the blank to a point directly over an upright tube.

3. A plunger now descends and forces the link through a perforation in the carrier (of the same general form as the link, though smaller) into the mouth of the tube.

4. A second blank is cut and carried as the first.

5. The carrier advances with the second blank, and the tube containing the first is rotated a sufficient distance to allow the forcing of this blank into the tube of the first. A series of bending picks dart forward, and one by one the arms of the Maltese crosses are interlaced, and the plunger, descending with a hard blow, clinches them all.

So on with the third and fourth and succeeding links, each being locked or plaited with a portion of the preceding link. All the varied motions are derived from cams on the main shaft. The machines will make 200 feet of chain in an hour. To an unscientific observer it would be summed up in a few words. A piece of gold tape goes into a machine at one end, worries through the motions, and comes out at the other end a beautiful gold chain. On this, as on all other inventions, there are being made constant improvements, but I am convinced that I have never seen in any place in the United States so many really wonderful evidences of the restless Yankee brain as can be found in this City of Providence.

The most surprising of all, or what would seem so to a New-Yorker, is a self-sustaining State Prison. The same good friend, who is equally at home in this peculiar institution as in those before mentioned, handed me over to the tender mercies of S. L. BLAISDELL, Esq., the Warden of the Rhode Island State Prison. As I behaved myself with most exemplary piety while under his charge, and didn't display any evidence of total depravity, he kindly let me out, having first shown me what he should do with me in case I ever was sent there again.

The prison is finely located. In front is an open lawn leading to the Cove, a pretty sheet of water, which stretches out in full view of the prisoner in his cell, or the confined debtor in his parlor. Passing by the prison part, which is very comfortable and pleasant for a prison, I will briefly allude to that part where the cash is made—where the confined learn a trade—where the State saves its pennies, and shoes are *pegged by machinery*.

The State has a contract with a New-York firm, to the effect that the prisoners shall make shoes for them exclusively, the firm furnishing all the stock, machinery, &c., and the State finding the men. From this is derived sufficient income to support not only the State Prison, but other reformatory institutions, besides casting a mite or so into the Treasury. The amount paid for each man who is confined for any considerable length of time is forty cents a day, and for the rest, twenty-five cents. Of course those who stay longer become better workmen. The style of shoe made is a coarse, heavy brogan. Entering the spacious apartment, I found about one hundred men, each in front of a sewing machine, worked by steam. The whole work is done by machinery.

First—The upper is lasted.

Second—The shoe is filled and soled.

Third—The pegs are put in by a Yankee pegging machine, as follows: A coil of birch tape is passed over a cylinder; the operator holds, bottom up, the shoe which is to be pegged. A puncher makes a hole in the sole; the cylinder passes the coil of birch under a knife, which cuts off the peg, and a hammer drives the peg into the hole. A good operator will so rotate the shoe, that in one-third of a minute the machine will put two rows of pegs all around the sole.

Fourth—The shoe is heeled—the heel being cut in a die.

Fifth—It is trimmed and finished.

They turn out regularly six hundred pairs of these shoes each working day. (Think of that, strikers, male and female!) The shoes cost $61 for 60 pairs, and sell at $1 20 per pair.

There is also a machine-shop, where are made carriage axles and bolts. The whole is driven by one small steam-engine, which is under the charge of a prisoner, who was sentenced to twenty years as punishment for rape. He has been in six years, has a wife and family, and is considered by all at the Prison as a first-rate worker. When he entered he knew nothing of steam.

We next went into the kitchen and ate some splendid brown bread, hot from the oven, and "so nice!" In the female department we saw an old lady who is in for life, having poisoned her two husbands. She and some twenty others were sewing away like mad, and one of the women had a little yankett apparently about sixteen months old, which she would occasionally embrace and then proceed with her work. The old lady said her husbands would take homœopathic medicine, and she noticed they always died soon after it. There is a fine library connected with the Prison, selected by Rev. Dr. WAYLAND. Pious memoirs, choice sermons, comments on the Holy Scriptures, tracts, Union Bibles, and other attractive works for the perusal of the convicts, are furnished free of charge to these unfortunates.

But I am transgressing the proper bounds, and will close by stating that I am convinced that Providence is considerable of a city; that her inhabitants in ordinary times are noted for their hospitality, their enterprise and their wealth, and that no city in the Union, of its size, can show more that is really worth seeing than can this same capital of the recently hissing-hot little Rhody. HOWARD.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Decision of the European Powers upon their Mexican Policy—Cruelties Practised by Rojas—A Terrible Affray—Anxiety for the Fate of the McLane Treaty.

CITY OF MEXICO, Friday, March 2, 1860.

It has transpired that the recent recognition by the Minister of Prussia of the Clergy Junta as the Government of Mexico, signifies that European Powers have decided upon a policy towards Mexico. The King of the Belgians is the author of a scheme to put upon the throne of Mexico a son of LOUIS PHILIPPE, and LOUIS NAPOLEON, desirous of subduing certain dormant fires that exist in France, and remove across the Atlantic certain dangerous spirits, has taken up this scheme with great avidity. Prussia has acceded to it, and her Minister, Mr. WAGNER, finding the Constitutionalists tied hand and foot by Mr. McLANE, took his course to this Capital, and has recognized the Clergy Junta, because they jumped to accept the pet scheme divulged to them by Mr. WAGNER. It may be visionary, this scheme, but be assured it occupies the serious thoughts of the crowned heads of Europe. England has so far not compromised herself with this scheme, but, as you will clearly see by Lord JOHN RUSSELL's reply to the bankers and merchants of London, has been asked to join in the business. The Almonte Treaty with Spain favors this business, and if our Government goes back of the Monroe doctrine, there is a chance at last that a barrier may be placed to the "Anglo-Saxon wave." If it be established, a sad future opens upon liberal Republican institutions in America. Either we will be forced to battle with royalty, or quietly submit to be destroyed by its more artful and insinuating influences. It is a pity—nay, a thousand pities—we have not a Government suited to the great emergency, for now, of all times through which we have passed, we require long and clear heads to steer clear of breakers, in which we will very soon be engulfed if we continue our blundering and vascillating course with regard to Mexico.

There have recently taken place several events that denote the course the civil war is likely to fall into, if it is not very soon stopped. The town of Teul, in the State of Jalisco, lately fell into the hands of ROJAS, a fellow not acknowledging the authority of either Government. He seized one hundred and sixty of the male inhabitants, and amused himself for three days in putting them to death. In the mean time, he and his men were rioting in lust with the daughters and wives of the unfortunate victims. The parish church was converted into the head-quarters of ROJAS and his men, where they killed fathers, husbands and brothers, before the eyes of unfortunate females, whom they retained for their hellish gratification. The town, of course, was robbed of everything valuable. This event has been made known to us through the clergy people, but there is little doubt but it is more or less true as I have given it to you. ROJAS formerly belonged to the Constitutionalists, but on account of his atrocities was declared an outlaw by the Juarez Government.

Here, in the Valley of Mexico, we have had an occurrence less horrible and of a more satisfactory termination. VILLALVA, a Constitutional guerilla chief, came up to Ayotla on the morning of the 20th ult., and after driving the clergy troops who were there back into this city, fell back upon Miraflores, a village about thirty miles distant from here. He occupied the place, and called upon the director of a cotton factory there. The director, who is a Scotchman, was wary of VILLALVA, and reluctant to admit him in the factory; but finally, after declaring his friendly intentions, he was admitted by the director, who received him in the house and gave him to eat and drink. VILLALVA became brave over the generous beverage, and commenced talking of his necessity for a small sum of money, and by degrees urged his claims until he came to threats. The director told him he could not give any money, and that if VILLALVA attempted to molest him or the factory he would be forced to resist, desperate as the undertaking might seem—VILLALVA having 350 men, and he not more than fifty workmen. VILLALVA changed his tone and again became all civility, and by repeated assurances of friendship, obtained admission into the factory for several of his officers, who were not long in before they seized the director by throwing a lasso over his head. They commenced dragging him out of the factory, when some foreign workmen, who had been carefully watching what was passing, opened fire upon VILLALVA and his men. The result was, VILLALVA was shot dead, with several of his officers and men, and the rest took to their heels for dear life, leaving the director and all of his workmen completely unharmed. Here ends chapter first of this business. It is not natural to suppose the followers of VILLALVA will not try to take vengeance, for they have a refrain amongst that class of people, which says:

"Muy sabrosa es venganza"—

"Sweet is vengeance,"—but they will not likely come out openly to take it. The burning of the factory by night, the assassination of the persons belonging to it as they are caught alone, and the seizing of goods belonging to them, are events that may be looked for, and not to be wondered at when they are reported. The only guarantee the factory has got is that foreigners guard it, and from the lesson they have already given are likely to be more respected by those who would impose upon them if they dared. The unfortunate part of this business is that VILLALVA was shot by foreigners who, like ninety-nine hundredths of the foreigners in Mexico, sympathize with the cause VILLALVA pretended to uphold. It is believed that he had drank too much before going to the factory, and with what he got there became mad, otherwise that he would never have entertained the idea of molesting foreigners. He did wrong, from whatever motive, and has dearly paid for his transgression. Such scenes as this, and the one before related, are on the increase, and you may not wonder at getting in future accounts of several by each mail.

As you may suppose, we are all anxiety for two results: 1st, the fate of the McLane treaty, and 2d, the result of MIRAMON's campaign to Vera Cruz. If the treaty be ratified, day dawns upon this benighted country, but if it be rejected and MIRAMON triumphs at Vera Cruz, a dark cloud settles upon Mexico, and the thunder of a distant storm on the American Continent can be heard by all those whose hearing is not obstructed by a superabundance of ears. If the treaty be rejected and MIRAMON fail to take Vera Cruz, poor Mexico will go on in her well-beaten path to ruin—daily increasing her large numbers of banditti, and rapidly losing her scanty honest population. For those who take an interest in the fate of Mexico the present is a terrible moment of suspense, made more terrific by the knowledge that a very short time must give life to all our hopes or condemn us forever to despair.

The clergy have just come out with a long reply to Mr. BUCHANAN's message. It is filled with a deal of special pleading, many downright falsehoods, some facts and a great deal of nonsense. In brief, its main features may be stated thus: MARQUEZ and his atrocities, the murder of CRABB and his party, &c., &c., excused; JOHN FORSYTH and his operations in silver bars and refugees from the law held up as an offset for the blood of DUVAL, CHASE, LAMON, CRABB and all his party—a nice balance sheet to the eyes of the clergy. But certainly our blockheads at home are not so true to their natures as to permit this sophistical document to have the slightest weight.

The news from the interior is all in favor of the Constitutionalists. ORTEGA, after taking Zacatecas, moved upon Aguascalientes, which he took, and at last dates was moving down upon the Bajio, to cooperate with forces from the frontier, who are hovering about San Luis Potosi. Guadalajara is said to be in a most critical situation, and likely any day to turn over to the Constitutionalists. In Morelia the Liberals have considerable forces, and are expecting more from Jalisco. Between this and Queretaro there are some seven or eight hundred Constitutionalists, and also a large force in the direction of Tulancingo. The State of Puebla is occupied by liberal guerrilla bands, who hold all the rural districts of the State, and have supreme control of the territory of Tlaxcala. AURELIANA holds San Agustin (Tlalpan), Contreras, and all of the south-eastern portion of the Valley of Mexico, and every day or so attacks the outposts of the Clergy, now at the hacienda of San Antonio, six miles from the city wall.

A report is afloat here that the Clergy forces have been driven from Oajaca, and another, that 4,000 Pintos, from Guerrero, with a large number of Americans, are marching up towards Cuernavaca. So, should MIRAMON take Vera Cruz, you see the end is not yet. It might be that all these advancing forces of the Liberals would not be able to stand their ground, but if they are again forced to fall back, it will be to hold their outposts, and watch their time for a new aggressive movement. Should they by chance obtain the leadership of a man like COMONFORT, they would be able to advance steadily, and with certainty. COMONFORT has a party here now—a thing he had not when he fled the country. If the report be true, that he is on his road back to Mexico, he will have a large party in the event JUAREZ and his men lose Vera Cruz. COMONFORT is a man of true courage, and some military talent; and, although his inexperience got him into difficulties, we may look—and look in vain—through all the long list of Mexican chief, for a better man than he is.

The Clergy are now coming down upon capitalists in a manner entirely unprecedented. With the greatest coolness possible they are drawing bills upon people for all manner of large sums of money. They have not commenced enforcing these drafts, but will likely begin so soon as this mail is off.

A great scandal has been raised here by the return of a large amount of bills drawn upon Mr. OTWAY, Ex-British Minister. The house of JECKER has $14,000 of this disgraced paper; another house some $25,000, and several smaller accounts come in to show up this diplomat in his new character. Considering his salary was large, and his mode of living of the meanest character, he must have saved up a nice sum of money from his Mexican sojourn.

Exchanges have advanced for this packet, which shows that financial men have little confidence in MIRAMON's success, and no hope of the condition of the country improving very soon.

FROM CANADA.

The Submarine Telegraph to Belleisle Straits to be laid down at Once—The Postmaster-General of Canada starts for Europe again to Negotiate further Arrangements in Connection with the Atlantic Postal Service—The proposed Free Ports at Gaspe and Sault Ste. Marie—The Visit of the Prince of Wales.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Saturday, April 7, 1860.

The NEW-YORK TIMES was informed, about a fortnight since, that the Canadian Parliament had passed resolutions granting $10,000 per annum as a subsidy to any company which would lay down a telegraph line from Father Point, at present the most easterly point reached by the magnetic wire. I have now to add that the Montreal Telegraph Company, which have a virtual monopoly of all the wires in Canada, has undertaken the task of laying down the cable, or has, at any rate, made the necessary preparations. The Company is about to send off immediately a surveying expedition, which will visit Father Point, the northern coast of Gaspe, Anticosti and the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in order to ascertain at once the best mode of establishing telegraphic communication with the Straits of Belleisle, which are—it need not be said—between Newfoundland and Labrador. Several of the best voyages made last year by our Canadian steamships occupied very little more than five days from land to land. Under the new contract, just signed, the distance is to be made in that time. Give us the telegraph then, we say, and our line of communication, until the Atlantic Telegraph is laid down, must so far outstrip every other means of communication with Europe as to place it beyond the reach of competition. The engineers who are to compose the surveying party have received the following instructions: *First*—Survey a shore line, east from Father Point, for about 100 miles. *Second*—Cross to the west end of Anticosti Island. *Third*—Survey a line across the island to the lighthouse on the northwest part of it. *Fourth*—Investigate, after crossing the Gulf, the best place for landing the cable. *Fifth*—Explore the Labrador coast in the direction of Belleisle as far as may be deemed desirable. The station at Anticosti lighthouse, it is evident, will be for the purpose of furnishing to Quebec shipping intelligence of such a nature as emergencies may require—*e. g.*, the detention or stranding of vessels—so that prompt measures to remedy evils may be taken by the merchants interested.

The Postmaster-General of Canada, Hon. Mr. SIDNEY SMITH, has left for England in the *Bohemian*, from Portland, to-day. The immediate object of his trip, this time, is to place in the strongest possible light before the House of Commons Committee on Postal Contracts the claims of the Canadian line of Ocean mail steamers to an Imperial subsidy. Hon. JNO. ROSE, our Commissioner of Public Works, gave testimony before the Committee last year; Hon. JNO. ROSS, our President of the Council, is doing the same at this moment; and our Postmaster-General is hurrying away for the same purpose. Sanguine hopes are entertained here that the British Government will appropriate at least £50,000 per annum towards meeting the £104,000 subsidy we engage, under our new contract, to give our weekly line. But Mr. SMITH will do more than this in England. We intend that our steamers shall no longer call at Queenstown, (Cork,) where they are exposed to the competition of the Cunarders, the Inman line, and several others, but shall touch at Derry, in the north of Ireland. Arrangements have therefore to be made in Britain, for the conveyance of the Continental and other mails, through Britain, to and from that port. It is thought that far greater dispatch will be realized under the new plan—that several hours will be saved by taking the mails from Britain across the 22 mile wide North Channel, instead of across the Irish Sea from Holyhead. And to help in making the necessary alterations in the system, is another object of Mr. SMITH's jaunt. Before his departure, our Postmaster-General had taken steps to bring about a Summer arrangement for conveying a portion of the Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick mails to and from England. At present, Nova Scotia has fortnightly conveyance to and from Europe by the Cunard boats, at Halifax. New-Brunswick, or at least a great part of it, is not even so well provided for. The plan of our Government then is to take advantage, with the consent of the sister Provinces, of the coasting boats which run in Summer between Quebec, Shediac and Pictou—so as to get a weekly mail from these points for conveyance to Riviere du Loup, there to be picked up by the outgoing ocean steamer. In like manner would our Canadian steamships bring a New-Brunswick and Nova Scotian mail from Europe, which could always be forwarded by the returning coasting boat to Pictou or Shediac in fourteen or sixteen days from the time it left England. Subsidiary to this enterprise would be the establishment of a land mail route for the convenience of Western New-Brunswick, by way of Grand Falls direct to Riviere du Loup.

The proposed free ports—the subject of my last letter—are to be at Gaspe and Sault Ste. Marie. It is expected to make of the former an emporium of commerce in fish; of the latter, the centre of a vast trade in minerals.

We propose to treat with France for obtaining a commercial treaty similar to that recently concluded between France and England. We propose to reduce our duty on French brandy from 100 to 30 per cent., on wines and fruits from 30 to 20 per cent., on condition of our being met by the Emperor with a reduction of the duties on our timber, ships, fish, oil, furs, &c. The French Consul here, M. le Baron BOILEAU, and our Finance Minister, Hon. A. T. GALT, are sanguine of being able to negotiate satisfactorily.

The visit of the Prince of Wales seems as if it would turn our heads. We are hurrying on the laying of our submarine telegraph to the Straits of Belleisle, that the Prince may see how energetic a race of men inhabits this part of the world. We are going to hold two great exhibitions—one at Montreal, Canada East, and the other at Hamilton, Canada West—that he may see a display of our mechanical and agricultural industry. We are going to offer him mansions to live in. We have built a magnificent railway car to carry him about in. And, last but not least, BLONDIN, who is here, and is going to stretch a rope across the chasm near Montmorenci Falls, expresses his intention of writing to His Royal Highness, and offering to carry on his back that scion of royalty over the hempen bridge.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Notices of Movements in the Religious World.

The Quadrennial Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will commence its sessions in Buffalo on the 1st of May. The delegates will number about three hundred, representing all the Free and three or four of the border Slave States. The six Bishops of the Church, Messrs. MORRIS of Cincinnati, JANES of New-York, SIMPSON of Illinois, AMES of Indiana, BAKER of New-Hampshire, and SCOTT of Delaware, will be present. Besides the delegates, five hundred or more ministers, some thousands of lay members, missionaries returned from labors, and others soon to leave, will be attracted to Buffalo by the importance of the Conference. During the sessions of the Conference a daily paper will be issued by the Methodist Book Concern, containing all the proceedings. This assembly has control and direction of all the internal affairs of the Methodist Church, and is a Court of Appeals to which cases that may have arisen during the past four years in the different State or local Conferences may be carried. It is expected the questions of Slavery, the extension of ministerial appointments, and the modification of the office of presiding Elder will consume a large share of the time devoted to Church government.

Rev. Dr. SPEAR, of the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, has been obliged, by serious illness, to relinquish his pastoral duties, and sails for Europe to-day in the *Adriatic*, with his son and a young gentleman of his congregation. Last Thursday evening, by invitation, his friends waited upon him at his residence, to bid him adieu, and express their warm wishes for his welfare and return. During their visit, one of the officers of the Church, with some remarks appropriate to the occasion, presented him, on behalf of the members of his congregation, a purse containing $1,250 in gold, as a token of their appreciation of his eminent services as pastor for a period of seventeen years, and an evidence of their sympathy for him under his present trial. In accepting it, Dr. SPEAR feelingly alluded to his happy reminiscences of the past and his hopes for the future,—expressing a grateful remembrance of the harmonious spirit which has always characterized his people, and his sincere wish that it might ever continue. The gift he received as a fresh proof of the love and sympathy of his charge.

The New-England Methodist Conference was in session in Springfield, Mass., last week. The *Republican* says: "The election of six delegates from this Conference to the General Conference of the Methodist Church North at Buffalo, in May, occupied the Friday afternoon session. So far as there was any contest, it was personal; as on the question which will agitate the General Conference, of changing the rules of discipline so as to exclude all slaveholders from church membership, this Conference is pretty unanimous for the change and exclusion. On the first ballot, only five delegates were chosen, as follows: Whole number of votes, 130; necessary to a choice, 66; E. O. HAVEN, Malden, 114; JOHN H. TWOMBLY, Worcester, 100; MINOR RAYMOND, Wilbraham, 93; JAMES PORTER, New-York, 89; WILLIAM H. HATCH, Malden, 85. A second ballot made no choice of the sixth member of the delegation; but on the third, Rev. DANIEL E. CHAPIN was chosen, having 79 votes out of 127. Revs. D. SHERMAN and L. R. THAYER were chosen reserved delegates."

One of the speakers at a mission meeting in Leicester, England, gave some information concerning the teachers and nurses to whom is intrusted the training of the children of the Royal family. The monthly nurse in the Queen's household, he stated, was a member of Dr. STEARNE's (Baptist) Church, at Camberwell. The Princess Royal, now the Princess FREDERICK WILLIAM, was awakened through reading a sermon of ADOLPHE MONOD, and became thoroughly religious. When the last child was born, a Wesleyan was selected for nurse. The teacher of the Prince of Wales, Mr. GIBBS, was a Noncomformist. Previous to appointment, he was sent for twice, and for two hours was subjected to a severe questioning by the Prince Consort and Her Majesty, to test his knowledge. All the heads of the departments of Her Majesty were pious people.

Two gentlemen of Manchester, England, offer two prizes—one of one hundred and a second of fifty guineas for the two best treatises on "Revivals of Religion. Rev. R. BURGESS, D. D., Rector of Upper Chelsea; Rev. F. A. WEST, Wesleyan Minister, London; Rev. JOHN STOUGHTON, Independent Minister, Kensington; Rev. WM. CHALMERS, M. A., Minister of the Free Church of Scotland, and Rev. GEORGE SMITH, Esq., LL. D., F. A. S. CAMBORNE, compose the Committee of Adjudication. The publication is not to exceed 400 pages, 8vo, and the successful essays are to be the property of the Committee.

There are now five missionary ships in the Pacific ocean; the *Morning Star*, owned by the American Board; the *John Wesley*, owned by the English Wesleyans; the *John Knox*, the *Southern Cross* and the *John Williams*. The last is the oldest and largest, having been in the service nearly fifteen years. It sails to England every three or four years, with the children and wives of missionaries and the contributions to the cause of missions from the natives of the South Seas; and returns with passengers and supplies of Bibles and other books, and material for printing purposes.

Mr. SPURGEON has declined an invitation from the Congregational Union of New-York, to participate in its anniversary exercises in May. He writes to Dr. THOMPSON that it is quite impossible for him to leave home at present for America, and adds: "I have been nearly seven years without a rest, and am hoping this year to make a little journey upon the Continent. I must then come home again, and, if God shall help me, stick to it for another seven years."

Rev. Dr. CHICKERING, of Portland, Maine, preached his quarter-century sermon on April 1. His church at present numbers about 400 members, and of 900, the whole number who have been connected with the church, 700 united by letter or on profession during his ministry. In the 25 years which were passed in review, more than $50,000 have been contributed to religious charities, besides large legacies and private gifts.

The following are the votes of the several Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in regard to changing the general rule of the Church so as to exclude Slaveholders from communion: Arkansas Conference for change, 1; against, 12. Baltimore, 149 against. East Baltimore, against, 156. Philadelphia Conference, for, 12; against, 170. Pittsburgh Conference, for, 18; against, 127. Missouri Conference, against, 42.

A correspondent of the *Observer* says: "The slaves of two neighboring plantations in Williamsburgh District, S. C., evincing an earnest desire for the regular preaching of the Gospel among them, their masters combined in the erection of a suitable edifice where their lands met. A church has been organized, deacons appointed, and a white minister engaged to preach regularly to them, and to catechise the negro children."

Unions, says the *Examiner*, are taking place between the Unitarians and Universalists. In Lowell, Mass., the two Unitarian and two Universalist Societies have formed a Sunday-school Union, which meets in the four churches in rotation. At Fremont, Ill., the Universalists and Unitarians have united in one Society, and have engaged the pastoral services of Rev. C. G. HOWLAND.

The Spring meeting of the American Christian (Disciples) Missionary Society will be opened at St. Louis on Tuesday, May 1, and continue until the Thursday night following. Since the commencement of the current missionary year, eight new churches have been organized, and over two hundred and fifty accessions have been reported. There are eleven evangelists at work in the home fields, and two missionary families in foreign lands.

The Committee of the Reformed Dutch Church on the Scudder monument, report that many of the Sabbath-schools, and some of the Churches, have responded to such an extent as to warrant the purchase of the monument. $400 are still needed. Copies of the monument will not be ready short of six weeks.

A young female, of 16 years, in the last stage of consumption, was baptized by Dr. MAGOON, of Albany, on a late Sunday. It was feared that she might expire in the ordinance, yet, after it was performed, she earnestly desired to partake of the Lord's Supper, which she did in the afternoon, and then whispered to her pastor, "I have fought a good fight."

A correspondent of the *Observer*, writing of the revival in Ireland, says that the work still goes on. "The little groups of Protestants in the midst of utterly bigoted Roman Catholics, that used to meet in clubs to arm themselves, and drink, and swear hatred, are marked by love among themselves, kindness to those around, sobriety, industry, prosperity."

Rev. Drs. NEHEMIAH ADAMS and BLAGDEN, of Boston, and TODD, of Pittsfield, Mass., preached in Charleston, S. C., on the 1st inst. They had been called to that city to assist in the ordination of the Pastor of the Circular Church. On the same day Rev. Dr. SPRING, of this City, filled the pulpit of the Huguenot Church.

The rumor that the anniversaries will occur two weeks earlier than usual this year, is contradicted by authority. The time of meeting is specified in the Constitution of each Society and cannot be altered without deliberation.

A new Presbyterian Church, which will seat 350 persons, was dedicated in Freeport, L. I., on the 4th. Rev. J. D. WELLS, of Brooklyn, preached the sermon, and Rev. P. D. OAKEY, of Jamaica, and N. C. LOCKE, D. D., of Hempstead, took part in the services.

Dr. R. B. McMULLEN, of Stewart College, Tennessee, in a letter dated March 15, states that a revival commenced in that institution on the last Thursday in February, which has resulted in the hopeful conversion of eleven students.

A farewell missionary meeting was held in the Presbyterian Church of Georgetown, Exchangeville, Penn., on the 12th ult., on the occasion of the departure of Rev. IRA M. CONDIT and lady for Canton, China, as missionaries of the American Board.

Rev. Dr. STILES and Rev. Mr. CUNNINGHAM have been engaged by the Synod of Georgia to preach in the more destitute parts of that State. Dr. STILES was lately in Atlanta to dedicate a Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Dr. McCLINTOCK preached his farewell sermon, in the Fourth-avenue Methodist Church, last Sunday. He will leave for Paris, to take charge of the American chapel in a few weeks.

Rev. CEPHAS WASHBOURNE, of Arkansas, for 20 years a missionary among the Indians in Georgia and Arkansas, died at Fort Smith on the 17th ult., in the 68th year of his age.

The Associate Reformed Synod of the South was organized in 1822, with 11 ministers and 2 Presbyteries. Now it has 8 Presbyteries, 63 ministers and 9 licentiates.

Rev. SAMUEL ROSS, of Rochester, has received and accepted a call to the First Baptist Church in Worcester, Mass.

Rev. WILLIAM L. BROWN has resigned the pastoral charge of the Baptist Church in Watertown, Mass.

The enterprise of erecting a church on the Back Bay Lands, Boston, for REV. Dr. HUNTINGTON, is progressing vigorously.

A powerful revival is in progress in the Baptist Society in Kalamazoo, Michigan.

A new Baptist Church has been recognized near Kingston, Peoria County, Illinois.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN THIS CITY TO-MORROW.

The last services prior to the removal of the congregation of the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Broome and Greene streets, will be as follows: Rev. Dr. VAN VRANKEN will preach at 10½ A. M., Rev. Dr. FISHER at 3½ P. M., and the Pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER, at 7½ P. M. Subject of the evening discourse—"The History of the Broome-street Church."

The anniversary of the New-York Conference City Mission Society will be held in the Central M. E. Church, Seventh-avenue, at 10½ A. M.; in the Bedford-street Church at 3 P. M.; and in the Greene-street Church at 7½ P. M. Drs. McCLINTOCK and DURBIN, of this City, NADAL, of Washington, and others, will participate in the services.

There will be preaching in the Forty-third-street M. E. Church, near Eighth-avenue, by the following members of the New-York Conference: At 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. D. BUCK; at 3 o'clock P. M., by Rev. A. M. HOUGH, and in the evening at 7 o'clock by Rev. HARAN ROGERS.

Rev. H. C. LAY, D. D., Missionary Bishop to the Southwest, and others, will make addresses at a missionary meeting to be held at Calvary Church, corner Fourth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, at 7½ P. M.

The quarterly concert of the Calvary Baptist Sabbath-school will be given in the Church in West Twenty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. C. C. GOSS and Capt. HART are to speak.

The anniversary of the Missionary Associations of the Sunday-schools connected with the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner Twenty-second-street, will be held at 7 P. M.

The Sunday-school Teachers' Association, (Union,) holds its monthly meeting in the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Burchard's,) at 7½ P. M.

Dr. JAMES B. DUNN delivers a discourse on the death of ROBERT G. DILL at Plymouth Church, corner Twenty-second-street and Seventh-avenue, at 7½ P. M.

Rev. Mr. OGILBY, assistant Minister of Trinity Church, preaches in the Church of the Atonement, corner of Thirty-third-street and Second-avenue, at 7½ P. M.

Rev. Dr. TYNG, of St. George's Church, on Stuyvesant-square, preaches his anniversary sermon in the morning, and in the afternoon the anniversary of the Sunday-school will be celebrated.

The Youths' Missionary Association of the Rutgers-street Church will celebrate its twenty-fourth anniversary in the evening. Dr. HOGE is to preach.

The Brazilian Corvette.

MAYOR WOOD AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE COMMON COUNCIL VISIT THE DONNA ISABELLA—WHAT WAS SAID AND DONE ON THE OCCASION.

After a series of postponements the Mayor and representatives of the Common Council succeeded yesterday in visiting and welcoming the commander and officers of the Brazilian corvette *Donna Isabel*, which has been for several weeks in our port, partly on a visit and partly to undergo repairs.

The *Donna Isabel* is a well-built vessel of about 800 tons, carrying 18 13-pound guns. She was built in Bahia, her hull being of the hardest Brazilian wood. Her complement of men is 185 seamen and 23 marines, and 32 officers. The corvette is one of the training vessels sent out every year by the Brazilian Government for the purpose of giving practical education to the Brazilian midshipmen. She has on board 21 as fine young men as could be selected for the service, and from the first families of Brazil, highly educated and intelligent. The *Donna Isabel* is the first Brazilian vessel-of-war that has ever visited this port, and thus afforded our Government an opportunity of repaying, in part, the many courtesies for which we are indebted. A number of our national vessels visiting Brazilian ports have been repaired at the expense of the Brazilian Government, so far as the Government works would allow, and the same courtesy has been extended by our Government to the *Donna Isabel*. The following are her principal officers:

Captain—BENTI DE CARVALHO.
Lieutenants—Joao Mendes Salgado, Caio Pinheiro de Vasconcellos, Fernando Dias de Mendonca Paes Limes, Antonio Mareira das Neves.
Sub-Lieutenant—Francisco Ferreira Pinto.
Doctors—José Candido Martires, Thomas Henrique Sanier.
Commissary—Ignacia José de Mello.
Secretary—José Francisco da Cunha.
Apothecary—Manoel Ribeiro da Silva Torres.
Chaplain—Padré Manoel Maria de Matto Pinto.

The Brazilians have evinced the utmost anxiety to exhibit their friendly feelings towards the American people, and have been on the alert to receive all who might choose to visit them. On one occasion they were put to considerable trouble to receive the Mayor, who was detained by bad weather from paying his contemplated visit.

Yesterday, however, the Mayor, in company with the Committees appointed by the Common Council, headed by Councilman HALL, took carriages at the City Hall, for the purpose of visiting the corvette. After a rather stormy passage from Pier No. 1 to the vessel, they all arrived safely on board, and were most cordially received in the Captain's cabin. Mayor WOOD then addressed the Captain as follows:

Mayor WOOD said: I have the gratification to tender to the officers of this ship, and the representatives of the Brazilian Government here present, the hospitalities of the City of New-York. These would have been earlier extended, with our respect and compliments, but for the fact that your vessel has been repairing at our Navy-yard, and we desired to postpone it until she was anchored in the stream, where we could do it in a more proper manner. Both branches of our City Legislature have passed resolutions which will be appropriately engrossed and presented to your Captain and to your officers, expressing our pleasure in having visited this ship, and tendering to you the freedom of the City of New-York. We can only say, Sir, that New-York is, as you know, the great commercial City of the western world; that we have derived our importance and our wealth and our population very much from our foreign commerce; that that foreign commerce has been very much advantaged and promoted by our intercourse with Brazil; that we have always fortunately maintained friendly relations with Brazil. We have always been a large consumer of Brazilian products, and, upon the other hand, we have found a valuable customer in Brazil herself. Therefore our commercial, as well as international intercourse, has been profitable and advantageous. We have been glad of the opportunity of seeing one of the Brazilian ships in our harbor, and to express, as I do on behalf of the Corporation and the People of the City of New-York, our cordial and kind feelings towards your country, and the hope that our intercourse will always be as friendly and as advantageous as it has been heretofore.

M. LISBOA, the Brazilian Minister to the United

States, translated this speech to Capt. Cavalho, who, through the same medium, replied that he had a high appreciation of the many courtesies of the Corporation of New-York toward him. He felt exceedingly gratified, and tendered his acknowledgments for those kindnesses. He welcomed the visitors to his vessel with renewed expressions of his regard.

Councilman Hall, on behalf of the Common Council, tendered, both at this time and subsequently, a pressing invitation to the Captain and officers, to visit the institutions. The Captain, however, replied that he designed to leave on Monday, as he had already staid longer in this port than he intended. He had yet to visit Portsmouth, Cherbourg, Ostend, Antwerp and Lisbon, before going home in December next, and the improvement of his pupils demanded that he should be on the move, so as to enable them to take observations and perform other duties peculiar to their position.

Mayor Wood then entered into a brief conversation with the captain concerning the size and armament of his ship, the ranks in the Brazilian Navy, &c., after which the company proceeded to view the vessel. Soon, however, all the visitors were summoned to the quarter-deck to hear the firing of a salute from the heavy guns, which was given with admirable promptitude and precision.

Mayor Wood then astonished both the Captain and natives, and New-Yorkers as well, in returning thanks for the salute, in the Portuguese vernacular, "*Muito gracias, Señor*," ("I am greatly obliged to you, Sir,") which the Captain graciously acknowledged. The guests were then invited to take a parting drink—with which invitation, it may be believed, the City fathers readily complied. One of the beverages proffered was the Brazilian wine—a compound whose powerful strength may be imagined when it is stated that even the City fathers thought it was "rather strong."

Notwithstanding the fact that but few of the hosts could speak the English language, the guests were politely entertained, and by signs shown the most interesting part of the ship, the guns, small arms, wardrooms, &c. The visit was highly enjoyed by all.

After a more pleasant journey to the shore, in a tug which was substituted for the small boats, and the safe stowage of a substantial and *recherché* collation at Van Tine's, No. 2 Dey-street, the visitors separated with a strong impression that a visit to the Brazilian corvette was quite a feature in their lives.

There are altogether seventy vessels of all classes in the Brazilian Navy. The timber of which they are built is mainly brought from the province of Para.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE NEW-YORK CONFERENCE.

Discussion of the Slavery Question—Business Proceedings—Missionary Operations.

The Conference was resumed yesterday morning at 8½ o'clock. At the conclusion of the ordinary devotions, reports were received as to the character and standing of various candidates for admission to the ministry.

The Secretary moved that the question which had been made the order of the day should be taken up, and subsequently gave utterance to grave reproaches against the habit of defiling the temple of God with tobacco. Certain charges affecting the conduct of Rev. Lyman W. Walworth were submitted by Rev. Mr. Kettle. A Committee of Investigation was appointed, and Rev. Seymour Van Dusen was assigned to the office of prosecutor. The order of the day, which was the discussion of the Erie resolutions, was then taken up, and a lengthy debate ensued. Those resolutions, which were adopted by the Erie Annual Conference, which met in Brookville, Pennsylvania, on the 13th of July last, are as follows:

1. *Resolved*, By the Erie Annual Conference in Conference assembled, that the Annual and General Conference be requested to concur in so amending the General Rule on Slavery, that it shall read as follows: "The buying, selling, holding or transferring of any human being to be used in slavery."

2. *Resolved*, That we recommend the suspension of the Fourth Restrictive Rule, for the purpose specified in the foregoing resolution.

3. *Resolved*, That our Bishops be, and they are hereby respectfully requested to present the foregoing resolutions to all the Annual Conferences of the M. E. Church for their concurrence.

L. D. WILLIAMS,
Secretary of the Erie Annual Conference.

Meadville, July 25, 1859.

The rule of discipline referred to therein reads thus:

4. There is only one condition previously required of those who desire to enter into these Societies—"a desire to flee from the wrath to come and to be saved from their sins." But wherever this is really fixed in the soul, it will be shown by its fruits. It is therefore expected of all who continue therein, that they continue to evidence their desire of salvation.

This desire is to be evinced in several ways, such as avoiding drunkenness, putting on of gold, or costly apparel, &c., and (the point referred to in the Erie resolution,) "The buying and selling of men, women, and children, with an intention to enslave them."

Dr. McClintock moved a non-concurrence, that the vote be taken by ayes and noes.

It was moved, by way of amendment, that the Conference concur.

Dr. McClintock expressed his willingness to accept the amendment, but his inability to propose it, as he meant to vote No.

After some remarks by Rev. Mr. Ferris, he (Mr. F.) offered the following substitute:

Whereas, The New-York Conference has heretofore defended its position on the question of Slavery by repeated votes, and

Whereas, The Cincinnati, Providence and Erie rules have failed of the constitutional majorities, and any vote thereon must be without practical effect; and

Whereas, Our present rules and disciplinary provisions on the subject have been variously interpreted; therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby decline to act upon the Erie rule and request the next General Conference to devise such measures as shall clearly prohibit all slaveholding for selfish or mercenary purposes.

The Rev. gentleman, amid some interruption, proceeded to argue the propriety of the adoption of the substitute, on the ground that, according to his construction of the rule, the buying of men, women and children was a direct violation of it. There came today from the South, he said, the lamentations of three millions of brethren in bondage, and, if the Church of God sent back no response, who would there be to answer it? If any such answer were given, from whom could it more appropriately come than from the disciples of John Wesley? He hoped the Erie resolution, which was already a nullity, would not be voted upon.

At the close of his remarks, some wordy skirmishing ensued, which called for the interference of the Bishop.

The floor was then taken by Rev. L. W. Peck, who, after alluding to the importance of the subject, and the necessity for deliberation, disclaimed any desire to have the case come up as a test question, declared that he respected the opinion of any brother, but deprecated the charge of being in favor of Slavery, because that was a reputation he did not covet. He thought it would be better to preserve the rule as it was, as he deplored another division of the Church by any contrary action on this matter. At all events he would not vote for the substitute, because it did not clearly define the question at issue. They would not drive their Southern brethren into a worse position, or aid their slave brethren to assume a better, by agitating this matter further. He would stand by the slave, but not in such a manner as to drive both the slave and his master to destruction together.

After some remarks by Rev. Ira Ferris, Rev. Dr. McClintock and Rev. Wm. H. Ferris,

Rev. L. M. Vincent stated his belief that although the Erie resolution was dead, it was not yet buried, and he hoped the brethren would adopt Brother Ferris' motion, which he heartily approved. The suggestion to meet the Erie resolution fair and square, he regarded as a very wise one.

Rev. Mr. Schaffer remarked that if ever the Erie resolution were a living one, it was alive yesterday. It was their duty to act on it now, and if they wanted to kill it, to kill it at once.

Rev. Mr. Brown argued that the failure of the resolution to reach the Oregon Conference was in itself to kill it, because every Annual Conference must give its opinion on it before it could go to the General Conference.

Rev. George L. Kettel and others indulged in a brief colloquy, which, in the main, possessed no peculiar interest. He then proceeded to make a speech, the gist of which was that the real subject under discussion was Slavery itself, and that it was not *per se* a sin. If it were a sin there was no choice but to turn the slaveholder out of the Church. If Slavery were a sin, all slaves should be at once manumitted. He thought there was a great deal of mawkish poetry about this Slavery agitation. Immorality grew even out of the very marriage relation itself, and would any dare to say that such a relation was sinful? The very Sabbath was made a day of drunkenness, idleness and debauchery; yet would any one charge that the institution of the Sabbath was sinful? He believed Society had an inherent right to make labor compulsory on any man who was unwilling to labor for himself. It was a fallacy to say that the world owed every man a living; on the contrary, every one owed his labor to the world. Everywhere the negro was improvident and lazy. Even now, in Jamaica, half the race were in a state of barbarism, and no negro was ever known to hire himself out to work on a plantation. He was convinced that American Slavery is the only system which, under God, could elevate the black race, because under its dispensation they were taught the arts of civilization and the religion of Christ. He believed that Wesley must have been laboring under a delusion when he said that American Slavery was a vile institution. In point of fact, he (the speaker) was satisfied of the fact that if the slaves were set free, a greater sin would be committed than by keeping them in slavery. All our prosperity, he was certain, was due to the wealth which we derived from the Southern States. [Laughter and ironical applause.] The brethren might laugh, but perhaps they did not know what they were laughing at.

A Delegate—At Brother Kettel.

Rev. Mr. Kettel replied that he was satisfied, but he would give statistics to show that half the produce and money brought from the South to the North annually was not returned by the North to the South. Did not his brethren love their coffee and sugar, and, he was sorry to say, their tobacco? [Laughter.] Certainly, it seemed curious to see a brother get up to make an Anti-Slavery speech with a cotton shirt on his back. [Laughter.] It was all nonsense to say that the black man was equal to the white man. It was not so; the blacks were an inferior race, and God had permitted them to go among the white people in order to elevate them. It was all absurdity to put a negro on an equality with a white man. He trusted, therefore, people would not, by freeing four millions of barbarians held as slaves, and thus making them paupers, bring us to the same position as the negroes themselves.

Rev. Charles Goss, whilst advocating free discussion, and his wish that every man should vote, put the question whether such controversy as this would be of any practical benefit to the slave?

Rev. Mr. Joge, (a German,) and Rev. Mr. Poisal, spoke in opposition to any change in the rule, and were followed by Rev. Mr. Wheatly, who, in reply to Rev. Mr. Kettel, made a strong Abolition speech, in which he submitted numerous statistics to show that the West Indies had been benefited by negro emancipation, and dwelt with much pathos on the moral and social evils for which the slave system is held accountable. He wanted a change of the rule, because the present one was liable to misconstruction. The rule should be one which would forever prohibit all Slavery for mercenary purposes, and which, while being no more Anti-Slavery in spirit than the present, would not be susceptible of erroneous interpretation. He had been asked, he said, whether there were not men in the Church who flogged, bought, sold and transferred human beings as slaves? [Loud cries of "No, no."]

After some further observations, which elicited conflicting expressions of opinion on the part of the assemblage, the reverend gentleman took his seat. A great deal of loose discussion ensued, which, as it had no positive result, need hardly be reproduced.

Rev. Mr. Holditch, in the course of a very lengthened speech, argued that if the rule were changed they would have two classes of Methodism. They would split up the Methodist Church, not only as between the North and South, but all over the country. And what, he asked, was to be gained by this proposed change of discipline? Why, nothing. He could work more and accomplish more with the tools he had then with any tinkering amendments that could be made to them.

Rev. Jacob Boehm, of Newark, was introduced to the Convention, and, being asked to speak, expressed his entire concurrence in the views of the previous speaker, and said that sixty years' experience had satisfied him of the fact that the working of the rule as it is was beneficial. He hoped, therefore, that they would let it remain as it is, ["Amen,"] and let well enough alone.

On motion of Mr. Schaffer, the Stewards were instructed to pay the traveling expenses of all the supernumerary preachers in attendance, not only now, but to all those who shall be present on future occasions.

The Conference, at about ten minutes past 1, adjourned till 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was opened with the customary religious services, after which the Reverend Secretary read the minutes.

Thomas L. Curry was elected to Elder's orders; Oscar Haviland was raised to the same dignity; so, too, were Oliver Sellick, Richard S. Havermann, (whose request to be located at his own selection was granted,) Orin P. Crandall, Alonzo C. Morehouse, Wm. P. Fero, Julius Seider, Christian Flynn, George Aberly, Thomas C. Brainerd, Wm. E. Clarke, Erastus L. Prentiss, and John E. Foster.

A Committee of three was ordered to be appointed by the Chair for the purpose of considering a communication from the Church of Rondout, regarding the period of ministerial service in the same location. The order of the day was then, on motion, taken up and proceeded with.

Dr. Strickland said that as the question had been thoroughly ventilated, both in the abstract and concrete, he would move that, in order to reach the main question, which was that presented in the Erie resolution, the substitute offered from New-York be laid on the table.

A presiding Elder complained of the unexpectedness of this motion, and charged that it had been sprung on the Conference.

Dr. Strickland denied that there had been any springing about it. He wanted first to vote on the main question and then, if that were negatived, to vote for the substitute.

His motion to lay on the table was lost by a vote of 73 to 65.

A member moved that a vote be taken on the substitute.

Another hoped that motion would not be pressed.

The previous speaker declared he had no intention of pressing it, but he thought there had been talking enough, and it was now time to commence voting.

Dr. Osborn asserted that, whatever may have been the intention with which the substitute was offered, it was manifestly intended to interrupt the action of the Conference on a question brought before them under the authority of the Church itself, and was certainly without precedent in the history of this Conference. Why, in the name of reason, he continued, were the Cincinnati and Providence resolutions presented in common with the Erie resolution?

Rev. Mr. Ferris explained that he had done so in order to put all three before the Conference, meaning to withdraw the resolutions of the Cincinnati and Providence Conferences when the proper time arrived.

Dr. Osborn resumed.—He expressed the opinion that had the Conference assumed an upright position as Anti-Slavery in principle, they would stand much higher than they did. This was, however, a time for caution, for prudence, for circumspection, for he believed that a crisis was at hand that would result in the greater glory of the Church, and he felt assured that any change in the rule would lead to nothing good. He believed it would circumscribe the influence of the Church by exciting a feeling of antagonism amongst those where the corruption that was proposed to be removed prevailed. It would force the boundaries of the Church further North. Had not events that had transpired during the last twelve months led almost universally to the belief that the Methodist Episcopal Church was a thoroughly Abolition organization? He did wish that Bishop James had been shot in Texas.

A Voice—"Not to death."

No, not to death, but he would have liked to see him shot through the coat-sleeve and his skin grazed a little; in that case he would not have objected to paying out of his own pocket for damage done the coat. He read from the Minister's and Laymen's journal to show that the agitation of the Slavery question in the Methodist Church North had only retarded the cause of emancipation in Missouri, and argued, on general principles, that its only effect was to reduce the religious opportunities and chances of social advancement of the slaves throughout the whole South.

Rev. John Brown presented himself as an adherent of the Church North and an opponent of Slavery. He did not, he was frank to say, like the Erie rule, but if he were asked to vote for it, he would say "Yea." He believed that the object of urging a vote on this Erie rule was to compel the Anti-Slavery men to assume a position which would virtually destroy the avowed Anti-Slavery influence of this Conference.

Pending the conclusion of his speech a motion to adjourn was carried.

Among the announcements made at the close of the session was one to the effect, that an invitation had been extended to the Conference to visit Rembrandt Peale's painting of the "Court of Death," this (Saturday) afternoon.

EVENING SESSION.

The venerable Father Taylor, of Boston, delivered an address in the evening, in which he exhibited the results of his religious labors among seamen.

Rev. O. G. Hedstrom presented a report, containing a statistical account of the progress of missionary effort among the Scandinavians and other seamen who have frequented this port for the last fifteen years.

From this report we gather the following facts:

Forty thousand dollars have been sent home from sailors, through the pastor, to mothers, wives and families, and assistance has been given in forwarding over 20,000 Scandinavian emigrants.

During the five years last past a colporteur has distributed 3,456 Bibles and other books, 200,000 pages of tracts, and has made 4,506 visits to boarding-houses and ships.

Since the beginning of the Mission, Scandinavian seamen have deposited in the Seaman's Bank for Savings more than $1,000,000.

Religious influence has been borne from the Bethel to Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Gothlandt, Russia proper, and in all these places the seed has taken effect, as there are in those countries active members, societies and churches.

THE CONFERENCE AT STAMFORD.

Third Day's Proceedings—The Slavery Question—A Portion of the Delegates Elected—Meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society—Anniversary of the Tract Society.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Stamford, Conn., Friday, April 13, 1860.

The members of the New-York East Conference reassembled in Rev. R. M. Hatfield's Church, at 8½ A. M., to-day, after the usual religious exercises.

Rev. Dr. J. H. Perry moved that the presiding Bishop be requested to present a series of resolutions transmitted by the Providence Conference. This was adopted.

Rev. Dr. Nathan Bangs inquired whether a member of this Conference, who had been transferred from another Conference, could vote here on a question on which he had already voted before he was transferred.

Bishop Simpson said he could find no rule excluding the vote of such a member, but that by the usage of the Church such member could not vote.

Rev. Dr. James Floy offered a resolution declaring that a member who had so voted, or had had an opportunity to vote before, could not vote here.

The bearing of this resolution upon the Slavery question was immediate, but not obvious. It was to the advantage of the Anti-Slavery Party to adopt it. The Conservative Party, on the other hand, would lose a vote if it was passed. It was, therefore, a test question, and was warmly discussed, but all allusions to Slavery in the debate was studiously avoided. A motion to divide the question, made by a conservative member, called out the vote. There were 61 for and 73 against it. The subject was postponed, and the resolutions of the Providence Conference were read.

Resolved, That we recommend the alteration of the general rules of our Church, by prefixing the word *slaveholding* to the rule which forbids "the buying and selling of men, women and children with an intention to enslave them," and changing "*and*" to *or*, in both instances in which it occurs, so that the rule will read: *Slaveholding—The buying or selling of men, women or children, with an intention to enslave them.*

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Conference furnish each of the Bishops with printed copies of the first resolution; and we request them to present it to each of the Annual Conferences prior to the next General Conference, with a view to their action upon the subject.

Rev. Dr. Floy moved that the resolutions be referred to the Committee on Slavery.

Rev. Dr. Perry moved that they be now considered.

Rev. Dr. Floy opposed this; the special order now was the election of delegates.

Rev. Dr. Perry charged that there was an effort to stave off discussion. He wanted to record his vote on the resolutions. The minority should be permitted to know what the sentiments of the delegates to be sent to Buffalo were.

Rev. R. M. Hatfield said it came with an ill grace from those who, for ten years at a time, had endeavored to choke off discussion, to charge that the Anti-Slavery men were not willing to have the question now discussed.

Rev. Dr. Perry denied that he had made any such charge.

Rev. Dr. Crook said he did not want discussion. All that he desired was that he might be permitted to record his vote against the Providence resolutions.

Rev. Drs. Floy and Perry withdrew their motions, and the Conference proceeded to the election of delegates to the General Conference.

There were 170 votes polled. W. H. Norris received 90; D. Curry, 90; E. E. Griswold 89, and James Floy 87. These were, therefore, declared elected. The first is conservative, and the three others are Anti-Slavery men. For the three other delegates to which the Conference is entitled there was no election. It was resolved that they should be balloted for to-morrow morning, immediately after the reading of the minutes, and the Conference adjourned.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

REPAIRING THE STREET PAVEMENTS.

OPERATIONS OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—REPAIRING PAVEMENTS—REPAVING THE STREETS—COBBLE-STONE AND BELGIAN PAVEMENT.

With the return of pleasant weather the operations of the Croton Aqueduct Department, in repaving and repairing the pavements of the City, have been actively resumed, and are pushed forward with energy and success. The working force for the present will consist of seventeen gangs, of thirteen men each and a foreman, the whole under the personal direction and supervision of Mr. Foster B. Williams, thus giving occupation to about 275 men, including those employed at the Corporation yards, where stone, sand, &c., are received and delivered. The laborers receive $1 50 per day, the foremen $2, and the dirt cartmen $2 50 each. All of the repairing of the streets is done under the direction of Dr. A. B. Rollins, Water Purveyor, by day's work, at the above rates; but this includes only the use of cobble-stone.

The following streets are now being repaired with cobble-stone pavement:

First-avenue, commencing at Thirtieth-street, and working up as far as may be necessary.

Amity-street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway.

Fourth-avenue, from Seventeenth-street to Thirty-second-street.

[With reference to this portion of the Fourth-avenue, a contract to pave with the trap block pavement has been awarded, but is not yet confirmed, and as it is uncertain when it may pass the Board, Dr. Rollins, in view of its dilapidated condition, has ordered the cobble-stone pavement to be repaired.]

Division-street, commencing at the Bowery and working up.

Bleecker-street, from Bank to Carmine-street, and the same street from Carmine to Broadway, there being two gangs employed on that street.

Pearl-street, from Whitehall-street up to Broadway, where repairs are needed.

West-street, from Battery-place up.

Twenty-third street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway.

South-street, from Whitehall-street up as far as repairs are needed.

East Broadway, from Chatham to Grand-street.

Greenwich-street, from Battery-place up.

Front-street, from Fulton, and working upwards.

The gangs at present are not all completed as to numbers, and two of them have not yet been set to work at all, but will probably go on the upper and western section of the City.

BELGIAN OR TRAP-BLOCK PAVEMENT.

This species of pavement which has met such universal approbation, is being very generally sought, and, so far as the authorities have acted upon the numerous petitions presented, generally adopted, as well by reason of its durability as the readiness with which it is kept clean. Last year the rule was adopted by the Croton Board that in paving with trap-block the contractors should pave from curb to curb, thus making the pavement much less liable to sink, as the curb stones formed the springs of the arch, and a portion of the Fifth-avenue and one or two other streets were paved according to that rule. The recent opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation, (published in the Times,) limits the control of the Croton Department, so far as the meaning of the word *Street* is concerned, to the space between the gutter stones, and giving to the Street Department the control of curbing and guttering, and during the present year the streets will be paved in accordance with that construction.

The following streets and avenues are now being repaved, under contracts with this Department, with the trap-block pavement:

Fifth-avenue from Washington-square to Forty-second-street. Chas. Guidet, contractor. The owners of property on the line of the avenue paying one-half the expense.

Sixth-avenue from Carmine to Forty-second-street. T. K. Downing, contractor. The City paying one-third, the Railroad Company and the owners of property a third each.

Eighth-avenue, from Hudson to Forty-second-street—The same contractor, and on the same terms.

Forty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues—J. W. Pettigrew, contractor, the City and owners of property dividing the expense equally.

Twentieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues—T. Cunningham, contractor, the owners of property paying one-half.

Wall street, from East River to Broadway, the City paying one-third and property owners the remainder of the expense—J. W. Pettigrew, contractor.

Forty-second street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues—At the expense of the owners entirely.

Thirty-seventh-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues—The property owners paying all the expenses. H. Hume, contractor.

Forty eighth-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenues—On the same terms. W. A. Cummings, contractor.

Fourth-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-eighth streets (now christened Park-avenue)—On the same terms. J. W. Pettigrew, contractor.

The following contracts for the same pavement have been awarded by the Croton Board, but await the confirmation of the Common Council, viz.:

Thirty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Portions of the Second, Third and Fourth avenues.

Seventy-ninth and Ninety-fifth streets.

Thirty-fourth-street, from Fourth to Ninth avenue.

The work on all the above streets where contracts have been confirmed, is proceeding rapidly, and, with the exception of the Fifth, Sixth and Eighth avenues, will be completed before the Summer has set in.

COBBLE-STONE PAVEMENTS.

The following streets are under contract to be paved with the cobble-stone pavement:

Forty-second-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

Thirty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues.

Forty-eighth-street, between Eleventh-avenue and Hudson River.

Fifty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Fifty-first-street, between Tenth-avenue and Hudson River—(two contracts.)

In addition to those streets named, and which are under contract, resolutions have passed both branches of the Common Council directing the Croton Board to advertise for proposals for paving the following streets with the trap-block pavement, and it was the passage of these resolutions which called from the Board the communication from the Croton Commissioners, an abstract of which we published yesterday, and in which they give as a reason for not advertising for proposals as directed, that if the contracts were awarded and confirmed, it would exhaust the appropriations for such purposes, and leave a deficit of over $500,000.

Thirty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues—one-half to be paid by owners.

State and Whitehall streets and Battery-place—on the same terms.

Chambers-street, from Chatham-street to the North River—on the same terms.

Reade-street, from Broadway to Washington-street on the same terms.

Third-avenue, from Fifty-sixth to Eighty-sixth streets—one-third by the City, and the other two-thirds divided between the Railroad and property owners.

Thirty-first-street, between Sixth and Ninth avenues—half at expense of owners.

Second-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Sixty-first-street, on the same terms as the Third-avenue.

Thirty-fourth-street, from Third to Lexington avenues, owners to pay one-half.

Fifty-third-street, from second to third avenues, on the same terms.

Hudson-street, from Eighth-avenue to Canal-street, the City to pay two-thirds, and owners the balance.

Amity-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue, the City to pay all the expense.

Bleecker-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue, on the same terms.

Third-avenue, from Bowery to Forty-fourth-street, the City to pay two thirds of the expense.

Washington-street, from Liberty to Spring-street, owners to pay half the expense.

Canal, from Centre to West-street, the City to pay for all, except for the space between the rails.

Centre-street, from Chambers to Broome, the City to pay all.

Greenwich-street, from Battery-place to Gansevoort-street, the City to pay all expense, except for the space between the rails.

Twenty-eighth-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenues, at the expense of the City.

South-street, from Whitehall to Corlears-street, at the expense of the City.

Tenth street, from Fourth-avenue to East River, on the same terms.

These contracts, if advertised, awarded and confirmed, would amount to (estimated) $684,551, and would be in excess of the appropriations for this year in the sum of $504,435.

Most of the above resolutions were passed after the estimates of the Board for the current year had been presented; and in making the estimates it was assumed that the proportion of cost to the City for the Belgian pavement, where cobble stone pavement is now laid, would be in many instances one-third, and in no case more than one-half of the total expense. This idea, however, has proved fallacious, for an unexpectedly large amount of this pavement is ordered to be laid at the entire expense of the City. As the Croton Department has never since its first organization exceeded in any year the regular appropriations based upon the estimates of the Commissioners, and as a deficit of over a million of dollars would be entailed by the awarding of the contracts last referred to, the Commissioners ask either to be delivered from this heavy responsibility, or to have appropriations made to meet these extraordinary expenses. The great advantage of the Belgian pavement is universally conceded, and while the work of repaving the City is under way, it should be done in the best and most substantial manner.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

NEW PRESIDENT OF THE CROTON BOARD SWORN IN.

Thos. W. Stevens, Esq., lately appointed President of the Croton Board, was duly sworn in by the Mayor yesterday, and entered at once upon the duties of his office.

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.

The Difficulty About Coin—Increase of Commerce—The Great Fire—American Trade, &c.

Translated from the Paris Presse.

Nangasaki, Sunday, Jan. 8, 1860.

The important question concerning the exchange of dollars for Japanese currency has not yet received that definite and satisfactory solution which the European Consuls have solicited for it at the hands of the Cabinet of Yedo; but a temporary expedient has been adopted—in order to teach us patience—which consists in exchanging every day three Mexican dollars for each stranger presenting himself at the Treasury. This small favor suffices for the daily necessaries of our life, but can exercise no influence on the commercial relations of our great houses, who need far larger amounts of money.

Indeed, it must be confessed that the exportation of Japanese products has, within these last two months, received an impetus which was not to be expected, in the presence of the obstinate opposition of the Japanese authorities, and the almost insurmountable difficulties of exchange. Eight ships, of from three to six hundred tons, have left this port alone for Shanghai, with full loads of silk, wax, camphor and other articles of luxury or curiosity.

Two unpleasant events, however, have thrown the European communities of this city and of Yokehama in the bay of Yedo, into a great consternation; I am speaking of two large fires, which occurred here, the first on Christmas night, the second on the 3d of this month in Kanagavna. In both cases the factories of foreigners have become almost totally a prey to the flames, and as they were filled with valuable merchandise, the losses have been very heavy.

In this place the fire first broke out in an inhabited Japanese house, where, it is supposed, some incendiary managed to glide in unobserved during the night, in order to cause this disaster and to profit by the disorder which would result therefrom, and make it easy to steal with impunity. The Japanese law condemns an incendiary to be burned alive; but up to the present time the criminal has not been discovered, and the sufferers have no one to proceed against.

From the Japanese house the fire spread to the factories of MM. David Sassova, Sons & Co., which were reduced to ashes in the space of one hour. The warehouses of MM. Walsh & Co., although separated from the fire by the street, nevertheless took fire also, and from there it spread to the Chinese factory Tafoung, which in an instant was one immense flame.

This rapidity of destruction is due exclusively to the combustible nature of the materials of which the Japanese houses are constructed. In order to guard against the frequent and heavy earthquakes on their islands, the Japanese are very careful not to employ any stone in the erection of their habitations and confine themselves exclusively to wood, bamboo and mats; all materials of little weight, fastened together by pegs and, always moving with the oscillations, and never breaking down under the influence of these terrestrial shocks. But in thus evading one scourge, they fall into another, the ravages of which often extend themselves over whole cities. The Japanese police has, however, a corps of pumpers, who, on the first alarm, hurry to the place of danger with a most laudable zeal and activity; but their wooden pumps can never furnish a sufficient quantity of water to arrest the progress of the fire in the midst of such combustible materials as the bamboos and the mats, wherewith the houses are built. Those inhabitants, who are in danger of the flames supply the insufficiency of the pumps in exerting themselves, from the tops of their roofs, to turn the fire in another direction by the help of large fans saturated in water.

The Government and all the municipal authorities were assembled together in the place of the disaster, in their grand ceremonious costume, as if a great solemnity was taking place; and indeed, however melancholy the circumstances, it was really a magnificent spectacle to see these thousands of costumes, of a thousand colors, sparkling and glittering in the vacillating light of the burning houses. The supposed losses here are estimated at about two hundred thousand dollars, or more than a million of francs; those of Yokehama are said to be still greater. These accidents have set us to thinking about the most prudent manner to build our factories, and I have no doubt that in a very short time we shall have here, as they have in China, buildings combining elegance with solidity, and less liable to be set on fire than the dwellings of the Japanese. But who knows whether this continual manifestation of European superiority will not displease the Government, and call forth against our beautiful palaces the same spiteful jealousies which the Chinese have so often indulged in against the factories of Canton? The Japanese appropriates voluntarily our knowledge and the perfection of our industry, but he will never confess that he is inferior to us.

According to the American Treaty the Port of Niigata ought to have been opened this year to the vessels of the United States; but when this privilege was to be enforced, it was discovered that in high water the sea was scarce eight feet deep near the shore, and that consequently it would be most dangerous to throw out anchor in the harbor. For this reason the American Minister, Mr. Townsend Harris, has given notice that the Port of Niigata will not be opened according to the terms of the treaty of Yedo, but that another safe and accessible port shall be substituted for this one on the western side of Niphon as soon as the negotiations at present carried on with the Japanese authorities shall have come to a satisfactory conclusion.

The sailors who visit these coasts can never exercise too many precautions, for the dangers are enormous here, as the many shipwrecks go to show which we have to register. It was only recently that the *Lady Inglis* the *Cornelia Bevan* and the *Nymph* were lost in the latitude of Simoda—the two last vessels men and all.

The loss of the *Nymph* only became known when the captain arrived at Kanagavna, whom a Japanese boat had taken up at Omasaki floating on a piece of timber of his unfortunate vessel; the whole crew had kept above water for some time, but were finally overpowered by fatigue an inanition—a tragedy only too frequent on the vast and boundless sea.

The Southern Conservative Platform.

From the Savannah Republican.

It appears to us that the *law* has already fixed the *status* of the whole question, both as regards the States and the Territories, and that it is no longer an open one for selfish demagogues, like Douglas, to agitate for their own personal ends. We have the Compromise of 1850, and the Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court, to sustain the settlement, besides an actual repeal of the Missouri restriction by the act of 1854, in relation to Kansas and Nebraska. Here the South, at least, should plant herself, and we can see no necessity, in the contingency above named, for any further allusion to the subject than a plain, emphatic declaration, that *all agitation of Slavery must cease—we abide by the* LAW *as it stands.* No man should be supported by the sound men of any section of the Union, who ignores, or repudiates this settlement, or who would construe it in such a manner as to reopen the question anew, and perpetuate the strife.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....April 13.

$5,000	U. S. 5s '74 Reg.	103	155	Pacific Mail S. Co.	104
1,000	Tennessee 6s..s15	90⅜	100	do	104⅛
1,000	do........s15	90¾	125	do.......s30	104
8,000	do	91	100	do.......s60	104
18,000	Mo. State 6s	83	50	do	104⅛
5,000	Va. State 6s	93½	75	do.......b30	104⅛
3,000	Cal. State 7s	89	100	do.......b60	104¾
5,000	L.R.3dM.B.'83b30	84	25	do.......s3	104
2,000	do	84	12	Erie Railroad	13¼
2,000	Erie R.4th m. bs	64½	50	do	13⅛
1,000	Hud R R. 3d m.	89	55	do	13
20,000	Mich-C.R. 8 p. c. 1st m. S. F. C.bs.	93½	700	do	12¾
1,000	Mich S. 1st m.bs	78¼	5	Hudson River R	39¼
12,000	Mich.S. 2d m. bs	46	450	Harlem Railroad	10½
5,000	do.......b30	46¼	50	Erie R. Ass. St'k	13⅛
5,000	Te're H & A. 2d m.	37	30	do	13
3,000	Gal & Chic 1st m.	92½	400	Harlem R. Pref	36
4,000	Gal. & C. 2d M.Bs.	90	600	Reading Railroad	42¼
1,000	Det. M. & Tol. B.	52	200	do.......b10	42¼
10	National Bank	101	300	do.......s10	42⅛
25	Manhattan Bank	140	600	do.......s10	42
100	Chatham Bank	99	100	Michigan Cen. R	47¾
25	Am. Exchange Bk.	102	350	do	47½
40	Market Bank	102	100	do.......b10	47½
25	Metropolitan Bank	113	300	do	47⅜
10	Del. & Hud Can. Co.	97¼	50	do	47¼
45	Penn. Coal Co	83¼	50	do.......s30	47
100	N. Y. Cent. R.	79⅜	100	do.......s60	47
300	do.......b10	79½	100	do.......b30	47⅜
100	do.......b30	79½	600	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	11¼
200	do	79¼	100	M.S.&N.I G stk. s60	22
50	do.......b30	79⅛	10	do	22¼
200	do	79⅝	50	do	22⅛
50	do	79	7	Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	91½
400	do	79⅞	300	Galena & Chi. R.	62
100	do.......b10	78¾	50	do.......b60	62⅛
250	do.......s60	78½	50	do.......b60	62⅛
500	do	78¾	50	do	62⅛
100	do.......s30	78⅞	400	Clev. & Tol. R. s60	26¼
100	do.......b15	78½	150	do.......b60	26½
50	do	78⅞	100	do	26⅜
50	do.......s10	78⅛	100	do.......s10	26⅜
50	do.......s30	78½	200	Chic. & R. Is. R.	63½
100	do.......b60	78⅜	100	do.......b15	63½
500	do.......b15	78¾	125	do	63⅜
50	do	78⅝	50	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	63
150	do.......s10	78⅜	60	Clev., P.&Asht'a R.	109

SECOND BOARD.

10,000	U. S. 5s '74 Reg.	103	200	N. Y. Cen. R.	78¾
5,000	U. S. 5s '74	102½	100	do.......b60	79
11,000	Missouri S. 6s	83	200	do	78⅞
2,000	E R 3d M.Bds.'83	84	100	do.......s10	78¾
3,000	do	84½	20	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	60¾
3,000	Mich.S.1stM.Bs	80	50	do	60½
5,000	T. H. & A. 1stM.	68	150	Mich Cen. R...s60	47¼
1,000	Mich.Cen.R.8 p c 1st M.S F.C.Bs	93¼	50	do	47⅛
1,000	L.C.& M.L.G.B.	10	100	do.......bnwk	47¾
2,000	do	10½	100	do	47¾
7	Bk. State of N. Y.	100¼	20	M. So. & N. Ia. R.	11⅛
20	Chatham Bank	99	200	do	11¼
20	Merch Ex. Bank	96½	50	do.......b30	11⅜
275	Pacific M. S. Co.	104	200	Panama R.	134½
150	do.......b60	104⅛	50	Gal & Chi. R.	62¼
100	do.......b30	104¼	300	Clev & Tol. R.	27
46	Erie R.	13⅛	25	Del. L. & W R.	92½
			10	Chi. B. & Q. R..s10	63

Friday, April 13—P. M.

The Stock Exchange, after displaying some signs of adverse reaction early in the day, recovered its firm tone at the Second Board this afternoon, and the final prices are much the same as at the close on Thursday on the Share list, and higher again on Federal Stocks and Railway Bonds. Of State Stocks, with the single exception of Missouris, the offering is light, and prices for Tennessees, Virginias, and New-Yorks ½ ℘ cent. higher. New-Yorks have almost disappeared from the market, though wanted for banking purposes at very full rates. The market is also nearly cleared of United States Coupons of 1865 and 1874, and the principal holders of registered fives have advanced to 103¼@103½ ℘ cent. this afternoon, after some sales at the Board at 103 ℘ cent. Missouris were done at 83 ℘ cent. There was a further advance in Eries, fourth Mortgage, to 64½ ℘ cent. and on thirds to 84½ ℘ cent., while the Convertibles were in less demand than yesterday. Also an advance of ½ ℘ cent. on Michigan Central 8 ℘ cents. and 1½@2 ℘ cent. in Michigan Southern first Mortgage, last sale at 80 ℘ cent., making a rise of 6 ℘ cent. in a few days. A very large advance is on previous sales in Terre Haute and Alton First Mortgage, which brought 68 ℘ cent. this afternoon. The seconds are up to 37 ℘ cent., a rise of 5 ℘ cent. Hudsons, Harlems and New-York Centrals, of all descriptions, are firm and scarce both at the Board and by private sale. The Michigan Southern Sinking Funds were rather easier than yesterday, while second Mortgages were better.

On the Share List a large business was done in New-York Central, under quite a pressure at one time to sell, part on seller's option. The price opened at 79⅜, touched 78½, and returned to 79 ℘ cent. The Western Stocks were ½ ℘ cent. off on the early dealings, but returned to about Thursday's prices in the afternoon. The speculative demand was strongest for Cleveland and Toledo, which sold at 27, after opening 26⅜ ℘ cent. Pacific Mail rose to 104¼@104½, closing 104@104¼ ℘ cent. Erie shares, after the orders of the past few days for England were supposed to be executed, fell back to 12¾ at the first Board, but returned to 13⅛ at the second. Among the Coal stocks, Reading shows some weakness, and sellers were putting out short options at 42⅛@42 ℘ cent. The speculation in Michigan Central varied from 48, the highest yesterday, to 47¼ this morning, and then up to 47¾ ℘ cent. in the afternoon. The general Share market left off firm.

The *Adriatic*, for Southampton and Havre, the *Kangaroo*, for Liverpool, and the *Bavaria*, for Hamburg, are the outward steamers to-morrow. The principal mail will go by the *Adriatic*, closing at 10½ o'clock at the Post-office. About half a million dollars, in California gold bars and Mexican silver, will go out by these steamers. The Exchange market remains at the steady and almost stereotyped rates which have obtained for about six weeks past. Southern and Canada Bank bills on London were done at 108¾, and Standard Bankers, on the spot, at [illegible] ℘ cent. A fair business early in the day, but closing without the slightest perceptible alteration in the rates or extent of the trade demand, and no disposition yet evinced to speculate for a rise. It is also observable to-day that no preference is shown for Sight bills, under the change of the rate for Money at the Bank of England, although this change to comparative dearness is likely, in the estimation of some well-advised private authorities, to hold on for some time. The vast extent of the Export trade of the Kingdom, which, for the months of January and February, reached the equivalent of one hundred million dollars, or £20,088,436 sterling, is giving unusual employment to Money, especially in the cotton line, for the supply of the raw material to the Manchester mills. In our own Discount market to-day a line of $80,000 first-class 60 day acceptances was taken at 5 ℘ cent per annum. Trade paper, first-class names and well indorsed, running from 90 days to 6 months, is quoted outside of Bank at from 5½ to 7 ℘ cent. Money on temporary loan to the Stock Brokers keeps easy at 5@6 ℘ cent.

The additional traffic returns on the Railways for the first week in April, reported to-day, are, an increase of $5,800 on the Toledo; $39,578 against $27,931 last season on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; $25,764 increase the last week in March on the Grand Trunk of Canada; $16,028 against $13,360 last season, first week in April, on the Chicago and Mississippi; and an increase for the whole month of March of $13,142 on the Dayton and Hamilton. The increase on the last named road for the fiscal year ending March 31, is $72,243. The Directors declare a half yearly cash dividend of 3½ ℘ cent. A Cincinnati authority adds:

"The stock of this Company advanced yesterday to 72, including dividend. Some of the stockholders desired a dividend of 4 ℘ cent., but the Directors thought it best not to divide the entire profits. The large increase in the business of this road is attributable, to a great extent, to the opening of the Dayton and Michigan Road, and to the Southern trade brought through Cincinnati by the Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati Road."

The City Bank has declared its usual half yearly dividend of 4 ℘ cent.

A telegraphic dispatch announces that the circulating notes of the Bank of Central New-York will be redeemed by their agent in Albany as usual. The Utica *Herald* states that the injunction against the Bank was granted on Monday last by Judge Le Roy, of Syracuse, on the application of Lamount Thompson, one of the Directors. No other of the monetary institutions of Utica is affected by the suspension.

The following was to-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Receipts	$185,817 27
Payments	68,049 65
Balance	7,270,343 23

Included in the receipts were $161,000 for Customs.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the Week.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Entered at the port	$386,835	$1,345,834	$655,080
Thrown on Market	669,766	1,324,401	782,039
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$15,494,388	$36,462,599	$33,900,245
Thrown on Market	19,925,652	37,615,478	37,664,533

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	639	$259,655	143	$32,511	243	$64,711
Mf. of Cotton	283	86,287	29	5,147	299	68,503
Mf. of Silk	240	111,119	73	20,144	26	10,209
Mf. of Flax	384	101,660	115	16,483	567	31,329
Miscellan's	64	18,196	45	4,848	3,604	31,370
Total	1,610	$676,917	405	$79,134	4,739	206,122
		79,133				575,917

Total Entered......$655,050 Total Marketed....$782,039

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	April 7.	March 31.	April 7.	March 31.
Citizens' Bank	$5,370,812	$5,376,604	$3,728,617	$3,588,706
Canal Bank	1,676,730	1,653,665	1,182,642	1,182,955
Louisiana	3,241,973	3,265,367	1,923,802	1,824,867
Louis'na State	4,720,404	5,034,374	3,006,041	3,047,047
Mec. & Traders	1,565,000	1,508,282	374,564	486,007
Bank of N. O.	1,568,618	1,646,312	601,307	522,322
Southern Bk.	223,217	218,671	218,888	298,522
Union Bank	1,550,092	1,613,706	348,267	361,481
Merchants' Bk	796,814	799,528	264,615	256,908
Crescent City	1,255,352	1,250,731	159,233	264,064
Bk. of America	1,230,251	1,235,566	607,447	572,784
Total	23,199,263	23,603,206	12,413,403	12,408,663
	Decrease....$403,943		Decrease.....$4,740	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION.		DEPOSITS.	
	April 7.	March 31.	April 7.	March 31.
Citizens' Bank	$5,535,740	$5,540,725	$4,101,088	$3,973,700
Canal Bank	1,623,760	1,604,870	1,148,140	1,116,063
Louisiana	1,065,124	967,489	3,853,180	3,678,992
Louis'na State	2,898,110	2,845,845	5,007,465	5,457,540
Mec. & Traders	420,640	423,965	906,202	1,039,927
Bank of N. O.	655,765	661,395	1,198,089	1,157,006
Southern Bk.	286,070	281,500	449,736	499,133
Union Bank	602,435	595,290	990,614	989,813
Merchants' Bk.	487,626	481,785	611,431	572,425
Crescent City	279,710	279,685	391,042	500,633
Bk. of America	245,925	247,680	1,351,559	1,334,429
Total	14,100,889	13,797,154	20,911,516	20,319,666
	Increase....$170,660		Decrease...$308,150	

BANKS.	EXCHANGE.		DUE DIS. BANKS.	
	April 7.	March 31.	April 7.	March 31.
Citizens' Bank	$2,851,336	$2,815,591	$456,646	$367,497
Canal Bank	1,576,435	1,539,217	253,393	159,530
Louisiana	831,705	696,072	286,454	239,963
Louis'na State	862,098	895,364	282,181	380,810
Mec.& Traders	426,652	385,964	73,685	38,034
Bank of N. O.	415,171	374,494	170,638	122,132
Southern Bk.	1,130,242	1,096,472	......	......
Union Bank	294,397	226,404	188,802	123,888
Merchants' Bk	29,151	21,300	145,716	61,883
Crescent City	82,807	86,919	83,871	34,546
Bk. of America	40,224	47,724	51,668	44,774
Total	$8,560,118	$8,185,521	$1,912,054	$1,573,057
	Increase.....$374,597		Increase....$368,977	

The Eastern Division of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad has been placed in the hands of a Receiver. The Cleveland *Herald* of Tuesday says:

"In the United States Circuit Court, Judge Mason presiding, on yesterday, John W. Alsopp, of New-York, was appointed Receiver of the Eastern Division of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, on the motion of E. D. Morgan, for the second mortgage bondholders. The salary of the Receiver was not fixed. Until Mr. Alsopp arrives to enter upon the duties of his new office, E. S. Flint, Vice-President of the Company, will act as Receiver. Mr. Alsopp is President of the Eastern Division."

We are informed by Peterson's *Philadelphia Detector* of a new and dangerous altered five dollar note, purporting to be the true issue of the Fairmount Bank, Virginia. Vignette, man feeding hogs right end, Henry Clay and figure five on left end. Dog between the signatures.

Racine City Bonds.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can you, Mr. Editor, give a bondholder any light on this subject?

Shall we see that *Racine*, like *Alton*, (as we have read in your issue of April 11, with so much pride,) "does not repudiate—that she stands ready to pay her honest indebtedness?"

M. C. W.

To the present time, no definite action has been taken by the City authorities.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, April 13, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 71 bbls. Ashes, [illegible] bbls. Ham, 825 bbls. Corn Meal, 1,126 bushels Wheat, 1,375 bushels Oats, 1,264 packages Provisions, and [illegible] bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 55 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 62½@$5 68¾ for Pearls ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been more active to-day, sales having been reported of 350 bags Ceylon, part at 13¾c.; 250 bags Rio at 13¼c.@13½c.; 100 bags Jamaica at 13¼c.; 80 bags Maracaibo at 13¼c.@13¾c.; a cargo of 5,000 bags Bahia on private terms; and small lots of St. Domingo at 12½c., ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been sparingly dealt in at former rates. Sales, to-day, 1,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary ℘ lb	7¾	7¾	7⅞	8
Middling ℘ lb	11⅛	11½	11½	11¾
Middling Fair ℘ lb	12¼	12½	12¾	12¾

DYEWOODS—Sales 250 tons Logwood, at $23 [illegible] for Laguna, and $15 50 for St. Domingo; and 100 tons Maracaibo Fustic on terms not ascertained.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits less activity to-day for State and Western Flour. Holders are not disposed to sell at the rates generally offered. Ship-owners also claim rates on freight for British ports above the views of shippers. These circumstances have tended to check operations. Prices have not varied remarkably. Some low grades of State have been sold at easier rates than such as would be accepted yesterday. Generally, however, quotations have been sustained. The very light arrivals encourage holders. The reported sales reach 11,850 bbls., including superfine State at $5 30@$5 35, chiefly at $5 35; ordinary to choice extra State at $5 37½@$5 55, chiefly at $5 40@$5 45; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 30@$5 35; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 45@$6 30; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 50@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio at $5 80@$5 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6@$6 15 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	5 30	@	5 35
Extra State	5 37½	@	5 55
Superfine Western	5 30	@	5 35
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 45	@	6 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 50	@	6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 80	@	5 90
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping brds.	6 00	@	6 15
Extra Ohio, trade brand	6 20	@	7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 65	@	5 75
Extra Genesee	6 00	@	7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 25	@	[illegible]

Southern Flour continues in request, at buoyant prices. Sales to-day, amount to 3,900 bbls., at $6 10@$6 30 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 35@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian finds ready buyers, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 65@$7 25 ℘ bbl.; 1,100 bbls. were sold within the range. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3 45@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately inquired for, at $3 55@$3 65 for Jersey; $4@$4 05 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after, and prices have been less buoyant. We have heard of sales of only 28,500 bushels, including White Michigan, at $1 65; Milwaukee Club, at from $1 25@$1 26; and Chicago Spring, on private terms, ℘ bushel. Corn is dull and heavy. Sales have been confined to 12,500 bushels, at 74c. for mixed Western; 75c.@77c. for Yellow Jersey and Southern; 76c.@80c. for White and do. do. ℘ bushel. Rye continues in request at 83½c.@85c. ℘ bushel; sales 3,000 bushels. Barley is in demand at about former rates; sales 14,000 bushels, including Canada and State, on private terms. Oats are inquired for, including Canada at 45c.@45½c.; Western at 44½c.@45½c.; State at 45c.@46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 41c.@44c.; Southern at 40c.@42½c. ℘ bushel. Mr. Wm. G. Cutting notices the week's business in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, thus: "The market for State and Western Flour opened with only a moderate degree of animation. The weather was unfavorable, and impeded out-door operations. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday's transactions were heavy; the demand was brisk—in part for export and on speculation. Receipts were limited, and receivers were not eager to realize. Prices advanced, and at the improvement there was more disposition to buy than to sell. The rise in Freights, and the increased firmness of holders, yesterday, lessened the inclination of shippers to purchase. At the close, the market exhibited less activity, and prices of the low grades were less buoyant. Southern Flour has been in lively request, at higher prices, closing quite vigorously. The arrivals have been moderate. Canada Flour has been more freely purchased, and it has advanced. The total sales of Wheat Flour during the week have been 69,600 bbls. Rye Flour has been depressed, and prices have declined. Corn Meal has been in request at uniform rates. Wheat has been decidedly more active during the past week; the demand has been animated, chiefly from shippers and speculators. Advices from Liverpool, received early in the week, were of an encouraging tenor. Holders offered their supplies less freely, and claimed higher prices. Purchasers were quite eager to buy, though not generally disposed to meet the views of sellers. Extensive transactions were reported, but as particulars were in most instances withheld, it has been very difficult to ascertain the amount really sold from first hands, and the actual improvement in the market. Yesterday trade was very restricted, owing, in part, to the high claims of holders, and the advance in freights. The market closed rather heavily. The total reported sales of Wheat during the week have been 327,000 bushels, of which amount shippers bought most. Corn opened briskly and buoyantly, with light supplies available; within a few days it has attracted less attention, and has been tending downward. Rye was dull and heavy early in the week—subsequently it was more sought after at firmer rates. Barley has been very moderately inquired for, at drooping prices. Oats have been in better request, and higher rates have been obtained for desirable lots."

Stock of Breadstuffs at Chicago.

	April 7, 1860.	April 8, 1859.	April 9, 1858.	April 10, 1857.
Flour	24,736	35,714	80,177	——
Wheat, Spring	456,204	253,168	1,399,142	717,000
Wheat, Red W'r	9,008	186,361	8,176	42,750
Wheat, White W.	5,181	10,003	——	15,475
Total Wheat	470,390	459,532	1,407,316	775,225
Corn	1,279,898	128,061	25,105	134,000
Oats	130,348	111,599	113,793	——
Rye	7,268	178	——	——
Barley	14,956	52,354	67,008	——
Total	1,902,863	741,622	1,603,224	——

HAY—Sales to-day 750 bales North River at 85c.@$1 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—There were 55 bales last year's crop taken at 6c.@13c. ℘ lb.

HIDES—The market this week has been dull, dealers refusing to operate freely at the rates claimed by holders. The receipts toward the close of the week have been large, amounting to about 40,000, of which 23,000 were California, and about 6,000 Texas, Southern, &c. The market closes heavily. The principal sales have been 1,500 Buenos Ayres, to go to Canada, 25c., 6 months, in bond; 500 Orinoco, 23½c., 6 months; 3,000 Texas, 18½c., 6 months; 1,500 Curacos, on private terms; 1,500 salted California, 12½c., 6 months; 300 salted Rio Grande, 13½c., 6 months.

LEATHER—The demand for sole has been limited and prices have favored buyers. The stock of prime quality is good, but common leather is scarce. The receipts continue liberal.

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported of a cargo of Porto Rico, and some small lots do., at 40c.@42c., chiefly at 40c.; with 375 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 30c.@31c. ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 3,250 bbls., in lots, at $17 62@$17 68 for new Mess; $17 37 for old Mess; $14@14 25, chiefly at $14, for new Prime; and $12 75@$13 for old Prime ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue depressed; we quote Hams at 8½c.@9½c.; and Shoulders at 7c.@7½c. ℘ lb. Bacon has been quiet at 9½c.@11½c. ℘ lb. Lard is doing better. The reported sales comprise 600 tcs. and bbls., in lots, from 10½c.@11c. ℘ lb. Beef remains as last noticed. The day's transactions add up 475 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 50 for Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, extra, and $4@$4 75 for Country Prime, ℘ bbl. Prime Mess, $16 @$19 ℘ tc. Beef Hams, $12@$16 ℘ bbl. Butter continues plenty and heavy at 11c.@22c. for inferior to prime State, and 10c. @15c. for Ohio, ℘ lb. Cheese is in request, at 9½c.@13c. ℘ lb.

RICE—Sales to day, 200 tierces, at $3 75c.@$4 37½c. ℘ 100 lb.

SUGARS—Have been depressed, and prices have favored buyers. Sales have been reported of 1,200 hhds., including Cuba at 5¾c.@6¾c., and Porto Rico at 6¾c.@8¼c. ℘ lb.

TOBACCO—The market has been quiet. Prices have undergone no change. Sales have been reported of 60 hhds. Kentucky, at 5c.@10½c. 148 bales Havana, 27c.@30c.; 60 cases seed leaf, 5c.@7½c.; 24 do., Florida, at 14c.@25c.

WHISKY—Sales to-day, 500 bbls., in lots, at 21¾c. @22c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included some Cotton at 7-32d.@¼d.; 1,200 bbls. Flour at 2s.; with, by steamer *Edinburgh*, 200 tcs. Beef at 5s., 50 tcs. Hams at 36s., and 500 boxes Cheese at 40s. For Glasgow, 25,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk and shipper's bags, at 7d.@7½d. A vessel (300 tons) to Cronstadt on private terms; a vessel (350 tons) from Charleston, with Lumber, to Bordeaux at $21@$22; a bark to Cadiz, with Staves, on private terms. The principal engagements yesterday, a report of which was crowded out this morning, were: For Liverpool, some Cotton, at 7-32d.; 1,700 bbls. Flour at 2s.; 10,500 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at 7¾d., in ship's bags; 200 pkgs. Lard at 20s.; 100 tcs. Rice at 20s; 1,400 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 40s.; and 50 tons measurement goods on private terms. For London, 300 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d., with 500 bbls. Flour and 100 boxes Bacon on private terms. For Glasgow, 50 tuns Oil on terms not ascertained.

Real Estate........ Friday, April 13.

BY A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO.

House and lot 123 Canal-st., cor. Christie, [illegible]	[illegible]
Six years' lease of 534 Broadway	[illegible]
House and lot 83 Barrow-st., 25x100	[illegible]

BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

House 150 East 18th-st., with lease of lot	[illegible]
House and lot 18 Martin Terrace, 19x80	[illegible]
House and lot cor. Ann and Nassau sts., 24x70	[illegible]
House and lot in Nassau-st., adj. above, 25x70	[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1860.

WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the Publishers "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE—DON PASQUALE.

WINTER GARDEN—MATINEE—LA TRAVIATA—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—COLLEEN BAWN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE — LAVATER — EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—LAMPLIGHTER—WALLACE—THE YOUTH THAT NEVER SAW A WOMAN—MOTHER GOOSE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—LADY OF LYONS. Evening—[illegible] URBAN.

CHICKERING'S WAREROOMS—CLASSICAL SOIREES.

MOZART HALL—INDIAN EXHIBITION.

NINTH-STREET—MODEL OF KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

ONDERDONK'S HALL—HAYTI MINSTRELS.

HOPE CHAPEL—GEN. TOM THUMB.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Congress passed an idle day yesterday. In the Senate, the House bill for the admission of Kansas was referred to the Committee upon Territories. Mr. SUMNER, in presenting further papers in the Sanborn case, took occasion to arraign the Senate Committee for partiality—pointing to the fact that Ex-Gov. WISE asserted that he possessed information of the highest importance, and declared that under no pressure would he reveal it. Yet Ex-Gov. WISE remained at his home undisturbed, while Northern men, who knew nothing of the business, were dragged from their homes, handcuffed, and at night, by the myrmidons of the Senate. Mr. MASON denied the right of the Senator to criticise the Committee, of whose proceedings he knew nothing. The private calendar and an executive session occupied the remainder of the day. In the House, Mr. CURTIS, from the Pacific Railroad Committee, reported a bill on the subject, which was ordered to be printed, and was referred back. Private bills engrossed the rest of the session.

The facts of the harmless, and upon the whole not instructive or unamusing, quarrel between Messrs. PRYOR and POTTER reach us by telegraph. Promptly after his menace had been uttered in the House, Mr. PRYOR made Mr. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, the bearer of a hostile message to Mr. POTTER. After a day's deliberation, Mr. POTTER accepted the challenge, naming bowie-knives as the weapons, the duel to be fought in the open air in the presence of seconds armed with revolvers. The second of Mr. PRYOR declined these terms, pronouncing them vulgar and inadmissible; and as Mr. POTTER insisted upon them, the correspondence ceased. Col. LANDER, the second of Mr. POTTER, it may be mentioned, in the exuberance of his desire to make things, generally pleasant, offered to fight Mr. PRYOR instead of leaving it to his principal—an obliging offer which the antagonistic party had the self-denial to decline. Mr. POTTER resumed his seat in the House yesterday. Mr. PRYOR was still in Virginia.

Dates from Vera Cruz to April 1 reach us from Savannah. We learn that MIRAMON before he raised the siege of that city had suffered a loss of 2,000 out of the 5,000 men constituting his effective force, while the loss of the Liberals was inconsiderable. Much excitement existed at the capital arising out of the seizure of MARIN'S squadron. War with the United States was proposed. Mr. McLANE arrived at Vera Cruz on the 28th ult. Gen. DEGOLLADO had gone to Tampico to assume the command of the troops.

The *Isabel* at Charleston brings Havana intelligence to April 10. The market for sugars and molasses was quiet. A project for connecting St. Thomas with Porto Rico by a telegraphic wire was contemplated.

The Legislature exerted itself yesterday to praiseworthy purpose. The Supply bill was before the Senate during the morning session. The Insolvent bill was reconsidered, and, with amendments, was finally passed. The bill abolishing the New-York Almshouse Department, and substituting a Board of Public Charities, was also reconsidered, and ordered to a third reading. Its passage is to be anticipated. The Assembly again non-concurring in the Senate Railroad bill, and asking another Conference Committee, such Committee was appointed. In the Assembly, the City Hall bill was ordered to a third reading. The following were passed: To perfect an amendment to the Constitution, abolishing property qualification for negroes; to establish the fire limits of the Eastern District of Brooklyn. The Bank-Note Engraving bill was reported adversely. The Governor transmitted to the Senate at the Evening Session his veto of the West Washington Market bill. It was laid on the table.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference took up yesterday morning, as the special order for the day, a question of discipline involving the religious and moral aspects of Slavery. It was earnestly debated throughout the morning and afternoon sessions, but has not yet been decided. The tone of the discussion was, on the whole, conservative. The East Conference, at Stamford, was also engaged yesterday in the discussion of the Slavery question. Four out of seven delegates to which this Conference is entitled in the General Conference were chosen; and of the four, three were Anti-Slavery. The remainder will be chosen to-day.

The announcement that Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, of Ohio, would deliver an address before the Young Men's Republican Union Club, at Cooper Institute, last evening, drew to that hall a very large number of people. Mr. SHERMAN was received with cheers when he appeared, and during the delivery of his address, which occupied two hours' time, the interest manifested by the audience at its commencement continued unabated. With a view to an understanding of the issues involved in the coming Presidential contest, he laid down, in a measure, what he deemed the propositions adopted by the Democratic Party, as a part of its political creed, which the Republican Party rejects. The most prominent was the declaration that every citizen owning slaves may take them into the Territories and there hold them as slaves, and that his right to do so must be protected by the Judicial, Legislative and Executive branches of the Government. That heresy the Republican Party denies, and insists that Slavery is the creature of local law, dependent entirely upon the law of the State in which it exists, limited to the jurisdiction of the State, excepting only that if the slave escape he may be recaptured. If admitted to power, he believed the Republican Party would favor Homestead Exemption, a Pacific Railroad along the best line, a moderate discriminating tariff, and placing the mails in the hands of individual enterprise, subject to Government control. He was followed by Ex-Gov. FORD, of Ohio, who spoke for more than half an hour, and whose address was full of quaint expressions and old-fashioned similes, which frequently set the audience in a roar. It was 11 o'clock when the audience separated. There were frequent calls for Gov. BANKS, who was in the body of the hall, but refused to come forward.

The Mayor and the Committees of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen visited the Brazilian corvette *Donna Isabel*, which is at anchor off the Battery, yesterday. Mayor WOOD, on behalf of the Corporation, welcomed the Brazilians to the freedom of the City, and Capt. CAVALHO, in reply, welcomed the visitors to his ship, while he thanked them for the compliments paid himself and country.

The suit brought by Mr. AUGUSTUS MAVERICK against the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company, for damages suffered in consequence of the carelessness of a conductor, was concluded yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff, placing the damages at $1,000.

The second trial of JOHN PFROMER, for the homicide of CHARLES STURGIS, on the 24th March, 1859, resulted last night in the disagreement of the jury. After having been several hours in deliberation, they were discharged by the Judge. It is scarcely possible that PFROMER will be tried a third time.

The new Commissioners of Police drew lots at Albany yesterday for the several terms. The long term of six years was drawn by Mr. BOWEN, the intermediate term by Mr. BERGEN, while the short term of two years fell to Capt. PILSBURY.

At the early session of the Stock Exchange yesterday, prices were weak, with a pressure to sell New-York Central at a decline of ⅞@1 ℘ cent. from the best price of yesterday. In the afternoon the market resumed a firm tone again; Central, 79 ℘ cent. The Federal and Railway Bonds are especially firm, and State Stocks steady, with most descriptions in light supply. Missouris, 83. Exchange and Money present no new aspect, either in rates or demand. The supply of both continues easy.

Less activity was discernible in Flour, Wheat and Corn. Prices of Wheat and Corn favored buyers. A fair business was reported in Provisions. Coffee, Molasses and Linseed Oil were in good request. Sugars, Teas, Tobacco, Fish, Cotton, Tallow, Naval Stores, Hides and Leather attracted less attention. Rice and Whisky were moderately sought after. The freight engagements were limited.

What Our Congressional Debates have Become—The Lovejoy Affair.

We publish to-day, in full, the record from the *Congressional Globe* of the proceedings which took place in the House of Representatives on the occasion of Mr. LOVEJOY'S oration upon Slavery and its fruits, *apropos* of Utah and the practice of polygamy. Long as this record is, and repulsive to every man who respects the American name, and would gladly still repose some hope for his country's future in the character and conduct of his country's representatives, it is yet more than worth while—it is almost a duty, for every good citizen to read it. We know, all of us, in a general way, that the halls of the National Congress witness a great deal of disorder; that brutality and violence and indecency are no strangers upon their floors; that the popular commission no longer carries with it decisive evidence of dignity and decorum, of moral refinement and mental vigor, in favor of the man who bears it. But few of us, comparatively, ever visit Washington; of those few, fewer still are ever, unluckily, lucky enough to stumble upon a Congressional orgie of the typical sort; and even in reading our morning papers, we constantly glide over the most characteristic because the most unconsciously-uttered traits of the Congressional nature, as it has developed itself so rapidly in these later days.

The Lovejoy debate, then, if carefully perused, will afford many of our readers,—they may take our word for it,—something like a new sensation. Not that worse things have not been sometimes said by one member to another within the Capitol than any one specific thing which can be found in these depressing columns; not because the debate has acquired a certain factitious notoriety from the consideration that one of its passages-at words was instantly followed by a passage-at-notes, from which again an expectant country has been hourly looking to see a passage-at-arms grow up. The circumstance that Mr. PRYOR of Virginia should even now be roaming wildly about in his native woods, waiting for a foe who is quietly waiting for him in Washington, is certainly piquant enough. But the intrinsic interest of the Lovejoy debate goes deeper than a measurement of average Congressional scurrility, and is more tragic than the unappeased wrath of a cohort of disappointed duelists. The sorrows of Mr. PRYOR resemble those of the English commanders before Walcheren, when, as we are told,

> Sir RICHARD, longing to be at 'em,
> Stood looking at the Earl of CHATHAM;
> The Earl on fire, with sword half-drawn,
> Stood looking at Sir RICHARD STRAHAN.

Like Sir RICHARD and Lord CHATHAM, however, Mr. PRYOR, in his attitude of expectancy, is comparatively safe—safer, certainly, than he might have been, had he thrown himself upon the glittering bowie-knife of his very inelegant and inconsiderate antagonist, who does not understand the delicate distinctions which exist between blowing out your brother-man's brains at ten paces with a pistol, and slashing him to pieces with a knife in a hand-to-hand encounter.

The debate of April 5 concerns us, not because of the perplexities of Mr. PRYOR, or the perils of Mr. POTTER, or the opinions of Mr. LOVEJOY; but because it photographs the whole House to which they belong; shows us what sort of things they are which the order of that House will endure; what extremities of long-continued outrage upon every propriety, not only of legislative life, but of decent human conduct, its rules will permit, and its members smile upon. The House is in the Committee of the Whole upon the State of the Union, and a very important bill, involving the character and hopes of at least one American Territory, is before it for discussion. Surely, the question of Utah and of the social institutions of Utah is important enough, both as a question of principle and as a question of policy, to engage the undivided attention of the Legislature. The happiness and honor of thousands of living men and women, and of thousands more still to be, is at stake in these questions. Circumstances have made them, too, immediate and imperative. Doubtless we shall see all other matters laid aside to deal with these.

Not at all. Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, has a burden on his soul which he must unload at once. Polygamy and Slavery, says Mr. LOVEJOY, are "twin relics of barbarism;" while we are strangling one let us not forget the other. And therewith the honorable member sets about "paying his respects to Slavery." Mr. LOVEJOY is evidently a man of the Covenanting type; a genuine "witness of the word;" a man who cares nothing for times and seasons—everything for what he holds to be the truth; and who will speak that truth as he sees it, in season and out of season. He has it upon his conscience to declare Slavery the "sum of all villainies;" to liken the "Democratic Party to the five points of hell;" to show Southern men that while they hold slaves they can possess "neither Christianity nor civilization;" that "they are drifting back into barbarism;" that they suffer every kind of crime to be perpetrated by their slaves, and every sort of torture to be inflicted upon them; that they have no free speech in their own homes, and no respect for the rights of their fellow-citizens to use that privilege of freemen; that they are fighting against the stars in their courses and God in His Providence, and must look for the curse which JEFFERSON foresaw and trembled at, if they do not hasten to make this crooked thing straight.

These matters are on LOVEJOY'S conscience, and he voids them like a disease. Nothing could be less conciliatory, less rational, less wise, less patriotic, or more insulting and useless, than his speech. But with all its fierce intolerance and all its sweeping anathemas, [illegible] things both to see and hear in the great council of the nation at this crisis, which must task all the patience, honesty and justice of the land to the uttermost, the speech of LOVEJOY is not the darkest feature of this discreditable debate. The impression made by that speech upon those at whom it was aimed, and the ejaculations with which they received it, are signs far more disheartening. When LOVEJOY in his excitement marches out into the body of the House, Southern members meet him with gesture for gesture, and order him back "to his own side." The whole House falls into a maelstrom of charges and rejoinders; everybody contradicts everybody else; threats are bandied about, epithets launched; the Committee at last is forced to rise. The Speaker takes the Chair. "Order that black-hearted scoundrel and nigger-thief to take his seat," cries one member from Mississippi. "He shall not bully us," cries another. LOVEJOY resumes at last. He avows his respect for the Constitution. "No, Sir!" shouts another member; "you stand there, to-day, an infamous, perjured villiain." "Yes,' echoes still another—"a perjured villain; he perjures himself every hour on this floor." "Ay," repeats a third, "and a negro-thief into the bargain. I hope my colleagues will hold no parley with a perjured negro-thief." "Should I go into Virginia to speak as I think," says LOVEJOY— "We'd hang you as high as Haman," rejoins a member from that chivalrous State. And in this strain the "debate" goes on to the end.

Now we put it to every sane man, at the South as well as at the North, to say whether it is possible that a Government like ours can long continue to exist, being administered by men of this stamp and in this spirit? Simply to sit still in the presence of such a scene as this here depicted, must have been felt as a kind of degradation by every gentleman in the hall. The antagonisms of such an arena are not the antagonisms of statesmen upholding hostile systems of thought and action; they are the hates of rival factions at an Irish fair. If the people of the North and of the South felt towards each other in the temper of this scene, the Union would already have ceased practically to exist. No sort of intercourse, public or private, can take place between people who cannot preserve towards each other even the common forms of decency. And if there be indeed left the least leaven of love of country, of personal or of national pride, of honor and of character, among the representatives of the people at Washington, it is high time that those in whom it stirs should rouse themselves to make one last effort at rescuing the country from the contagion of unbridled passion, which every day pours forth from Washington along the wires of the telegraph into every corner of our common Union.

Independent Journalism.

The *Tribune* in its new Prospectus declares its purpose to "show its faith in Republican principles by a *free and fearless criticism of the errors and blunders of its own party.*" This is one step towards independence in journalism. If the *Tribune* will now go one step further, and applaud whatever, in the action of the opposite party, may deserve applause, and perform both these functions with fairness, candor, and with sole reference to the public interest, it will stand fairly upon the platform of independent Journalism.

Yet a few days ago the *Tribune* denied the possibility of maintaining such ground. Even when the task is attempted in good faith, editing a no-party paper compels the Journalist, in its opinion, to "mince truths that ought to be squarely put forth, and to repress convictions to which he would gladly give utterance." The *Tribune* confounds independence and impartiality, with *neutrality*. It is one thing to say nothing of either party, and quite another to say everything, that is just and merited, of all parties. The latter is the duty of an independent political journalist; the former is the right of one who either cares nothing for politics, or does not choose to make his journal the vehicle of political discussion.

But so far as "mincing truths" and "suppressing convictions" are concerned, is not the party journalist preëminently compelled to do both? Even the *Tribune* will not denounce errors, blunders, faults and crimes committed by its own party, with the same vigor and vehemence which it would bring to the onset, if it were denouncing the same offences perpetrated by its opponents. Money was notoriously used by both parties in the Connecticut and Rhode Island elections; the fact has been blazoned and justly branded by the *Tribune* so far as the Democrats are concerned;—has similar action on the part of the Republicans, of which we have precisely the same evidence—common report and notoriety—received equal castigation at its hands? So with other matters. The Republicans have the majority in both branches of our State Legislature, and are thus responsible, fully and directly, for its action. Does not the *Tribune* "mince" this fact, and "suppress" something of its "convictions" when discussing their action on the Railroad bills, the Health bill, the bill for removing the City Hall to Madison-square, and other measures equally obnoxious to public sentiment and common justice?

The defeat of the Health bill is half indorsed by the *Tribune*, on the ground that its enactment would "cover with odium" the party passing it. The Madison-square abomination it half approved, by excusing the votes of the Senators from the rural districts, on the ground that they "acceded to the unanimous wish of their colleagues from the City." Was not here some "suppression of convictions"—some "mincing of truths," which an independent journal would not have found necessary? Did the *Tribune* says all it would have said against these hateful and unjust measures, if the Democrats had been the party responsible for them? A recognized party journal owes certain duties, and has certain sensibilities, in regard to its own party which do not affect it in regard to its opponents:—and it is only by taking a position of entire independence,—not of principle, but of mere party interest and feeling,—that a journal becomes free to tell the truth, frankly and fully, without mincing or suppression, about all parties and their acts.

The *Tribune* thus characterizes the manner in which an independent journal is constrained to act:

> "Its ordinary course is to bestow a cuff here and a slap there, a pat here and a tap there, *dealing out praise and blame to either party, in as nice proportions as possible*, and leaving each reader as puzzled as may be with regard to the editor's real sentiments and convictions on the main points at issue."

There is a touch of caricature in this description which impairs its force. An independent journal must undoubtedly "deal out praise and blame to either party,"—just as either may be deserved;—it must bestow a "cuff here and a slap there,"—now upon one party and then upon the other, just as the specific *acts* of either may deserve. It is very easy to misrepresent such impartial justice,—to brand it as inconsistency, and create odium on the strength of it, in the minds of those who judge everything from its bearing upon one party or the other. A Republican enjoys hugely a "cuff" administered to certain misdeeds of the Democrats, but he is disgusted when his own party receives a "slap" for precisely the same offence. A Democrat admires the independence of a journal which will lash the Republicans when they deserve it, but has no applause for the same treatment of the same deeds, when laid at the door of his own party. Yet an independent journal must treat both alike. It must condemn what deserves condemnation, and applaud what deserves applause, no matter by what party either may be performed.

That this is a difficult task, no one who has tried it needs to be told. A party journal is like a railroad train on a fixed track:—its Editor knows what view to take of every question;—he has only to be dragged by the party locomotive, and keep on the party platform. An independent Editor must exercise an independent judgment on each particular act of either party: he must make up his own mind upon the merits of each case, and without regard to the bearings of the act upon mere party interests, on either side. Of course he will make mistakes. His judgment will not always be correct; and still less will it always agree with that of others—especially with that of party men. He must expect, therefore, to be censured and perhaps denounced, from all sides at times, and often from both sides at once. This is one of the penalties of his position:—if unwilling to pay it, he must not undertake the duty.

And yet we believe that this is the true position for a journalist to take, if *Journalism* is his profession, instead of *Politics* with journalism merely as a means of political success. The country has an abundance of party organs. Every party supports its newspapers,—and even the public money is used to sustain journals which support the party that happens to have the handling of it. But journals of this sort are party tracts,—missionaries of a special political creed. They do not aim at independence,—that is not their province. They seek to promote the success of their party,—and the grand test of any act or any measure with them is,—not its inherent justice and propriety,—but its bearing upon the party of which they are the advocates. The great bulk of our newspapers are merely retained advocates,—arguing only one side of the question, and aiming only at victory. We need some, certainly, that shall aim to perform the part of *judges*,—not retained by either side, anxious only to discover the truth, to rebuke wrong, to applaud the right and do justice to all men and all acts of all parties, for the welfare of the public at large.

Successful Reform.

Theories of social and moral reform are plentiful as blackberries: practical reforms are more rare. Some of the most promising enterprises of our day have been blighted by the extravagances of their advocates, and the cool cunning of their foes. Few of them avoid the extremes of fanaticism on the one side, or of a frigid conservatism on the other. The eager rush for the desirable often hazards what is attainable; and zealous devotion to "principle" sometimes overlooks the actual and the possible.

At the outset of the enterprise to promote the better observance of Sunday, we apprehended a repetition of the mistakes of 1832 in the same cause, and of many other good objects; and hence we were slow in giving our confidence to the Sabbath Committee, notwithstanding its highly respectable composition. But as one measure after another was matured, and one pamphlet after another has unfolded the principles of action of that Committee, we have been constrained to accord to them our hearty support, as manifestly suited to promote the public peace and morals, and as striking at the root of some of our grossest immoralities. The difficulties of a complicated question seem to have been mastered, and the prejudices connected with it have been substantially overcome. By discriminating as to the civil and religious aspects of the day of rest, and directing their efforts solely to the correction of the abuses of the *Civil Sabbath*—news-crying, dram-selling, play-going and like Sunday wrongs—the Committee have commended their enterprise to the respect of the orderly community of all classes and creeds, and to the coöperation of the Press, of all parties. And their patience under the assaults of interested parties has secured for them and their object a measure of popular sympathy rarely accorded to a reforming body.

The unusual, perhaps unprecedented, success of the Sunday reform may be attributed in no small degree to the caution with which the issues have been chosen, and to the firmness and moderation with which they have been pressed. They have demanded only what was just and feasible, and what right-minded citizens were constrained to support. The monstrous wrong of opening thousands of places of temptation to drunkenness and crime on the only leisure day for the working classes and the consequent increase of police arrests on that day of one-fourth above the average of the week, needed only to be exposed to necessitate a remedy. And the demonstrated connection of cause and effect, when six months' effort of the police, under Gen. PILSBURY, secured a diminution of Sunday arrests fully *one-half* by closing the dram-shops, at the same time largely abating week-day crime—while vindicating the morality of the Sabbath and proving that intemperance and vice follow in the wake of its profanation, served to enlist the public at large in behalf of the Sunday observance movement.

This train of remark has been suggested by the perusal of a document entitled *The Progress of the Sabbath Reform*, which gives a *resumé* of the movements of the New-York Sabbath Committee and their results. We will not attempt even an analysis of this well-prepared and instructive pamphlet, but content ourselves with directing the attention of tax-paying and order-loving citizens to its suggestive pages. It furnishes an admirable illustration of the practicability of carrying on a great reform successfully, without bluster or parade. And so long as they conduct their enterprise upon the same principles of moderation and forbearance which have guided them hitherto, the Sabbath Committee may be sure of the public confidence, and of growing usefulness.

SENATORIAL GAUCHERIES.—The Senate ought, for its own sake, to make some Constitutional disposition of WIGFALL, of Texas, whose escapades are fast ceasing to be even amusing. His last was a personal and tolerably vulgar allusion to Lord LYONS by name, as conversing with the "Republican Platform," meaning Mr. SEWARD, on one of the sofas of the Senate, which caused the Minister to leave the chamber immediately. It is of course far too late to teach WIGFALL manners, but the Senate is fully competent to teach him to respect its own usages—one of which is not to allude either to Senators or strangers by name; and foreign ministers are certainly peculiarly entitled to the benefit of them. If WIGFALL is candid—and all brave men are reputed to be so—he will himself be the first to acknowledge that his ordinary behavior in public is exceedingly bad, and that his colleagues should take some steps to mend it, either by stopping his grog or otherwise.

More Municipal Hospitalities.

The unfortunate officers of the Brazilian corvette, *Donna Isabel*, are about to have "the hospitalities of the City" inflicted upon them. These gentlemen remained, we believe, for several days in the harbor without attracting the notice of the Common Council or any of our authorities. In an evil hour, however, they paid the Mayor the compliment of a visit at the City Hall, and thus revealed their presence to their tormentors. From that moment they were doomed, and they will have this week to pass through the disgusting ordeal to which so many unhappy strangers have already been subjected. Aldermen DARRAGH, STARR, BAGLEY, HENRY and RUSSELL have been appointed a Committee of Torture, and these ill-fated Brazilians have probably by this time been delivered into their hands and apprised of the fate that awaits them. We sincerely wish, for their sakes, that they had cast anchor in some other port; and our only consolation, under the circumstances, is, that they are probably the last, or almost the last, foreign officials who will be subjected to our municipal civilities. The fame of our "hospitalities" is fast spreading over the globe, as a large number of distinguished strangers have already passed through the hands of our Common Council, and been subjected to our "institutions," and though the experience is not such as modest men care to recount, we may fairly presume the greater portion of the details have leaked out. New-York will consequently soon be as much shunned by foreigners, whose standing is likely to bring the Common Council down upon them, as Cairo in the plague. Nobody who has ever been introduced to the friends of the Aldermen in the City Hall, or has visited our leading nuisances under their guidance, is likely to forget his sensations.

We sincerely trust that the Committee appointed to follow up the Brazilians will remember that these unfortunate young men have fallen into their hands unawares, and let them off with as few "Institutions" and as little dirty-hand shaking as possible. We also solemnly beg of them to remember that in no civilized country are gentleman of any rank or profession taken to lazar houses, lunatic asylums, and syphilitic hospitals, as a matter of course and as an act of attention. A visit to such places should always be the result of a special application on the part of the visitor himself. These are the sewers and cesspools of a municipality, and to seize every decent foreigner who shows his nose in the City, and drag him off to inspect them, is a piece of attention very like that of a private host who would hurry his guest off the minute he entered his house to his coal cellar and his scullery, and make him dive into the ash barrel.

OUR STREET PAVEMENTS—BELGIAN AND COBBLE STONES—ONE SMOOTH AVENUE NEEDED.—Very commendable progress is making in the very important work of repaving the streets, and repairing the pavements where new ones are not required. The Croton Aqueduct Board, which has the matter in charge, seems to have entered upon the duty with energy and determination, and the coming Summer will doubtless witness a very great improvement in the condition of our thoroughfares in this particular. What effect the new appointment of President of the Board may have upon its operations we do not know—we trust, however, that it will not seriously interrupt the desirable works already commenced.

In another column we give a very full statement of the street work that is in active progress throughout the City,—as well as the streets which are under contract to be repaved. It will be seen that a very considerable proportion of the new pavement is to be of the Belgian style, or with square blocks of hard stone. The Fifth, Sixth and Eight avenues to Forty-second-street, together with a number of the cross streets in the upper part of the City, are now having the Belgian pavement laid down throughout their whole extent. A large portion of the expense, however, is borne by the property-owners upon these streets.

In view of its durability, its smoothness and convenience, and the comparative ease with which it can be swept and kept in repair, it is greatly to be regretted that the use of this pavement had not been made universal. There never ought to be another rod of cobble-stone pavement laid in this City. It is a style of pavement suited only to the earliest stages of municipal growth; and the experience we have had of it here ought certainly to be a warning against ever employing it hereafter. It would be cheaper for the City in the end,—and would be infinitely better in every other respect, to put down the Belgian pavement wherever any new pavement is required. And there is scarcely any part of the City where the property-owners on the street would not cheerfully bear a portion of the expense for the sake of substituting this for the cobble-stone.

But there is one thing very much needed in this City,—and that is, *at least one hard, smooth avenue to the Central Park.* Within two years from this time we shall have an amount of riding and driving to the Park, of which no one at present can form any adequate conception. Those who have stood upon the Avenue des Champs Elysée in Paris, from 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and watched the hundreds and thousands of splendid equipages, as well as more humble coaches and hacks, on their way to the Bois de Boulogne, have witnessed very much such a scene as will be exhibited here when the Park is completed. A macadamized road from Union-square to the Park would greatly facilitate this riding,—render it more rapid as well as more comfortable, and thus prevent that overcrowding of the street which is certain to be as great up town as it now is below the Park. There is no difficulty in making such a road quite as solid and durable as a pavement,—especially if it is used mainly for light vehicles,—if proper pains are taken with the foundation. A road constructed like those within the Park, with a deep bed below the reach of frost, and properly cared for, would last as long as any pavement, and cost but little more.

We do not see that either Broadway or the Seventh-avenue have been contracted for new Pavements yet:—why could not such a road be built in both of these splendid avenues? It would afford a most admirable addition to the street facilities of the upper portion of the City, and would be eagerly welcomed by the great mass of those who live up town. Why not the Croton Board take the subject into careful consideration?

CONGRESSIONAL MANNERS—THE SPEAKER'S AUTHORITY.—Speaker PENNINGTON is from New-Jersey—which fact renders it incumbent, according to usage, for New-Jersey journalists, especially if they belong to the same party, to resent, as a personal affront, anything that may be said by way of disparagement of him, either officially or politically. This will account for the acrid tone in which the Newark *Advertiser* responds to our recent remarks concerning his apparent indifference to the violations of parliamentary order, and of common propriety, which are constantly occurring in the House, which is officially under his control. The *Advertiser* ridicules the notion that the Speaker is to be in any sense responsible for the conduct of members. He cannot anticipate a breach of order on the part of any member, and when one does occur, it is for the House and not the Speaker to apply a remedy.

Upon this theory the Speaker is merely an ornamental appendage of the House. He has neither active duties nor special powers. It is no part of his business to preserve order, nor to enforce compliance with the rules which the House has adopted for its own government. He is to set the rowdy members of Congress a good example.

> "If anything," says the *Advertiser*, "can avail to render such men courteous, after such an education as they must have received, it is the dignified, kind and gentlemanly bearing of the present Speaker of the House, who holds up the lofty example of a finished gentleman, made more impressive by age, to the admiration and imitation of Congress. May all the young rowdies profit by it!"

This, certainly, is a consummation devoutly to be wished, but not very likely to be speedily realized. The most exemplary Turveydrop that ever presided in a Parliamentary assembly would find his *example* of very little use in tempering the ferocity, or meliorating the manners, of the class who have special need of his attentions. Authority, promptly and vigorously exercised, is what is specially needed on the part of a presiding officer. If one member on the floor in debate so far forgets his position as to call another a liar, it is the Speaker's duty to call him to order,—and to insist upon a withdrawal of the epithet,—not because it is an offence to the member assailed, but because it is an insult to the House, a flagrant breach of its rules, and a violation of parliamentary law:—and, unless the House itself see fit to excuse the insult, by positive action, the Speaker should insist upon its withdrawal. The sole object for which he is clothed with official authority in the matter is, that he may protect the dignity of the House, and preserve order and propriety in debate.

Mr. PENNINGTON, we still think, is deficient in his duty in this particular. He unquestionably affords a "lofty example of a finished gentleman," and in his own demeanor exhibits all the "dignified, kind and gentlemanly bearing" which any one could desire. We have said nothing against him in either o these particulars:—our sole allegation is that he does not preserve order, nor compel members to observe the rules of propriety and decency in their conduct upon the floor, as it is his duty, and as he has the official power and authority to do. We see nothing in the *Advertiser's* reply to induce us to change this opinion.

A WASTE OF ELOQUENCE.—Mr. DAWES, the report tells us, "gave his views of Slavery, pronouncing it to be a sin and a crime before God and man—a blighting, withering curse to the land on which it rests and those who walk on its surface," in the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on Thursday. His "views" are very likely correct; but we must say that their utter want of novelty ought to have suggested to him the propriety of keeping them to himself for the present. If all members of Congress who have commonplace "views" to state were to get up and communicate them to the country in the Committee of the Whole, there would be very little business done in Congress. Anybody who can denounce Slavery with extraordinary eloquence, or argue against it with extraordinary force, may perhaps be excused if he lets his tongue wag about it now and then out of season, but we are so familiar with it in the two characters of a crime before God and man," "and a blighting, withering curse," that the occasions are exceedingly rare on which its exhibition in either of them, without any accessories, affords much excitement. The Committee of the Whole, considering the Tariff bill, is certainly not one of them.

Miscellaneous.

—It is said that Mr. BUCHANAN, when he leaves off being President, intends to become an author. This is punishing the people for their dislike with a vengeance. In his Presidential capacity, Mr. B. has a perfect right to flood us with messages, and it is our duty to bear them patiently. In his private capacity he will, of course, have a right to inflict a book upon the public. But why should he? It is bad enough to be a poor President, but to become a poor author will be worse. We trust the President will think better of this determination.

—We are informed on reliable authority that two of the trustees of Mr. BEECHER'S church have resigned their offices, in consquence of his severe public censure of their action in declining to lease the church to WENDELL PHILLIPS for a lecture in favor of a dissolution of the Union. They supposed that they had some discretion as to the disposal of the church, inasmuch as it had never been understood to be at the service of everybody who chose to apply for it. Their places will probably be filled without any difficulty.

—The Washington *States* speaks of the TIMES as "a journal which, it may be remembered, participated largely in the free-wool lobby-fund." This is the first time we ever heard such a thing intimated in any quarter. The *States* draws on its imagination instead of its memory;—it either invents the slander or else it confounds the TIMES with some other journal. Not one dollar of the free-wool, or any other "lobby-fund," ever found its way into our exchequer.

—The Charleston *News*, (S. C.,) insists upon calling the result of the recent election in Rhode Island a Democratic victory, while the Boston *Post*, the Providence *Post*, and kindred journals in this region, say it is only an Abolition defeat. Are the terms synonymous, or isn't the matter properly understood at the South?

—FERNANDO WOOD, "my Lord Mayor of New-York," as Mr. CORWIN calls him, leaves the City to-day on his trip to Charleston, S. C. He will probably visit the powers that be, while on his way, at Washington. Let us hope his presence will give a metropolitan tone to that noisy, blustering little village.

—A paragraph is going the rounds of the papers, stating that the friends of Mr. FRANK SANBORN intend presenting his sister with the "latest style of pistol." A friend suggests that, although the young lady may be a very good horsewoman, she would be very much at a loss in managing a Colt.

Rogers & Raymond Exhibit at their new clothing store, No. 214 Broadway, under the Museum, all the new styles for boys, brought out in Paris, London and New-York for the present season. Prices on the same moderate scale as at their great central establishment Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st. No second price asked or taken. Splendid and select stock of gentlemen's clothing. Furnishing goods, imported and domestic. Charges in the merchant tailoring and every other department the lowest in Broadway.

Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.—FASHIONABLE HATS FOR YOUNG MEN.—We would call the attention of young men to the hat we now introduce, gotten up especially for them, and of unequaled style and beauty. The price we have fixed at $4.
LEARY & CO.'S Successors,
HUNT & DUSENBURY, Nos 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.
(A PERFECT FAMILY MACHINE.)
Price $30.
Office No. 508 Broadway,
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Spring Overcoats.
From $8 to $15. A further supply received.
At No. 566 Broadway, JENNINGS'.

Ladies' Dress and Rosette Trimmings,
ROSETTES, GIMPS, BRAIDS,
At LOCKITT, SON & CO.'S,
No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Something New.—A HEMMER, TUCKER, TELLER, BINDER and GUAGE combined, just patented. Simple hemming, any width and thickness of cloth, either side, applied to any sewing machine by any one in a few minutes.
RETAIL PRICE, $5; LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
Orders by mail supplied, postage paid. Complete instructions go with every Hemmer. Send for a circular. Also, UNIVERSAL BOSOM-FOLDER AND SELF-MARKER, for Quilting.
UNIVERSAL HEMMER CO., No. 429 Broadway.

The Parker Sewing Machine Company. FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD, Rapid and Noiseless, $40—NEW SEWING MACHINE—$40. under Patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, and Wheeler & Wilson. Agents wanted. Office No 469 Broadway.
VERNON & CO.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Perry's Japanese BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.
Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Soils nothing.
Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO.,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

$4 Hats selling for $3.
Gents' Dress Hats, Spring Fashions, finest and best quality, $3. WM. BANTA, Hatter,
No. 357 Canal-st., corner Wooster.

Ready-made Shirts,
All sizes, warranted. Also, Collars in endless variety, wholesale and retail.
IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 381 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's Patent,) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Shirts Ready Made and Made to Order from measure. Also a complete assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods kept constantly on hand by I. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—With Patent Powder-Proof Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Sewing Machines.—GEORGE B. SLOAT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees, superior to any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' Hair Braids, Fronts, &c., always on hand, wholesale and retail, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

Eureka Unrivaled Sewing-Machine—Price $50. Every machine guaranteed. Office, No. 489 Broadway. Parties not having full amount accommodated. Agents wanted. D. J. LEVY, Supt.

Straw Goods for Misses and Children.—An unrivaled assortment, styles and qualities. Ladies, please look at them.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

MARRIED.

KNOWLTON—WIGHT.—In this City, on Thursday, April 12, by Rev. Samuel D. Burchard, D. D., Rev. ALBERT W. KNOWLTON, of Richboro', Bucks County, Penn., to Miss JEMIMA H. WIGHT, youngest daughter of Amherst Wight, of New-York.

TIMPSON—COOPER.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 11, by Rev. Thomas Armitage, Mr. BENJAMIN T. TIMPSON to Miss MARY A., daughter of Moses Cooper, Esq., all of this City.

LAW—BEACH.—In this City, on Thursday, April 12, by Rev. Dr. Thomson, Dr. JAMES LAW, of Tarrytown, to Mrs. ADELAIDE BEACH, of the same place.

CORSE—HICKS.—At Newtown, L. I., on Wednesday, April 11, by Rev. Wm. W. Halloway, FREDERICK A. CORSE, of Flushing, L. I., to KATE C., daughter of Jackson Hicks, Esq., of Newtown, L. I.

WATKINS—SCARBOROUGH.—At Glencove, L. I., on Tuesday, April 10, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Thomas Mallaby, CHARLES H. WATKINS, Jr., of Boston, Mass., to LUCY F. SCARBOROUGH, of this City.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You published in this morning's TIMES my marriage with EMILY A. CARUTH, which is false, no such ceremony having taken place, or have I such intention.
SAMUEL BURRELL.

DIED.

VEITCH.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 11, after a short illness, Mrs. CATHERINE VEITCH, a native of Dunse, Scotland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 98 Thompson-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock.

MUSSINA.—In this City, on Thursday, April 12, Mrs. LOUISA BLUNT, wife of Jacob Mussina, of New-Orleans.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Saturday, April 14, at 2 o'clock, from No. 255 4th av.

WILMERDING.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, April 11, after a long and painful illness, WILLIAM E. WILMERDING, in the 61st year of his age.

The funeral services will take place, at Grace Church, on Saturday next, April 14, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

CARNOCHAN.—In this City, on Thursday morning, suddenly, WILLIAM W. MORRIS, infant son of Dr. John M. and Estelle Carnochan.

PLATT.—In this City, on Thursday, April 12, ELLA NEWCOMB, only daughter of James H. and Sarah C. Platt, aged 1 year and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 206 Madison-st., this day, (Saturday,) April 14, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Westport, Conn.

VREDENBURGH.—In this City, on Friday morning, April 13, MARGARET, wife of Robert Vredenburgh, in the 44th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No 154 West 38th-st.

WINTER.—In this City, on Thursday evening, April 12, MARY L., daughter of John Winter, aged 23 years.

Funeral services at the Lutheran Church of St. James, 15th st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Sunday afternoon, at 2¼ o'clock. Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited.

VOSE.—In this City, on Thursday, April 12, after a short illness, SARAH A. ANDERSON, wife of Charles L. Vose, in the 37th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of her father, Dr. James Anderson, and of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 226 4th-st., on Sunday, April 15, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

KOHLER.—In this City, on Thursday, April 12, Miss JANE KOHLER.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 116 West 21st st., on Sunday, April 15, at 1 o'clock P. M.

DE KLYN.—In this City, on Friday morning, April 13, of scarlet fever, LEONARD, youngest son of William and Harriet N. De Klyn, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. [illegible]03 Greenwich-av.

BILLINGS.—In this City, on Friday, April 13, at 6 o'clock P. M., AMERICA SPRAGUE, wife of Amos Billings, in the 33d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 90 Madison-av., on Sunday, April 15, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—In this City, on Friday, April 13, of old age, Mrs. ANN SMITH, a native of County Cavan, Ireland.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her son, Barthow Smith, No. 178 Hester-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

GRAVES.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, April 12, HENRIETTA, daughter of Henry A. and Jane Graves, aged 3 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 284 Schermerhorn-st.

CUTTING.—In South Brooklyn, of consumption, JOSEPH M. CUTTING, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Neptune Lodge, No. 317 F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, April 15, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 20 Warren-st., between Columbia and Hicks, South Brooklyn.

MAGEE.—At Harlem, on Thursday, April 12, JOHN NEIL McLEOD, only son of Christopher and E. Louisa Magee, of Pittsburgh, Penn.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of his grandfather, Rev. Dr. John N. McLeod, No. 27 West 20th st., on Monday, April 16, at 10 o'clock A. M.

☞ Pittsburgh papers please copy.

SAYRES.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Thursday evening, April 12, ANNIE ELIZA, youngest daughter of Gilbert and Anna L. Sayres, aged 1 year, 4 months and 26 days.

Funeral on Saturday, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. Long Island cars leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 12 o'clock M., and will stop at Canal st., Jamaica.

BURLING.—At Milton, Ulster County, on Sixth Day, April 13, THOS. H. BURLING, formerly of New-Rochelle, Westchester County.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock on Monday, April 16, from the residence of his son-in-law, Nathaniel Hallock, Milton, Ulster County.

MILLER.—At Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, on Thursday, April 12, HORATIO MILLER, in the 62d year of his age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 177 April 13, 1860.
42, 19, 12, 37, 33, 53, 61, 23, 6, 30, 52, 8, 35.
Class No. 178, April 13, 1860.
13, 19, 6, 34, 11, 40, 45, 27, 37, 33, 31, 46, 5.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., April 13, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF HODGES, DAVIS & CO.'S CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA.
CLASS 304. APRIL 13 1860.
12, 32, 29, 28, 54, 70, 65, 22, 38, 27, 64.
Prizes cashed at No. 558 Broadway. Circulars sent free by addressing
HODGES, DAVIS & CO., Managers, Macon, Ga.

REMOVAL.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO. HAVE REMOVED THEIR MERCHANT TAILORING AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT FROM NO. 8 BOWERY TO NO. 18 FOURTH-AVENUE.
OPPOSITE THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM, the certain conquerer of Rheumatism, Scrofula, King's Evil, with every disease flowing from great impurity of blood, no matter of how long standing or from what source derived. The Life Balsam is equally efficacious in the most violent forms of old ulcers, Erysipelas, Fever Sores, and Mercurial Diseases. The certificates accompanying each bottle will conclusively show that there is no medicine which can compare with this powerful, safe and certain purifying agent, and that it has also cured the very worst cases of Cancer, Liver Complaint and Fistula. Principal dépôt, No. 246 Grand-st.; agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st. For sale by all druggists, 75 cents per bottle.

PARTIES ABOUT REFITTING THEIR HOUSES,
AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY,
are invited to examine our New and Extensive SPRING STOCK of
FRENCH CHINA
DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS,
GLASSWARE, SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
MIRRORS, BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS,
CHANDELIERS AND GAS-FIXTURES.
Our stock has never been more complete or attractive than at present, and the prices have been fixed at the *lowest possible figures.*
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
CORNER BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST.

WE SHALL BE HAPPY TO FURNISH TRAVELERS TO EUROPE
With LETTERS OF INTRODUCTION to our house in Paris, at No. 24 RUE DE PARADIS,
To which place they can forward all their purchases to be packed by careful and experienced workmen, and shipped to us for delivery in any part of the United States.
PAYMENTS for goods can be made either in Paris or to us on their arrival here.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

MILLS' BOURBONIA
Is a quality of Whisky made from the best selected Indian Corn, and is not only a superior article as a beverage, but is highly recommended by physicians for its superior medicinal properties and as a great remedial agent in all cases of PULMONARY DISORDERS. Sold by druggists generally. JOHN MILLS & CO., Proprietors, No. 14 Broadway.

ESTABLISHED SIXTY YEARS.
MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS, 333 AND 335 FOURTH-ST., N. W. COR. BROADWAY
Superior Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture of every style, from the plain and substantial to the elegant and expensive, at reasonable prices.
Interior decorations, pier mantel glasses, &c.
☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

RICH CARPETING.—SPRING STYLES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.;
Invite attention to their SPRING STYLES. ROYAL WILTON, VELVET, TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETING, also 3 Ply and Ingrain of every variety of style and grade. English and American Oil Cloths, &c., &c.
Best styles English Velvets, 125 to 160 cents per yard.
Best styles English Tapestry, 80 to 100 cents per yard.

REMOVAL.
KIMBALL, WHITTEMORE & CO.
Have removed from No. 374 to
No. 579 BROADWAY,
opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, where they have for sale the most complete assortment in the City of LOOKING GLASSES, CORNICES, PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES, &c.
In style, quality and price our goods are unexceptionable.

BEDS, BEDS, BEDS.
Mattresses, Feathers, Cots, Comforters, Blankets, &c., good and cheap—wholesale and retail.
M. WILLARD, Agent, No. 384 Hudson-st.,
Corner of Houston, New-York.

ASTHMA.
For the instant relief and permanent cure of this distressing complaint use
FENDT'S BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES.
Made by C. B. SEYMOUR & CO., 107 Nassau-st., N. Y.
Price, $1 per box; sent free by post.
For sale at all Druggists.

USEFUL IN ALL FAMILIES.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine, which removes paint spots, grease, &c., &c., and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without the slightest injury to color or fabric. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle.

RETAIL TRADE.
HOUSEKEEPING HARDWARE.
The subscribers offer at low prices, during the season of furnishing and replenishing, a selection from their large and unequaled stock of
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
TABLE CUTLERY,
BRITANNIA METAL WARE,
TEA-TRAYS,
IRON HAT-RACKS AND CHAIRS,
DOOR MATS,
FIRE IRONS, FENDERS,
TIN WARE,
WOODEN WARE IN EVERY VARIETY,
And also every article necessary in the line for housekeepers.
WINDLE & CO., No. 56 Maiden-lane,
and Nos. 25 and 27 Liberty-st.
Goods delivered free of charge.
Illustrated catalogues given at store or sent by post.

ICE PITCHERS, ICE PITCHERS.
ICE BOWLS.
22 John street 22 — THE PLACE TO BUY. — 22 John street. 22
NEW AND HANDSOME STYLES
JUST RECEIVED
from the factory, and for sale at the
LOWEST PRICES, BY
WM. S. MURRAY,
No. 22 John-st., near Broadway

ASTOR HOUSE EXCHANGE,
BAR, RESTAURANT AND LUNCH.
MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS.
The Restaurant will be provided with all the delicacies of the season.
The Bar will be supplied with the best of liquors, and prompt attention.
JAS. P. M. STETSON & CO.

DR. STEPHEN SWEET,
OF CONNECTICUT,
The great Bone Setter.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES,
and Combination Cushions.
PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Sole Manufacturers, Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st., New-Yor

STODART PIANOS.
Known all over the world as the best instru[illegible] manufactured.
Warerooms No. 501 Broadway.

CATARACT WASHING MACHINE.
No rubbing or wear on clothes. Cleaning done entirely by action of the water. Time and labor saved.
Prices, $12, $14 and $16
SULLIVAN & HYATT,
Nos. 439 Broadway, 2d floor, and 54 Beekman-st.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES.
Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches? My Onguent, established in 1852, will force them to grow on the smoothest face in six weeks, without stain or injury to the skin. Price $1. Sent post free to any address.
R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st.

PATENT DOUBLE-WALL ICE-PITCHERS,
Richly silver-plated and embossed Ice Pitchers; also, plain ones made of Britannia metal. Those who intend to supply themselves will do well to apply early, at the store of LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

SAVINGS BANK.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest paid on sums up to $500, and five per cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before April 20, draw interest from April 1.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GEORGE SEELEY, } Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, }
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

HECKER'S FARINA JELLY—A DELICIOUS dessert and the best substitute for animal food, enriches the tables of the Astor House and all the principal saloons. Hecker's Farina Boilers, to prevent burning or scorching; Jelly Moulds, of various sizes forms and patterns. For sale at the establishment, No. 5 New Canal-st., near East Broadway.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR EUROPE, *via* SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE, per United States steamer ADRIATIC, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 14th day of April, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

MAYORS OF THE GREAT CITIES.

We, the undersigned Mayors, hereby certify that the Druggists, Apothecaries and Physicians of our several cities have signed a document of assurance to us that the Remedies of Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., of Lowell, (AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, PILLS, AGUE CURE and CHERRY PECTORAL,) have been found to be medicines of great excellence, and worthy the confidence of the community.

HON. JAMES COOK, MAYOR OF LOWELL.,
HON. ALBIN BEARD, MAYOR OF NASHUA, N. H.,
HON. E. W. HARSINGTON, MAYOR OF MANCHESTER, N. H.,
HON. JOHN ABBOTT, MAYOR OF CONCORD, N. H.,
HON. A. H. BULLOCK, MAYOR OF WORCESTER, MASS.,
HON. NATH'L SILSBEE, MAYOR OF SALEM, MASS.,
HON. F. W. LINCOLN, MAYOR OF BOSTON, MASS.,
HON. WM. M. RODMAN, MAYOR OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.,
HON. AMOS W. PRENTICE, MAYOR OF NORWICH, CONN.,
HON. J. N. HARRIS, MAYOR OF NEW-LONDON, CONN.,
HON. CHAS. S. RODIER, MAYOR OF MONTREAL, C. E.,
HON. D. F. TIEMANN, MAYOR OF NEW-YORK CITY,
HON. H. M. KINSTREY, MAYOR OF HAMILTON, C. W.,
HOH. ADAM WILSON, MAYOR OF TORONTO, C. W.,
HON. R. M. BISHOP, MAYOR OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.,
HOH. I. H. CRAWFORD, MAYOR OF LOUISVILLE, KY.,
HON. JOHN SLOAN, MAYOR OF LYONS, IOWA.,
HOH. JAMES McFEETERS, MAYOR OF BOWMANSVILLE, C. W.,
HON. JAMES W. NORTH, MAYOR OF AUGUSTA, ME.,
HOH. HENRY COOPER, JR., MAYOR OF HALLOWELL, ME.,
HON. JAMES S. BEEK, MAYOR OF FREDERICKTON, N. B.,
HON. WILLARD NYE, MAYOR OF NEW BEDFORD, MASS.,
HON. J. C. BLAISDELL, MAYOR OF FALL RIVER, MASS.,
HON. W. H. CRANSTON, MAYOR OF NEWPORT, R. I.,
HON. FRED STAHL, MAYOR OF GALENA, ILL.,
HON. JOHN HODGDEN, MAYOR OF DUBUQUE, IOWA,
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HON. HEMAN L. PAGE, MAYOR OF MILWAUKEE, WIS.,
HON. W. W. VAUGHN, MAYOR OF RACINE, WIS.,
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HON. JOHN C. HAINES, MAYOR OF CHICAGO, ILL.,
HON. M. J. A. HEATH, MAYOR OF SELMA, ALA.,
HON. A. J. NOBLE, MAYOR OF MONTGOMERY, ALA.,
HON. W. S. HOLYBAD, MAYOR OF COLUMBUS, GA.,

Certify that the resident Druggists have assured them
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AYER'S SARSAPARILLA
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Is an excellent remedy, and worthy the confidence of the community.
Is an excellent remedy, and worthy the confidence of the community.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,
FOR SPRING DISEASES,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,
FOR SCROFULA OR KING'S EVIL,
FOR TUMORS, ULCERS AND SORES,
FOR ERUPTIONS AND PIMPLES,
FOR BLOTCHES, BLAINS AND BOILS,
FOR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE OR ERYSIPELAS,
FOR TETTER OR SALT RHEUM,
FOR SCALD HEAD AND RING WORM,
FOR CANCER AND CANCEROUS SORES,
FOR SORE EYES, SORE EARS AND HUMORS,
FOR FEMALE DISEASES,
FOR SUPPRESSION AND IRREGULARITY,
FOR SYPHILLIS OR VENEREAL DISEASE,
FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS,
FOR DISEASES OF THE HEART.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,
CHERRY PECTORAL,
AYER'S PILLS AND
AYER'S AGUE CURE,

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
LOWELL, MASS.,

And sold by all Druggists everywhere.

HEGEMAN & CO.,
No. 161 BROADWAY,
HEGEMAN & CO.,
NO. 399 BROADWAY,
HEGEMAN & CO.,
No. 511 BROADWAY,
HEGEMAN & CO.,
No. 756 BROADWAY.

We have now on hand 1 000 boxes of this celebrated Whisky, perfectly pure, direct from the distillers, which we offer to the drug trade.

All Physicians recommend it for its superior medicinal properties.

S. T. SUIT,
JEFFERSON COUNTY,
KENTUCKY,
PREMIUM SALT RIVER
BOURBON
WHISKY.

NO $25 CHEMIST CERTIFICATE OR
BOGUS ANALYSIS.

I, S. T. SUIT, Proprietor of the Salt River Bourbon Whisky Distilleries, Jefferson County, Ky., will pay $500 to any Chemist of high standing in the United States, who can find any thing in my make of Whisky other than is found in pure, genuine, unadulterated Bourbon.

S. T. SUIT, Distiller,
Salt River Distilleries,
Jefferson County, Ky.

THE WHISKY IN THIS BOTTLE WAS DISTILLED 1850, AND BOTTLED BY ME 1860.

The above Whisky being very old, perfectly pure, and a superior article, we recommend it with all confidence to those who use it for medicinal or other purposes. The distilleries being the oldest in Kentucky (established 1839) and the brand being well known throughout the entire United States, requires no $25 chemist's certificate or bogus analysis to guarantee its purity.

Druggists' orders solicited; retailed by the bottle at each of our stores.

The only agent of the distillers in this City is at No. 24 Old-slip, where the wholesale dealers can be supplied with it in bulk only.

HEGEMAN & CO.,
No. 161 Broadway.

WARD, FROM LONDON, NO. 387 BROADWAY, Up Stairs.

A PERFECT FITTING
SHIRT

WARD, FROM LONDON, NO. 387 BROADWAY, Up Stairs.

MADE TO MEASURE.
SIX FOR NINE DOLLARS!

Made of New-York Mills Muslin, and fine linen bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in retail stores at $2 50 each. Also, the very best Shirts that can be made, $2 each.

P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen $18 fine shirts:

30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard	$4 35
7 yards of fine linen, at 50 cents per yard	3 50
Making and cutting	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50 cents	1 50
Profit	2 65
Total	$18 00

SELF MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.
WARD, from London,
No. 387 Broadway, upstairs,
between White and Walker sts.

STILL CATAWBA AND ISABELLA WINES
FOR COBBLERS
A DELICIOUS DRINK.
For sale in casks or by the gallon.
FRED. S. COZZENS, No. 73 Warren-st., N. Y.

STARR'S
CHEMICALLY PREPARED GLUE
For family use. 25 cents per bottle, with brush.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured and for sale by
STARR GLUE COMPANY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

LURLINE.—GRAND OPERA, BY WM. VINCENT WALLACE.
THE SPELL—"Flow on, flow on, silver Rhine."
BARCAROLLE—"Our bark in moonlight beaming."
ALSO,
ECKHARD'S SWISS SONG, sung by Adalina Patti.
Published by WM. HALL & SON,
No. 543 Broadway.

GAS FIXTURES AND FITTING.
NO. 707. BROADWAY. NO. 707.
The largest and best selected assortment of GAS FIXTURES and FRENCH BRONZES in the City for sale, at VERY LOW PRICES, by
STEPHEN PHILBIN, 707 BROADWAY,
Between Washington-place and 4th-st.

HAINES BROTHERS, MANUFACTURERS of first-class pianos. Salesroom No. [illegible] Broadway. Factory, corner of 2d-av. and 21st-st.

NEW BOOKS.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nos. 327 to 335 Pearl-st., (Franklin-square,)
Publish this Day:
I.
THE
HISTORY OF FRANCE,
FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE FRENCH REVOLUTION OF 1789.
Vol. 1.
(ANCIENT GAUL.)
By PARKE GODWIN.
8vo., Muslin, $2.

"This is the first complete and elaborate History of France, drawn from original sources, ever attempted in the English language. Mr. Godwin has been many years engaged in its preparation, and has spared no pains to make it worthy of his own reputation. Its publication will add another to the list of great historical works, by which Bancroft, Prescott, Hildreth, and Motley have shed lustre upon their country."—*Correspondence Philadelphia Press.*

"I cannot doubt the success of a work which bears in every part so strong an imprint of a clear, vigorous, comprehensive mind, and a warm, earnest and true heart. Human sympathy is an essential element in the right understanding of history, and you have written, as it seems to me, from an eminently human point of view. The hardest part of your task is done; for the hardest period to treat on our side of the Atlantic, completely cut off as we are from the suggestive associations and sympathies which make the remote past so life-like a study in Europe, is that of Gallic, Roman and Merovingian Gaul; and if you have succeeded as well in this, what may we not expect from you when the unity of your subject permits you to bring all your strength to bear upon a connected narrative, full, harmonious, animated with striking characters, dramatic incidents, and the clear and well-defined movement of a great civilization.

Your style is clear, forcible, and at times highly graphic. There are inequalities, I think, and occasional indications of weariness, redeemed, however, by passages of singular terseness and power. The description of the invasion of Attila is equal to anything in our historical literature, and the exposition of the character of Christianity and its influences on the Roman and German world, is a fine specimen of philosophical thought and writing."—*Extract from a Letter to the Author from Prof. G. W. Greene.*

II.
OLD LEAVES:
GATHERED FROM HOUSEHOLD WORDS.
BY W. HENRY WILLS.
12mo., Muslin, $1.

London is the volume which Mr. Wills has perused most attentively, and whence he has drawn his inspiration. Almost every one of these sketches is from that source; and often when some quaint and mysterious title leads us into the supposition that we are to be taken down into the country, it is still the great metropolis that supplies the theme of Mr. Wills' pleasant gossip.

The Bank of England supplies Mr. Wills with subjects for three very amusing essays, containing a great deal of information, very well told; the Post-office furnishes two more; the Police Station, the Railway Dépôt for Lost Property, the Crystal Palace, a Glass Factory, a Pawnbroker's Shop, the Opening of Parliament, the Custom House, Epsom Race Course, all come in for their share of treatment—a treatment which is always fit, always graphic, and never fails through pretentious efforts to get above the subject.

HARPER & BROTHERS
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

THE CAXTONS: A Family Picture. By Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, Bart. Library Edition. 12mo., Muslin, $1; Half Calf, $1 85. (Forming the First Volume of HARPER'S LIBRARY EDITION OF BULWER'S NOVELS.)

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LAW INTELLIGENCE.

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FURTHER TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION.

This case was resumed yesterday, before United States Commissioner GEORGE F. BETTS, and occupied the Court until 3 o'clock P. M.

Richard B. Roseman recalled for cross-examination—Light was not at the wheel from the time his trick was up, at twelve o'clock, till the time when he took his trick from six to eight o'clock; his trick was from four to six o'clock; he did not die till some time between six o'clock on Wednesday night and Thursday morning; I do not think there was water enough on deck to drown a person; I last heard him raving between ten and eleven o'clock on Wednesday night.

John Thomas, being sworn, testified as follows: I saw the chief mate beat Light very bad on Christmas day; he was standing at the wheel; another mate was beating him with a belaying-pin; I do not know how long he had been doing so; I could not say how often he struck him; I heard Light hallooing, "Oh, Lord!" I did not hear what the mate said to him; it was a little before twelve o'clock; the blood was springing from his head at the time; he had on a canvas cap, and there was blood on that; the night following I was at the wheel from four to six in the afternoon; Frank Light relieved me at six o'clock; the mate came up to him and said, "Keep her straight; if you go off your course, d—n you, I'll murder you;" then he commenced beating him with a belaying-pin; Light was hallooing "Oh, Lord!" and once called for the Captain; he was beating him for some time; when I left the poop I went on the forward deck, into the galley, and when I went back, fully ten minutes afterwards, the mate was still beating him; I remained in sight till he got through; I then went into the galley and I heard the mate shout for Adam Rock to come and relieve the wheel; he beat him "awful bad;" I did not see that night that there was any blood; I was not near enough, but I afterwards saw the blood on the deck; the same night (Monday), ten minutes after the beating, Light came into the forecastle and looked through the partition and said to me: "Tom, can I get into your bunk, I am nearly beat to death?" he got into my bunk; he was not there next morning; I do not know how, or when he got out; the next morning (Tuesday) the mate came and drove him out to help to set the mainsail; I was out; when he came out he had to move himself in a sitting position along the deck, and in that manner he climbed upon the poop-deck; the mate was behind him, calling out, "Get along there—get along there;" when coming off the poop in the same manner he fell forward on his face; he tried to work by getting hold of the main tack, but he could do nothing; he then went and turned in, I suppose by the mate's permission; he lived all that day, and that night at twelve o'clock he died; when I left him at twelve o'clock on Tuesday night he was lying on the floor; I could not keep him in bed; he was out of his head, and making all kinds of curious, wild noises; I did not see him die; I judge he must have died about twelve o'clock, as at that time I was about deck and heard no noise, I concluded he must be dead; he must have been raving for at least an hour or an hour and a half before twelve o'clock; I did not know that his condition was reported to any of the officers; I did not report; when I saw him between seven and eight o'clock next morning he was dead; I noticed his head, where he had been beaten, and the skin was beat off; there was a hole in his head; his head was bloody at that time; there was blood all around where he was lying; as the motion of the vessel rolled him the blood gushed out of the wound.

Cross-examined—I knew that the day of the beating was on Christmas day; I knew it came on Sunday; the voyage from Laguna may have been 60 or 70 days, but I cannot say, as I did not keep any log; when I saw the mate beat Light I was standing forward of the fore-rigging, on the port side; that was the first time I saw the mate beating him, to my knowledge; the hallooing of Light caused me to turn and look; the mate and Light were in the cockpit, near the wheel; I could see them down as far as the knees; did not continue to look; I was thinking of my own danger; I did not want to be seen standing and looking on; from where I stood I could hear the mate in a moderate tone of voice; did not know what the mate was beating him for; Frank was a good ordinary seaman; don't know whether he ate any dinner that day or not; I could see the blood run down his head by his ears; I saw the blood on the canvas cap when he came forward; I made the cap myself, and recognized it on his head at the time he was being beat; I never knew him to abandon the wheel during his trick, or to neglect his duty at the pump; don't know that he ever hid away; once I heard the second mate shout for him, and no one knew where he was; he was not in the habit of skulking; he had no wound on the back of his head before this time; he had a little touch of fever at Laguna, but was well before leaving, and up to the time of the beating, with the exception of sores on his leg; one was a very bad one; I could see it when passing; he did what he was told, and appeared in good health; I don't think he turned in the day he was beaten; don't know of his beating him again that day; I got so used to that kind of a thing, I did not insist on looking when it occurred; the mate always treated me well; he never beat me; he struck Light at least five times at the wheel; I do not know how hard the blows were; did not feel them; he had to let go the wheel to fend off the blows with his hands; on Monday night I stood on the poop and watched until the beating was through with; the ship was before the wind at the time; it was light enough to see all that was going on; I did not sleep below for about twenty-five nights; was on the ship's deck nearly all the passage; there was so much blood on the floor of the forecastle, that one could not tell whether there was most blood or water on the floor; he was lying on his back when I found him; the wound on the back of his head was about two and a half inches wide and five inches long; [witness tore a piece of paper of that size to show the description of the wound;] do not know whether I was the first who saw him dead or not; do not know whether he was buried that day (Wednesday) or the next; he did not fall out of his bunk; I eased him out of his bunk on to the floor when I had to leave him; he had plenty of clothes; it was not cold; I heard him rolling under the berths, and making a noise against them; I do not know that he hurt himself on the main deck, when he fell from the poop; I never said I picked him up and carried him to the forecastle; the vessel leaked during the passage, and we were short of provisions and water; when the sails were blown away we had seven men; I did not suffer, myself, for the want of provisions and water.

The case of the four remaining seamen who are alleged to have been beaten to death will be called up on Monday.

City Railroad Recklessness.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES AGAINST THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD.

Augustus Maverick and Ellen G. Maverick vs. *The Eighth-avenue Railroad Company.*—The trial of this action, which is brought to recover damages for injuries sustained in leaving one of defendants' cars, was resumed yesterday. The proceedings on Thursday were fully reported, it will be remembered, in yesterday's TIMES.

On resuming the trial the plaintiffs put in some further evidence, tending to substantiate the facts on which they rely.

Charles F. Allen was the first witness called for the defendants. He testified that he was a fireman, and had been one for four years, belonging to Hook and Ladder Company No. 15. He was conversant with the manner of running and handling the carriage of a Hook and Ladder Company; if a car or other object of that size should suddenly stop in front of a Hook and Ladder carriage under full headway, from about eight to fifteen feet distance would be necessary to enable the Company to clear it with their carriage. If the men were on their guard they could clear a car stopping in front of them, if they had 15 feet. It is the duty of the foreman not to run into anything he may meet.

Henry Long was next sworn. This witness was the conductor of the car; and testified that when the lady wanted to get off, the truck of the fire company was about half a block off; it was then running on the west track; if it had kept advancing it would not have touched my car; it changed its direction, however, and in turning struck the car; Mrs. Maverick told me she wanted to get off at Thirty-second-street; when we were near Thirty-second-street I gave the usual signal to stop, so that she could get off at the upper crossing; she came out on the platform, and I took hold of her arm somewhere to steady her to the edge of the platform; I supposed she was going to step off, but she drew back, and turned around against the end of the car, facing the truck; she was in that position when the tongue struck her; my impression was that the truck would clear the car, but it did not; I did not see her hand up; I led her in and asked her if she was much hurt; she said "O, yes," and wanted me to take her to such a number; a gentleman volunteered to do so, and I then rang the bell and went on; I took hold of her arm to steady her in a light manner, as I have been in the habit of doing to any person who seemed to need to be steadied in that way.

Cross-examined—I am not now on the road at all; I left the defendants' employ about August following the accident; it might have been a minute from the time when I first saw the truck to the collision; it was little dark at the time; when I first saw the truck, it was about a block below the car; I should think that when I first saw it, it was coming at full force; we were going at a moderate jog, not very fast; I think I remained on the platform all the while; I was standing on the platform when I rang the bell; I did not see or hear any signal from the truck before I rang the bell; am positive as to that; I could not have heard one, if it had been given, there was so much clamor; after the accident happened, I was a little excited; but I was not so when I commenced ringing the bell; Mrs. Maverick had left her seat, and was standing when I rang the bell; when I put my hand to her she was at the door; she may have been in the door; I have no recollection of saying a word to her; I took hold of her arm to steady her off; I don't recollect that there were any other persons on the platform.

The remainder of the testimony of this witness did not materially affect the case.

Joseph A. Pendleton, another conductor, was called, and testified that in his experience a truck had often come nearer a car than in this case, yet turned off and gone clear. With 15 or 20 feet distance a truck would have no difficulty in clearing a car standing still.

The case was summed up by Gen. James W. Nye for the defendants, and William E. Robinson, Esq., for the plaintiffs, and was submitted to the jury under the charge of the Judge. After an absence of four hours the Jury returned, and rendered a verdict for plaintiff, damages $1,000.

Suit for Personal Injuries.

Henry Wolf vs. *James Bogardus.*—The plaintiff in this case is one of the children of Israel, and a general speculator in a varied business. The defendant is the well-known iron-founder on Duane-street.

The action was to recover damages for alleged personal injuries claimed to have been sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of the negligence and carelessness of the defendant. It appeared from the evidence that in May last the plaintiff was passing the premises of the defendant in Duane-street, and that an iron shutter, from some reason, fell against his leg. He testified that it greatly injured his leg, and that by reason of those injuries he was laid up for a long time, and subjected to great expense.

Mr. Bogardus called witnesses to the fact that the shutter was on the side-walk merely to be conveyed away, and that if the plaintiff had taken proper care he need not have been touched by it. The defence also proved by one or two witnesses that the plaintiff had before frequently passed that way, and that he was previously lame,—wearing a bandage about his leg. The plaintiff contradicted these statements and averred that he was first hurt by the accident occasioning this suit. He also said that the passage in front of Mr. Bogardus' premises was wholly blockaded, and that he had to wait for some of the truck to be taken out of the way before he could pass. The evidence was wholly contradictory, and counsel submitted the case without comment. The Court instructed the jury only concerning the general principles of law governing these cases, leaving them to be sole judges in regard to the facts as to which party told the truth, and which did not. The jury retired, and in a few moments returned with a verdict for for the defendants. The case was tried before Judge HILTON in the Common Pleas.

E. R. Dickerson, for plaintiff; P. J. C. Cum, for defendant.

Important Insurance Case.

A CONDITIONAL POLICY.

The New-York Belting and Packing Company vs. *The Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company.*—This was an action to recover the amount alleged to be due on a policy of insurance issued by the defendants to the plaintiff's manufacturing establishment in Newtown, Connecticut. The plaintiff avers that the policy was obtained from the defendants in the month of May, 1856, and was for $3,250, covering the factory and fixtures and materials therein. That on the 26th of September of the same year the factory was wholly destroyed, together with all other property insured therein, of which the defendant had due notice, with particulars. The plaintiff stated that the factory was further insured in twenty two other companies, to the amount of $65,000, alleging that the defendants were informed of that fact before issuing the policy in suit.

The defence is that at the time the policy was issued by the defendants upon the plaintiffs' factory, there was a specific agreement and stipulation to the effect that if any additional risk was created by any means whatever, the policy should be void, or it should be optional with the defendants to pay or not as they saw proper. It is then set forth that certain water fixtures in the factory at the time of the insurance were removed afterwards, thus rendering it impossible to extinguish the flames at the time of the fire; also that additional wooden buildings were subsequently erected adjoining the factory, and rendering the risk greater, and the premises more insecure; and that it was chiefly in consequence of these changes that the plaintiffs' factory and fixtures were destroyed. The case is still on trial before Justice PIERREPONT, in the Superior Court.

R. B. Kimball and James T. Brady for plaintiffs; John Foot and Mr. Winterton for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Peet* vs. *Whitney et al.*—Judgment for plaintiffs on demurrer, with liberty to defendants to answer in thirty days, on payment of costs.

Gallet vs. *Goré and Wife.*—Judgment on separate demurrer for defendant. Similar judgment for plaintiff.

Same vs. *same*—Same order.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

James L. Minor vs. *Webb.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Union Bank vs. *Mott.*—Motion granted, on conditions.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, April 13, 1860.

MEATS.

Only a very moderate increase of demand has been experienced during the week. No remarkable changes have occurred in prices of the principal varieties.

Beef, sides, ₱ lb	6	@	9
Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ lb	12	@	16
Beef, chuck roast, ₱ lb	10	@	13
Beef, second cut chuck, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Beef, rounds, ₱ lb	9	@	12
Beef, rumps, ₱ lb	10	@	12½
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ lb	16	@	20
Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Beef, rump steak, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Beef, corned, ₱ lb	6	@	12
Mutton, carcasses, ₱ lb	8	@	11
Mutton, hind quarters, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Mutton, fore quarters, ₱ lb	9	@	11
Mutton, legs, ₱ lb	11	@	14
Mutton, shoulders, ₱ lb	8	@	11
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Lamb, Spring, ₱ quarter	1 12½	@1	75
Veal, hindquarters, ₱ lb	11	@	13
Veal, forequarters, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Veal cutlets, ₱ lb	16	@	20
Pork, fresh, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Pork, salted, ₱ lb	10½	@	12
Pork, jowls, ₱ lb	10	@	10½
Roasting Pigs, each	1 50	@2	50
Soup Meats, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Smoked Beef, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Bacon, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Hams, ₱ lb	13	@	14
Shoulders, ₱ lb	10	@	14
Tongues, each	75	@	81
Lard, ₱ lb	12½	@	14
Lard, by the tub, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Sausages, City made, ₱ lb	12	@	—
Tripe, ₱ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME

The demand has been limited; prices, however, have been well supported, generally.

Chickens, Bucks' Co., ₱ lb	18	@	20
Chickens, Broilers, ₱ pair	1 00	@1	25
Fowls, ₱ lb	15	@	18
Turkeys, ₱ lb	16	@	20
Geese, each	1 25	@2	00
Geese, ₱ lb	10	@	14
Ducks, ₱ lb	20	@	25
Pigeons, Squab, ₱ dozen	2 75	@3	00
Pigeons, stall-fed, ₱ dozen	1 62	@2	00
Wild Ducks, ₱ pair	75	@1	25
Red Head Ducks, ₱ pair	75	@1	12½
Widgeon, ₱ pair	62	@	75
Teal, ₱ pair	62	@	75
Snipe, English, ₱ pair	50	@	62
Partridge, ₱ pair	75	@	87
Quails, ₱ dozen	1 50	@2	25
Prairie Chickens, ₱ pair	62	@	75

FISH.

A restricted inquiry prevails, which dealers readily meet at our revised quotations:

Brook Trout, ₱ lb	31	@	37
Codfish, ₱ lb	6	@	—
Pickerel, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Catfish, ₱ lb	6	@	7
Perch, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Eels, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Flounders, ₱ lb	5	@	6
Striped Bass, ₱ lb	—	@	12
Black Bass, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Haddock, ₱ lb	5	@	6
Shad, each	31	@	50
Smelts, ₱ lb	—	@	10
Oysters, ₱ 100	50	@1	25
Oysters pickled, ₱ 100	1 25	@1	50
Clams, ₱ 100	25	@	50
Crabs, soft, ₱ doz	1 00	@1	50
Crabs, hard, ₱ doz	18	@	25
Lobsters, ₱ lb	—	@	6
Salmon, City smoked, ₱ lb	15	@	18
Salmon, pickled, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ₱ lb	4	@	5
Codfish, dry, ₱ lb	4	@	5
Mackerel, pickled, each	8	@	15
Mackerel, smoked, ₱ lb	18	@	—
Halibut, smoked, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Herring, pickled, ₱ dozen	10	@	12

VEGETABLES.

Supplies continue ample, for the season, and at least equal, in most instances, to the requirements of purchasers. The changes in prices have been unimportant.

Potatoes, old Mercers, ₱ bbl	2 00	@2	50
Potatoes, Buckeyes, ₱ bbl	1 75	@2	25
Potatoes, Peach-blows, ₱ bbl	1 62½	@1	87½
Potatoes, Pinkeyes, ₱ bbl	1 50	@1	75
Potatoes, ₱ bushel	62	@1	00
Potatoes, ₱ half peck	12	@	18
Potatoes, Sweet, ₱ bbl	3 50	@4	00
Potatoes, Sweet, ₱ bushel	1 25	@1	50
Turnips, ₱ basket	50	@	—
Turnips, ₱ peck	25	@	—
Parsnips, ₱ basket	50	@	—
Parsnips, ₱ doz	15	@	18
Carrots, ₱ basket	—	@	50
Beets, ₱ basket	—	@	50
Onions, ₱ peck	43	@	56
Cabbage, ₱ dozen	75	@1	25
Cabbage, each	8	@	12
Cabbage, red, ₱ dozen	75	@1	25
Tomatoes, ₱ quart can	25	@	—
Radishes, ₱ dozen bunches	50	@	62
Rhubarb, ₱ bunch	12	@	15
Lettuce, ₱ head	7	@	10
Fetticus, ₱ peck	31	@	37
Spinach, ₱ peck	25	@	—
Asparagus, ₱ bunch	31	@	37
Parsley, ₱ bunch	6	@	8
Leeks, ₱ bunch	6	@	8
Garlic, ₱ bunch	10	@	12

FRUIT.

Domestic varieties are in light supply. They are held with much firmness. The Southern steamers brought in a few small lots of Strawberries, but they were quickly taken by buyers, to whom high prices were rather an inducement than an objection. Some of the dealers say that they have customers, who will purchase a novelty only when it is so scarce and dear as not to be within reach of the mass of consumers. When any commodity becomes abundant, and is obtainable by all classes, it ceases to have any attraction for these rich and exclusive epicures.

Apples, Table, ₱ peck	62	@	75
Apples, Cooking, ₱ peck	50	@	75
Apples, Lady, ₱ peck	1 25	@1	50
Cranberries, ₱ quart	18	@	22
Hickory Nuts, ₱ quart	9	@	10
Citron, preserved, ₱ lb	25	@	—
Oranges, ₱ dozen	12	@	31
Lemons, ₱ dozen	12	@	18
Cocoanuts, ₱ dozen	50	@	—
Figs, ₱ lb	10	@	—
Turkish Fig Cake, each	10	@	—
Dried Cherries, pitted, ₱ lb	26	@	30
Dates, ₱ lb	—	@	8
Raisins, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Currants, ₱ lb	6	@	8

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

No remarkable changes have occurred in this line, during the week.

Butter, State, ₱ lb	16	@	25
Butter, Ohio, ₱ lb	15	@	20
Butter, roll, ₱ lb	16	@	20
Cheese, ₱ lb	12½	@	15
Cheese, English, ₱ lb	18	@	—
Eggs, nine for	13	@	—
Eggs, eighteen for	25	@	—
Eggs, seventy-two for	1 00	@	—
Honey, White Clover, ₱ lb	28	@	—
Honey, ₱ can	—	@	50
Honey, ₱ bottle	25	@	—

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOS. B. WAY, stand No. 21; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; L. O'BRIEN, stands Nos. 445 and 446; MRS. CROSIER, stand No. 155; J. EYTH; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; both are girls of very respectable and neat appearance and are very highly recommended as efficient, obliging and trustworthy servants; are not fond of going out much and will attach more importance to a good steady home than to high wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as good cook; one who thoroughly understands her business, and is capable of taking entire charge of a kitchen; is a good meat and pastry cook, also a baker of bread and biscuit, and all kinds of deserts. The best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 119 East 20th st., corner of 3d-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, by a Protestant woman, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is willing and competent to take the entire charge of a kitchen and dairy; country preferred, no objections to any part; has good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A NICE, PLAIN, HUMBLE young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework or chamberwork, washing or laundress; is willing, obliging, and neat about her work. Good reference. No objections to the country. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days. A home in preference to high wages.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY CAPABLE, faithful servant, as good cook and washer and ironer, or general servant; is a hard working girl, economical and neat in her duties, and a very superior washer and ironer; unexceptionable references can be obtained from her last situation. Inquire for ELLEN, at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a most respectable young woman, competent to take the entire charge of children and do plain sewing, or would cook, wash and iron for a small family; does up linen in excellent style; no objections to the country; has good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to travel with a family or take care of children going to Europe; would return with them, if required. Has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at her last employer's, No. 298 West 12th-st., near 8th-av. A note addressed there, to M. B., will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; would make herself otherwise useful if required; has excellent reference, and can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 138 5th-av., one door from 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as first-class chambermaid; understands doing up gentlemen's shirts perfectly, and ladies' fine muslins, French fluting and plaiting; best of City reference. Apply at No. 119½ East 20th-st., one door from 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; is an excellent baker and pastry cook. Has the best of City references. Has no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 189 West 25th st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as seamstress; has a good knowledge of the dressmaking, and understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; no objection to assist with the chamberwork. Can be seen at No. 193 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY GIRL, A situation as waitress and chambermaid; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $7. Also, a cook, who thoroughly understands her business; meats, poultry, baking and pastry; does up linen in style; wages $9. Call at or address No 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse or lady's maid with a family going to Europe, who would consider her services worth the price of the passage. She does not suffer from sea-sickness. For character she refers to Mr. William Redmond, No. 43 Barclay-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as nurse; has been in that capacity for the last sixteen years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 52 12th-st., near Broadway, in the music store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, who is also a good washer and ironer; is willing and honest, and has the best reference from her present employer, where she can be seen for a few days. Call at No. 101 East 34th-st., northwest corner Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; she understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required; best of references given. Apply at No. 464 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as waitress in a private family, and no objection to go in the country with them for the Summer; the best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 131 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a young woman who perfectly understands her business, and has the best City references. Apply at No. 7 11th st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SCOTCH OR GERMAN WOMAN AS cook and laundress; also a young girl about fourteen years, to take care of children and make herself generally useful. Apply, with reference, at No. 102 Henry st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class laundress; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived upwards of four years. Can be seen at No. 95 West 33d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing, and sew; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 36 4th-av., corner of Astor-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as laundress, or to do the chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 135 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY, PROTESTANT AMERICan girl, 18 years of age, a situation as chambermaid, or to take care of children, in a private family; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 116 Stanton-st., for one day.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation as chambermaid; would be willing to do plain sewing or assist with the washing and ironing; willing to take care of children. Can be seen this day at No. 313 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COOK; WILLing to assist with the washing and ironing in a private family. Best of City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 89 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS cook, and has no objection to assist with washing and one who thoroughly understands her business, and the best of City reference. Call at No. 184 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork and to assist in fine washing and ironing; has good City reference of three years from her last place. Call at No. 173 29th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT, COMPETENT woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; no objection to assist with light work. Best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 115 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, in a private family; is a good cook; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 111 West 25th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-rate cook; would have no objections to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced chambermaid, in a private family. No objection to the country, or to travel with a lady. Best City reference from last place. Call at No. 200 East 15th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as amanuensis, companion, or governess; would like to go South, or with a Spanish family to Europe; references given. Address A. M., Jersey City Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or waitress by a German girl 17 years old. Call at No. 135 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A PROTESTANT seamstress, an English cook, several excellent laundresses and other desirable servants, at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country as good cook and to wash and iron; as chambermaid and waiter, and to do housework, by very competent girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN, TO GO out by the day to do house-cleaning or washing. Apply at No. 8 Clarkson-st., near St. John's Burying Ground.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman; is a first-class cook in all its branches; an excellent pastry cook; good City references. Inquire at 94 St. Marks-place, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has best of City references. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND waiter by an experienced, trustworthy woman; she is competent to take charge of an infant. Apply at her present place, No. 16 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Inquire for two days, at No. 199 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as chambermaid and laundress; has best of City references. Apply at 64 West Washington-place.

EMPLOYMENT IS DESIRED BY A LADY of refined education whereby she can maintain herself respectably. Is capable of supervising a house, and can conform to any style of living; will locate in any healthy place, or travel. Address, for two weeks, Miss LORING, Station D. Post-office.

UNE FRANCAISE (PROTESTANTE) DEsire d'aller avec une famille en Californie, soit comme femme de chambre ou bonne d'enfant; elle est bonne couturiere en robes, sait bien blanchir le linge fin. Elle peut avoir les meilleures recommendations. Adresser Mlle. LOUISE, care of Mr. Jules, 174 6th-av.

CALIFORNIA.—A NURSE WISHES TO WAIT on a family or invalid; is not sea-sick; would pay part of her passage; best of reference. Address NURSE, No. 127 East 26th-st.

GOOD SERVANTS IN ABUNDANCE.—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., at the Large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help, to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman; is a good cook; understands her business in all its branches—soups, game, pastry and jellies. No objection to go with a family to the country for the Summer months. Best of reference from her last place. Apply at No. 238 7th av., between 25th and 26th sts., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, HUMBLE, PROTESTant young woman a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework or chamberwork, waitress, nurse and seamstress; is very obliging and smart about her work and person; a home in preference to high wages. No objections to the country. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation, in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is neat and economical in her kitchen; has no objection to do chamberwork and fine washing. Apply at No. 376 6th-av., first floor, front room.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—FOR TWO BOYS, AGED ELEVEN and twelve, some farm or agricultural school for the Summer, where a small portion of the time would be devoted to study under an intelligent instructor, and out-door exercise would occupy a good part of the day, with a view of promoting the cure of weak eyes. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 696 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable young man: perfectly understands the care, treatment and management of gentlemen's horses; he knows the City well, and is a first-class groom and good driver; has no objection to go to any part of the country; can give first-class recommendations as to character and capability. Address D. D., for two days, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A sober, industrious single man; has no objection to take care of one horse and a cow, if required, and can keep a gentleman's place in good order; has had many years' experience, both in City and country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A single man, who understands the business thoroughly; is not afraid of work, and can furnish unexceptionable country and City references; a good team wanted, and knows how to keep. Address J. J., No. 1,112 Broadway, corner of 33d-st., or Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A young Scotchman; has had four years' experience of this climate; thoroughly conversant with every department of the business; is of energetic habits, not afraid of work, and feels confident of giving satisfaction; references unexceptionable. Address J. R., seed-store No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER AND INDUStrious young man, a Protestant, a situation as coachman and gardener; has no objection to City or country; has the best of reference from his last employer, and is willing make himself generally useful. Address A. C. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, or call for three days at No. 79 10th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY ACTIVE, intelligent married man, as coachman and groom; understands his business perfectly; is also a good gardener; his wife is an excellent meat and pastry cook and baker; both have the best of reference, and will do all in their power to give satisfaction; no children. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and groom; no objection to take charge of a small vegetable garden, if required, or make himself generally useful; understands his business in all its branches; can come well recommended from his last place. Address A. B. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man who thoroughly understands vegetable gardening in all its various branches; out-door flowering and keeping a place in order; can care horses; is a good driver; has the best of City reference from last place. Address T. B., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and groom; one who thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to make himself useful; the best of reference given from his last employer; no objections to either City or country. Address A. C., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND farmer, by a married man; understands vegetables, fruits and flowers, as farm-manager; also stock; unexceptionable references from families of the highest standing; 20 years' experience. Address J. W., at A. Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, or Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, in a wholesale store as entry clerk or assistant book-keeper; is willing if necessary to attend to some other business; writes a good business hand; satisfactory reference given. Address W. H. S., in care of S. K. Russell, No. 722 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman; he is married and but lately arrived in this country; he thoroughly understands both the duties of the box and the stable, and has lived with one of the first families in England as groom. Call or address for two days at No. 200 East 14th-st., Room No. 5.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN IN the flour and grain or produce business. Understands both branches, and can give good references as to character, capability, &c. Can influence considerable trade and consignments. Address GEORGE, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener, who thoroughly understands his business in every department; and whose wife can act as dairymaid, seamstress, or any light employment. Best of testimonials for both. A note addressed to J. T. B., Box No. 190 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young man, as coachman, and to assist in gardening; is willing to make himself useful around a gentleman's place. His last employer may be seen daily at the Marine Bank. Address L. G., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 19, WHO resides with his parents, a situation in some wholesale house; can write a good hand and is correct at figures; gives the best of City references. Address E. S., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable man, who perfectly understands his business, and has the best of City references. No objection to the country. Address K. M., No. 932 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as vegetable gardener; understands the care and driving of horses; understands the management of cows, &c.; has the best of references. Address M. S., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single German, 32 years of age; understands greenhouse, grapery, landscaping, fruit and vegetables; has been at the trade 18 years—5 in this country. Address T. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a young man who perfectly understands his business, and will make himself useful to his employer; has good references. Call on J. B. CALLAN, No. 219 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlishman, as coachman; is an active, honest, sober person; can drive in first-class style, and understands the care of horses thoroughly. Call, or address OSCAR, No. 424 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS WAITER IN a private family, by a man who thoroughly understands his business and has got the very best of City reference. Address for one week J. M., No. 62 University-place.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman, who perfectly understands his business and has good City references. Address H. BURNS, at Mr. Trainor's, No. 654 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WHO IS A GOOD painter and grainer, wants employment in a manufactory, where steady work can be had. Address T. C., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

TO BOSS PAINTERS.—WANTED, BY A young man who has served two years to the painting business, to get in with some good boss grainer or sign writer to perfect himself. Can grain some and has a good knowledge of sign painting. Best of City references can be given. Address J. H., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—WANTED—TO PLACE A lad, 14 years old, with a respectable druggist, to learn the business. A proper person can have him until he becomes of age. Address E. W. W., Box No. 1,332 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A LADY OF GENTEEL APPEARance, good address, and persevering disposition, to go to Canada, and attend to a pleasant, honest, money-making business. Apply, in person, with good references, at No. 429 Broadway, Room No. 5.

WANTED—SEVERAL MEN WHO CAN AND will write very plainly to assist in the preparation of Trow's New-York City Directory for 1860. Address, in the handwriting of the applicant, with references, H. WILSON, Box No. 3,069 Post-office. Applications in person will not be attended to.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO IS A GOOD penman, and has had some experience in book-keeping, desires a situation in any capacity in which he can make himself useful; best of reference given as to character, &c. Address L., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A BOY OR SINGLE MAN WHO UNderstands the care and management of a horse and cow, and is willing to make himself generally useful. None need apply without good references. Apply to S. M. MEEKER, No. 18 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

WANTED—A SCOTCH OR GERMAN WOMAN AS cook and laundress; also a young girl about fourteen years, to take care of children and make herself generally useful. Apply, with reference, at No. 102 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CANVASSING agents for a handsome and valuable work, to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEORGE W. ELLIOTT, at Harper & Brothers', Franklin-square.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A COOK, who can also wash and iron; must come with good recommendations. Apply at No. 53 West 9th st., in the morning before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—AT NO. 134 WEST TWENTY-SECOND-st., a girl to cook, wash and iron. None need apply who has not good City references.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN THE YOUTHS' and children's department of MAXWELL'S clothing establishment, No. 110 Chatham-st., corner of Pearl. One acquainted with the business preferred.

FARM HANDS WANTED—TWO STRONG men, with good recommendations, will apply at No. 42 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW-YORK CONFERENCE CITY MISSION SOCIETY.—The anniversary meetings of this Society will be held TO-MORROW (Sunday,) in the Central M. E. Church, 7th-av., at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING; in the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON, and in the Greene-st. M. E. Church, at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. Addresses will be made in the forenoon by Rev. Dr. DURBIN, Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK and Rev. J. P. NEWMAN; in the afternoon, by Rev. Dr. NADAL of Washington City, Rev. Dr. OSBON, and others; in the evening, by Rev. Dr. NADAL, Rev. WM. H. PEARNE, of the Wyoming Conference, and others. Collections will be taken for the benefit of the Society.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FREE CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR.—Rev. A. S. LEONARD, D. D., Rector, north side of 44th st., between 5th and 6th avs. This Church will be opened for divine service on every Lord's Day, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M., and on all Holydays of the Church, at 8¾ A. M. Sunday School at 8¾ A. M. Persons in the neighborhood not already connected with any parish, are invited to join this congregation.

MISSIONARY MEETING, CALVARY CHURCH.—A Missionary Meeting will be held TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, April 15, at 7½ o'clock, in Calvary Church, (corner of 4th av. and 21st-st.) Rev. Dr. HAWKS, Rector, when addresses may be expected from the Right Rev. H. C. LAY, D. D., Missionary Bishop to the South-west, and others, and a collection will be made for the Southwest.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine Service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and a Prayer Meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lectures on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ P. M. FRIDAY EVENING—Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

LAST SERVICES IN THE REFORMED Dutch Church, on the corner of Broome and Greene sts., (previous to the removal of the congregation.) TO-MORROW, April 15. Rev. Dr. VAN VRANKEN will preach at 10½ A. M., Rev. Dr. FISHER at 3½ P. M., and the Pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER, at 7½ P. M. Subject of the Evening discourse—*The History of the Broome-st. Church.*

THE SABBATH SCHOOL OF THE R. D. Church in West 21st-st., near 6th-av., will hold its Annual Anniversary in the Church next SUNDAY EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Geo. W. Bethune, D. D., Rev. A. R. Van Nest, Rev. G. C. Goss, and R. I. Thorne, Esq. Singing by the children. A collection will be taken for the benefit of the School.

A HAPPY TIME AMONG THE CHILDREN.—The quarterly Concert of the Calvary Baptist Sabbath-school (postponed last Sunday) will be held in the Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ P. M. Songs by the scholars, and addresses by Rev. C. C. Goss, Capt. HART, of the Metropolitan Police, and others. All are invited.

NEW UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.—THE Fourth Universalist Society of Brooklyn will hold divine services every SUNDAY at their Building, Cumberland-st., near Lafayette-av. Services at 10½ in the MORNING and 7½ in the EVENING. Sunday School at 3 P. M. Rev SUMNER ELLIS, of Massachusetts will preach at the usual hour. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

REMOVED TO MILITARY HALL, NO. 193 BOWERY.—Rev. Dr. MCMENAMY, Rev. T. WALSH, and other friends of Protestant truth, will expose various wicked devices of Romanism, including the Pope's late big curse, in Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, opposite Spring-st., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, BLEECKER Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts. Rev. J. T. CURRY, late a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M. Subjects—*The Teaching of the Scriptures on a Future Life and Immortality.* Seats free. Bible class at 2 P. M.

BROOKLYN Y. M. C. A.—REV. HIRAM HUTCHINS, of the Bedford-av. Church, will deliver a sermon before this Association TO-MORROW EVENING, in the First Baptist Church, Nassau-st. Subject—*Modern Infidelity.* Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. The public, and young men especially, are invited to be present.

L. N. HOLMES, Ch'n L. & M. C.

REV. DR. OGILBY, ASSISTANT MINISTER of Trinity Church, will preach in the Church of the Atonement, corner of 33d-st. and 2d-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Rector, Rev. Mr. WILLING, will preach in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, Rector of Grace Church, will preach to the young in the EVENING. Rev. JOHN A. PADDOCK, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, will address the missionary meeting of the Sunday-School in the AFTERNOON.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE MISSIONARY Associations of the Sunday Schools connected with the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, will be held in the Church edifice, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., on SUNDAY, the 15th of April, at 7 o'clock, P. M. The children of the Colored Orphan Asylum will assist in the singing.

DEPARTURE OF BRETHREN FOR EUROPE TO-DAY.—A meeting for prayers and conference with a number of brethren to depart this noon for Europe in the *Adriatic* and *Kangaroo*, will be held in the Church at the corner of Grand and Crosby sts., between the hours of 9 and 10 THIS DAY, (Saturday,) MORNING.

COOPER INSTITUTE—UNION SERVICES—Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach next SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Subject—*Profanity.* To young men. Rev. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS will preach at 7½ P. M. Subject (by request)—*Sanctification; or the higher Christian Life, as illustrated by a personal experience.*

REV. ASA D. SMITH, D. D., WILL PREACH on behalf of the Female Benevolent Association, in the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av., TO-MORROW EVENING, 15th inst. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be taken in aid of the Association.

URBAN C. BREWER, PASTOR OF THE Church, will preach in the Christian Chapel, in 17th-st., immediately west of 6th-av., SUNDAY, April 15, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the morning—*Can a Christian fall from Grace.* For the Evening—*The Young Man's Question.*

SEAMEN'S M. E. CHAPEL, CHERRY-ST., between Clinton and Montgomery.—Rev. J. CROFT, of the New-York Conference, will preach on SUNDAY, the 15th, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. R. WHEATLEY, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. The public are invited.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASsociation of New-York (Union) will hold their regular monthly meeting, on MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the evening, in the 13th st. Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Burchard's. Teachers, we want you and will do you good.

A DISCOURSE ON THE DEATH OF ROBERT G. DILL will be delivered by Rev. JAMES B. DUNN at Plymouth Church, corner of 22d st. and 7th-av., TO-MORROW, at 7½ P. M. Preaching also at 10½ A. M., by Mr. DUNN. Seats free and strangers made welcome. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock.

LAWRENCE-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW, April 15, by Rev. A. MCCLELLAND, pastor, in the above church, corner of Lawrence and Tillary sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free to strangers, who are cordially invited.

REV. T. L. CUYLER WILL PREACH EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. in the Park Presbyterian Church, on the corner of DeKalb and Carlton avs. Brooklyn. Weekly lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS.

CHRISTIAN UNION OF BROOKLYN.—Regular meeting at the Brooklyn Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, 16th inst., at 8 o'clock. An Essay will be read by OLIVER HULL, Esq. The public are invited.

A PLAN AND A PLEA FOR CHRISTIAN UNION.—Rev. MOSES BALLOU will preach on this subject TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, corner of Downing st. Services in the morning at 10½ o'clock.

UNION CHAPEL, CORNER OF BROADWAY and 39th-st. Rev. S. ORCOTT, of the New-York Conference, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Prof. MATTISON at 7½ in the EVENING. Seats free, and strangers made welcome.

GREENE-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Greene and Clermont avs., Brooklyn.—Rev. W. B. LEE, Pastor elect, will preach in the Chapel of this Church TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½, and in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

CHURCH ON THE HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN.—Rev. JAMES EELLS will preach in this Church (on Pierrepont-st., near Monroe-place) TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services will commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley-place.—Rev. C. B. SMITH, Assistant Minister of Ascension Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH—In 28th-st., near Broadway.—Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor. Preaching on the SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School Anniversary WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 18th.

UNION METHODIST CHURCH, SIXTEENTH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs.—Elder ROBINSON will preach in the above Church on SABBATH EVENING, the theme—*Salvation.* Saints and sinners are respectfully invited to attend. Seats free.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL LECTURE in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, SUNDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, commencing at 3½ and 7½ o'clock.

THE SECOND UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY, Dr. SAWYER, Pastor, worships in the Historical Society Building, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st. Services every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE—ON FULTON-av., near Hoyt-st. Preaching on SUNDAY, April 15, by the Pastor, Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT. Services will commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

G. B. STEBBINS IS ENGAGED TO SPEAK at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, April 15. MORNING, 10½ o'clock. EVENING, 7½ o'clock.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—REV. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector, 18th-st., near 5th-av.—Services for deaf mutes at 3 P. M.; for others willing to promote their welfare, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. E. F. REMINGTON, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING.

REV. WILLIAM T. WILSON, ASSISTANT minister of St. Peter's Church, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near Canal, TO-MORROW EVENING. All are welcome.

MR. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH AT the Hall north-east corner of Broadway and 33d-st. on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING next at the usual hours.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD, PASTOR, will preach in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING.

DR. ARMITAGE, PASTOR OF THE NORFOLK-ST. Baptist Church, will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st.

DANIEL'S FOUR EMPIRES WILL BE considered in Dr. THOMPSON'S lecture on *Fulfilled Prophecy*, at the Broadway Tabernacle, TO-MORROW EVENING. Service at 7½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

"AMERICAN MISSION TO ROMAN CATHOLICS"—Mission Station, located East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Moneys having been collected by certain persons for this Mission as well as for the paper, the *Banner of Truth*, connected with it, and no returns having been made, the donors are respectfully requested to forward their names, and the amounts contributed for said objects, to F. P. GOLDEN, Post-office D, Bible House. Lecture and discussion every Sabbath and Wednesday Evening. Subject TO-MORROW EVENING—*Penance.*

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—There will be preaching on TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. in the Brooklyn Institute, Washington-st., near Concord. The public are respectfully invited. Rev. D. J. PATTERSON, Pastor. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st., between Delancy and Rivington sts. Rev. E. WITHEY, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock; AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; EVENING at 7 o'clock. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

FORTY-THIRD-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 8th-av. Preaching TO-MORROW by the following members of the New-York M. E. Conference: At 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. D. BUCK; at 3 o'clock P. M., by Rev. A. M. HOUGH, and in the evening at 7 o'clock, by Rev. AARON ROGERS. Seats free.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY of the Youth's Missionary Association of Rutgers-st. Church, will take place, on SUNDAY EVENING, April 15, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Singing by the children; sermon by Rev. Dr. HOGE, of the Brick Church.

PREACHING ON PROPHECY.—MR. SNOW will expound the Word of Prophecy fulfilling in present events, ushering in the millennial reign of Christ, TO-MORROW, at 3 and 7½ o'clock, P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL PREACH AND baptize in the chapel of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner of 6th-av. and 41st-st., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and preach again in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Prayer and Conference at 3 o'clock P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH—Clinton Hall Astor-place, in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also, on FRIDAY EVENING at No. 68 West 11th st., at 8 o'clock. Seats all free.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH—25TH-ST., BEtween 7th and 8th avs. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. A. H. BURLINGHAM, SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Baptisms in connection with the evening service.

THE FIRST MISSION SUNDAY SCHOOL of the Strong-place Baptist Church, of South Brooklyn, will hold their eighth anniversary in the church, on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Mulberry near Grand st.—Rev. SPENCER L. FURNEY, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH MISSION CHURCH—Corner Madison and Gouverneur sts., under the care of Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

JANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. MR. PENN, of the Wyoming Conference, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. THOS. M. CURRY, o the New-York Conference, at 7½ P. M.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in Trenor Hall, corner of Broadway and 34th-st., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING by members of the New-York Conference. Services to commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

IT IS EXPECTED THAT REV. N. WEST will preach next SABBATH in the Second Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, corner of Fulton and Clinton-sts. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

JOHN J. BENSON has now ready

His SPRING MANTLES, consisting of the latest

PARIS

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RICH BLACK SILK MANTLES,

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LADIES, IT WILL BE FOR YOUR INTEREST to call and examine the RICH and BEAUTIFUL STYLES of LACES, TRIMMINGS and DRESS ORNAMENTS from the LATEST IMPORTATIONS. Sold at wholesale prices, by

ADOLPH NEW,

No. 298 Canal-st., Brandreth Building.

NOTICE. AVIS. NOTTICIA. AVISO. NOTIZ.

FOUNTAIN'S India Store is the only place where India Pineapple Dresses, crapes, washSilks, Lutongs, Satins, Seersucker Nankins, novelties, China, Lacquered articles, all kinds of curious American Indian Feather Fans, Bead and Bark work, &c., can be procured wholesale and retail, at 653 Broadway. French and Chinese Fans, latest style.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—S. CHAMBERS'S Establishment, the oldest and best in the United States, has always an ample supply of Ladies' and Children's Clothing, Bonnets and Hats; Infants' Wardrobes, Wedding Outfits, Robes de Chambre, &c. Ladies and Merchants supplied at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail, by S. CHAMBERS, No. 508 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S—CORSETS AND SKIRTS exclusively received per late steamers; a large assortment of Spring and Summer Corsets in real French woven, embroidered, and Paris made Coutille; a good Corset for $1. Balmoral, Hair-cloth, and other traveling Skirts. Also, the genuine Gored Pattern Skirt, La Gabrille, just imported.

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ALEXANDRE'S GLOVES, ENGLISH HOsiery and Undergarments, childrens' hose and gloves, ladies' and misses' walking and traveling gloves, ladies' and misses' new Polish silk veils, white and colored Shetland, real English hair, tooth and nail brushes. French kid gloves, 85 cents, worth $1, at ELGAR'S BAZAAR, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., East side.

ELEGANT, DURABLE AND BEST STEEL SKIRTS.—Great reduction in prices; 11 springs 56 cents; 15 springs, 75 cents; 20 springs, $1; 30 springs, $1 50. These are the cheapest skirts ever offered in this City. Mme. DEMOREST'S Skirt Emporiums, No. 375 Broadway, No. 320 Canal st., No. 244 Grand-st., No. 119 8th-av. Call and be convinced.

GENT'S HATS "UNRIVALED" FOR styles, durability and elegance. The largest variety of youths' and children's hats in the City may be found at KELLOGG'S, No. 381 Canal-st.

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Cleaned and repaired in the best manner by the first London and Geneva workmen, at

G. C. ALLEN'S,

No. 415 Broadway, 1 door below Canal-st.,

(formerly No. 11 Wall-st.)

NEW-YORK EYE INFIRMARY.—AT AN election held at the Institution April 11, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

RUFUS L. LORD,
REV. DR TAYLOR,
SILAS HOLMES,
EDWARD PRIME,
WILLIAM DOUGLAS,
WILLIAM TUCKER,
R. SMITH CLARK,
ROYAL PHELPS,
CORNELIUS SMITH,
JOSEPH GAILLARD, Jr.,
BENJ. H. FIELD,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
W. B. HOFFMAN,
JACOB HARSEN, M. D.,
CLINTON GILBERT,
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT,
JOHN ALSTYNE,
EDWARD H. OWEN,
W. R. VERMILYE,
JAMES M. BROWN,
JAMES M. MORRISON,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND.

BENJ. H. FIELD,
WM. AGNEW,
N. G. SMITH, } Inspectors of Election.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR,

WITH FILTER AND WATER-COOLER COMBINED,

Is the only one patented having a CONDENSING surface exposed to the provision chambers to extract the moisture from the air.

The *Scientific American* says: "This refrigerator not only has the advantage of being novel, but also of fulfilling perfectly the purpose for which it was intended." Manufactured by BARTLETT & LESLEY, 426 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN BROOKlyn; a two-story and basement brick house, convenient to Fulton Ferry; a model house; has every requisite for comfort and convenience; is well furnished, and for a good tenant will be painted throughout. Address, for particulars, for three days, FURNISHED HOUSE, Brooklyn Post-office.

METALLIC THERMOMETERS, DIAL FOUR inches diameter, case one inch deep, handsomely finished for parlors. Warranted more correct than mercurial thermometer of double the price. Terms—$24 a dozen. Circulars and outs sent by mail. Also, Metallic Barometers to match, at $5 apiece. VICTOR BEAUMONT, No. 175 Centre-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. Westcott, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

W. B. WESTCOTT will sell on MONDAY, April 16, at 10½ o'clock, the entire magnificent rosewood furniture, &c., contained in the five-story residence, No 151 West 31st-st., near 7th-av., all of which is in perfect order, and will be sold positively and peremptorily without reserve. The parlors, dining-room, chambers and nursery are elegantly furnished, including three splendid parlor suites in brocade, piano forte, centre tables, etageres, &c. Parties who wish first-class furniture will have an opportunity of examining it before the sale by catalogue, as but an imperfect description can be given in our advertisement. Sale positive, rain or shine.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

158 LOTS

On 10th and 11th avs., 158th, 159th and 160th sts., Will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, April 19, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

This beautiful piece of ground is on a level with 10th av., in the centre of Carmansville, on the stage and railroad routes, and adjoining the residences of Moses Taylor and Shepherd Knapp, Esqrs. 158th-st., its southern boundary, is graded and paved to the North River, of which the whole property commands a view. The sale will be made by single lots and in parcels, on easy terms of payment. The title to the property is now unexceptionable, having lately been perfected by the releases obtained and recorded in the Register's office. For maps and particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS AND WATER RIGHT ON 2D-AV., AVENUE A, 63D, 64TH AND 65TH STS.—Title 100 years old in present family, and never before offered at auction.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, April 24, 1860, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the heirs of part of an estate:

AVENUE A—A piece of ground on the easterly side of Avenue A, commencing in the centre line of the block, between 61st and 62d sts., and running thence southerly on Avenue A 83 feet more or less, together with the water right in front of the same to the exterior line of the City.

2D-AV.—3 lots northeast corner of 2d-av. and 63d-st. 4 lots southwest corner of 2d-av. and 63d-st.

63D-ST.—2 lots south side of 63d-st., 105 feet west of 2d-av., together with 3 gore lots in the rear.

64TH-ST.—3 lots south side of 64th-st., 150 feet east of 2d-av.

65TH-ST.—1 lot south side of 65th-st., 280 feet east of 3d-av.

The above property is well located, and in a section of the City fast advancing in price and in population. 60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE OF VALUABLE FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT, NEAR NEW-HAMBURGH.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 27, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the farm of the late Geo. Vanderbilt, containing 100 acres, situate on the Hudson River, near Milton Ferry Dépôt, Hudson River Railroad, midway between New-Hamburgh and Poughkeepsie, and contiguous to the residences of Messrs. Frost, Hitchcock, Van Renssalaer, Ellsworth and Morse.

This farm is in good cultivation, and the quality of soil is unsurpassed in Dutchess County; plenty of fruit, shade and ornamental trees, about two acres in wood, good stone farm-house and other buildings, fences in good order. This sale offers a rare inducement to any gentleman wishing to settle on the banks of the Hudson. It could, if desired, be advantageously divided, there being several handsome villa sites on the premises. There is also upon the premises a valuable stone quarry, clay bed, dock, and sufficient muck to enrich the whole farm.

Further particulars may be learned by inquiring of S. H. Mills, No. 192 Chambers-st.; Homer Morgan, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.; J. W. Robinson, Sing Sing, N. Y.; Henry D. Myers, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; or of the Auctioneers, (where maps can be seen.)

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—About 20 pieces of the most exquisite marble statuary in the country, Roman bronzes, and other works of art, the property of James F. Penniman, Esq., No. 42 East 14th-st., Union square. The above will be sold by us at auction on TUESDAY, 24th, WEDNESDAY, 25th; statuary and works of art on THURSDAY, 26th April, at 10½ o'clock each day. Further particulars in a few days. It can be examined from Tuesday, 17th inst., until the sale, with tickets of admission only, which can be obtained at our office, No. 23 Nassau-st.

Henry H. Leeds Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

H. H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL, ON MONDAY, April 15 at 10½ o'clock, at No. 20 (Warren place) Charles-st., household furniture, embracing a general assortment, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, elegant carved rosewood etagere, rosewood marble top centre-table, lace window curtains, carved wood cornices, an elegant rosewood piano, 6¾-octave, made by Gilbert, pure hair mattresses, all of which were made to order for the present owner, mahogany marble top dressing bureau, black walnut extension dining table, rosewood hall stand, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, stair rods, &c., crockery and kitchen ware.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL on SATURDAY, April 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites in brocatel, mahogany do. in hair-cloth, carved rosewood bedsteads, mahogany and marble dressing bureaus, hair mattress, bolsters and pillows, together with every article necessary for furnishing a first-class house. Also, a large assortment of crockery, glass and kitchen ware; also, large invoice of silver-plated ware, consisting of spoons, forks, &c.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, April 14, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 23 Nassau-st., a very fine stylish phaeton, shifting top and back seat for coachman, built to order by Geo. Watson's successor in Philadelphia. Also, an excellent bay mare, warranted perfectly sound and kind and free from all tricks, a very stylish driver, and can trot in about 3½ minutes in the wagon; between 9 and 10 years old, and an excellent saddle mare. Also, a very fine light wagon and harness, City made, in good order. Also a bay saddle horse, 8 years old, 14½ hands high; warranted sound and kind; is a stylish driver, and very gentle.

Jas. M. Miller, Auctioneer—Office, No. 28 Pine-st N.Y.

EXECUTRIX SALE OF A VALUABLE Farm, of about 60 acres of land, with improvements; also the Croton Lake brick-yard and machinery; also farm horses, stock, &c., near Towner's Station, on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, about 61 miles from New-York. JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 19, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, near Towner's Station, on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, by order of the Executrix of the late Chas. H. Sandford, the Croton Lake brick-yard, with moulds, machinery and implements of all kinds necessary to carry out the business, with an inexhaustible supply of brick-clay and sand; also a valuable farm adjoining the brick-yard, called the Townsend Farm, containing about 60 acres of land in good order, with the dwelling house, barn, &c; also two yoke of oxen, several horses, two premium colts, a pair of mules, carts, wagons, wheelbarrows, farming utensils and other movable property. The brick-yard offers a very desirable location for an enterprising man, and is the only one on the line of the Harlem Railroad, and has a side track running to the kilns. The demand is large and the Railroad Company transports the bricks on favorable terms to any point of their road above Harlem River. The sale is peremptory. Terms favorable, to be announced at the sale. Persons desirous to attend the sale can take the morning train of the New York and Harlem Railroad, which leaves New-York at 9 A. M. and stops at all stations north of Williamsbridge. For further particulars inquire of C. W. SANDFORD, Esq., No. 5 Tryon-row, or of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York City.

Daniel S. Hough, Auctioneer. Office No. 5 Cooper Institute.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (SATURday,) April 14, at 10½ A. M., from residence No. 35 8th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the goods contained in the house, embracing an assortment well worthy the attention of those in want of fine household goods, at auction prices, such as pier and mantel mirrors, velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood suites, centre and side-tables, lace and brocatel curtains, window-shades, mattresses, oil-paintings, rosewood bookcases, ormolu clocks, Dresden china vases, richly-carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bedroom furniture, fine hair mattresses, two seven-octave pianos, and a large variety of table ware, such as silver and china tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut glass ware, and a multitude of other goods too numerous to mention, and which we refrain from mentioning regarding the custom of long advertisements as useless, and very generally deceptive, intended not for the intelligent citizens of the City, but especially for the unwary, and for strangers from the country. Catalogues at the house.

Brown & Nichols, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, AT 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms No. 35 Nassau st., rich household furniture, consisting, in part, of elegant rosewood parlor furniture suites, in crimson satin, figured brocatel and hair cloth, solid rosewood etegeres, marble top, plate glass doors; rich velvet and Brussels carpets, ormolu gas chandeliers, 6, 5 and 4 lights; also, hall pendants and brackets, window curtains, cornices, &c., French plate pier and mantel mirrors, with marble slabs and brackets; solid black walnut and oak dining-room furniture, lounges, chairs, tête à têtes, &c.; rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, double mattresses, curled hair; iron canopy bedsteads, bedding, &c.; solid rosewood bookcase secretary, do. wardrobe, polished oak library table, bookstands, easy chairs, cabinets &c.; also, a superb rosewood piano forte, richly carved, 7 octave, and finished in the best manner; also, small iron safe; also, a military sword.

John E. Van Antwerp's Son, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HARDWARE, &C.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will sell, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, April 17 and 18, at 10 o'clock, at No. 27 Barclay-st., by order of Messrs. D. McDowell and others, assignees, the entire stock of Messrs Murphy & McCarthy, embracing an extensive and well-selected assortment of English, German and American hardware, cutlery, guns, heavy goods, &c., &c., all in fine order. Terms, four and six months credit. Catalogues now ready, and may be had at the store of the auctioneer, No. 73 William-st., or at No. 27 Barclay-st.

Fred & Cole, Auctioneers.

POSITIVE SALE OF A THREE-STORY BRICK FACTORY on SATURDAY, April 14, at 12 M., at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, situate on Water-st., near the Fulton ferry, suitable for any manufacturing purpose. Also, steam-engine and boiler in the basement of said building. $1,000 can remain on mortgage.

Jno. T. Hungerford, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at public auction, on THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th av.; sale commences at 10 o'clock; consisting of piano-forte, parlor suites, &c., bedroom and dining-room furniture; also, a large assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, APRIL 13, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M., at No. 255 Jay-st., corner Myrtle-av. An excellent rosewood piano, Gilbert's; two pier-glasses, secretary bookcase, marble-top painted set, sofas, chairs, bureaus, paintings, Brussels carpets, &c., &c.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO CALL ATTENTION to JOHN R. PITKIN'S first auction sale of about fifty East New-York Building Lots on MONDAY, April 16, 1860, at 2 P. M., at L. Altenbrand's Hotel, at East New York. These lots are central and valuable. See hand-bills, &c., to be had at No. 8 City Hall-place, or No. 16 Spruce-st., New-York.

AUCTION NOTICE.—FRUIT TREES, EVERgreen and ornamental trees, grape vines, currant, gooseberry and raspberry bushes, flowering shrubs, roses, azalias, geraniums, pinks, &c., at No. 102 Maiden-lane, THIS DAY. Also, 300 pot plants in great variety.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 18, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at No. 124 West 26th st., the furniture contained in said house, consisting of carved rosewood tête-à-tête, arm-side, reception chairs in crimson and gold satin brocatelle; rosewood marble top centre-tables, rosewood 7 octave piano-forte, rosewood etagere, black walnut extension dining table, black walnut revolving folding library and arm-chair, black walnut secretary book case, marble top console and sofa tables, mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, &c.; black walnut bedsteads, &c.; window curtains and cornices, French plate pier and mantle glasses, oval mirrors, Bohemian and enameled glass vases, bronze chandelier, twenty-one day clock, choice engravings, velvet and Brussels carpets, dinner and tea sets, &c. For catalogues apply at the Auctioneer's office, No 3 Pine-st.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT ON 31ST-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 18, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

THIRTY-FIRST-ST.—The valuable 4-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, No. 13 East 31st-st., north side, between Madison and 5th avs. House 22 6x65 feet; has all the improvements; lot 22.6x98.9. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NEAR TRINITY CHAPEL.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 20, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

WEST TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—The 4-story brown-stone house and lot, No 56 West 26th-st., near Trinity Chapel, between 5th and 6th avs.; house full size; has all the modern conveniences; maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office.

J. Minor Taylor, Auctioneer—Office 5 Great Jones-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.

THIS DAY, (Saturday,)

Will be sold at the elegant private residence, No. 58 West 18th-st., all the contents of the above house, consisting of a large quantity of very rich and costly household furniture, glassware, &c. Also, probably the best collection of ancient oil-paintings, bronzes, Parian and China figures and vases offered at auction this season. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock precisely. Catalogues at the house on the morning of sale.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 16, at house northeast corner of 4th-av. and 35th-st., the furniture contained in said house, comprising complete sets of rosewood parlor furniture, in green plush, crimson brocatel and green brocatel, rosewood centre and side tables, rosewood etageres, rosewood couch, rosewood bedstead, dressing bureaus, amoire a glace, arm and sewing chairs, &c.; black walnut gothic chairs, etageres, tables and bedsteads; mahogany bedsteads, commodes, dressing tables, chairs, &c.; 1 mahogany extension table, complete set cottage bedroom furniture, French plate mantel glasses, ingrain, Brussels and velvet carpets; silk and lace curtains, blue and gold china dinner set, 310 pieces; cut glassware, &c., together with the kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No 3 Pine-st.

Edward H Ludlow, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT ON 18TH-ST., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 20, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

EAST 18TH-ST.—The valuable four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house and lot, No. 77 East 18th-st., south side, between Irving-place and 4th-av.; house is in fine order, 25 by 60 feet; has gas, water, baths, and contains every modern convenience; lot 25 by 98 feet 9 inches. $10,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

194 VALUABLE LOTS AT HARLEM.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 17, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—Harlem, valuable lots on 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th avs. and 95th, 96th, 99th, 113th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122d, 135th, 138th, 139th, 141st and 142d sts. For further particulars, see auction columns in *Courier, Commercial, Post*, and Book Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

W. S. McIlvain, Auctioneer.

HARDY PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—W. S. McILVAIN will sell THIS DAY, at No. 9 John-st., the usual fine assortment of hardy roses, honeysuckles, carnations, daisies, pansies, &c., suitable to plant at this season, together with geraniums, roses, &c., in bloom, from Peter Henderson, Jersey City. Catalogues.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED PACKAGES.—THE Adams' Express Company will dispose of, by public auction, about 400 packages which have remained in their possession one year and over, uncalled for.

The sale will take place MONDAY, April 16, at 10 A. M., at No 59 Broadway, up stairs.

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PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRANDS AND SQUARE PIANOS

Are now considered the Best Pianos manufactured. Opinion of nearly all the greatest and most prominent Musicians and Artists regarding these Instruments:

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$175—GREAT BARGAIN—A SPLENDID rosewood piano, seven octaves full, iron frame, nearly new; another at $150. Melodeons below cost, $35, $45, $55, $75, $85, at J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

PIANOS.—PEARL-KEYED PIANOS—TWO NEW and elegantly carved 7-octave pearl-keyed pianos, highly ornamented, for sale cheap or to let; warranted for one year. Also, a good 5½ octave piano for $20. Apply at No. 200 Grand-st.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Warranted to give entire satisfaction.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ORGANIST, either in this City or its immediate vicinity by a lady who has had several years' experience in playing for a church and is capable of having the entire charge of the music in any church where she is engaged. The advertiser also desires two or three pupils for the piano, who are somewhat advanced in music, and have much time for study. Reference can be made to some of the first musical talent of this City. Address, for two weeks, ART, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

MOUNT PROSPECT HOUSE,

West Bloomfield, New-Jersey, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st of May. A cottage house on the grounds to rent.

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Guests conveyed to and from the dépôt free of charge.

"SURF" HOTEL AT FIRE ISLAND FOR SALE VERY LOW.—The whole or one-half. The house is nearly new, has all the modern improvements, contains gas, is elegantly furnished; tenpin alleys attached; gas-house, &c., and will accommodate about 200 people. Apply to J. G. & W. J. MILLS, No. 112 Front-st.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—The above Summer resort will be opened for the reception of visitors early in May. The house has been repainted and put in complete order. Only one hour from New-York, *via* Morris and Essex Railroad, from foot of Cortlandt-st. Several trains each way daily.

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SMITHSONIAN HOUSE—BROADWAY, CORner of Houston-st., New-York. Conducted on the European plan. Single rooms 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 per day. Double rooms and parlors $1 to $3. Meals extra, at all hours, as ordered.

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TO LET.—A COUNTRY HOTEL, FURNISHED IN whole or in part, to let, with stables, carriage house, and a few acres of garden. A desirable business location, 1½ hours' travel by railway from New-York. Terms reasonable. Address Box No. 4,054 New-York Post-office.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Mr. GEORGE WILKES, the editor of WILKES' SPIRIT OF THE TIMES, has made arrangements to furnish his report of the FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP in advance of any other report to be obtained here. It will be in an extra of WILKES' SPIRIT OF THE TIMES, printed in London under the supervision of Mr. Wilkes. One hundred thousand copies will be shipped in the *Vanderbilt*, which sails immediately after the fight, and will be here with almost absolute certainty on Saturday, the 28th of this month. These copies will be landed and forwarded by express to all parts of the country without delay. By this method, the FULL AND EXCLUSIVE REPORT of Mr. Wilkes will be circulated thirty hours in advance of any other report of the fight in this country. To get this earliest, fullest and best report, it is absolutely necessary that you should send your orders in advance to the News Agents of New-York. One hundred thousand copies are all that we shall receive from England, and they will be speedily exhausted. We make this announcement thus early, in order that News Agents in distant cities may have time to order their supplies.

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P. S.—The extra will contain the portraits of HEENAN AND SAYRES, and a picture of the ring and its surroundings, just as the men are delivered by their seconds at the scratch.

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LOST—ON THE 13TH, EITHER IN 8TH-AV. CAR or in Broadway, near Astor House, a PORTEMONNAIE containing a small amount of money, check on Ocean Bank, drawn by P. L. Carew to the order of E. C. King, amount not filled in. Also papers of no use to any one except the owner. A reward will be paid to the finder by leaving it at 50 Pike st. ELIJAH C. KING.

LOST—SIX LOUISIANA STATE COUPONS, OF $30 each, payable April 1, 1860, Nos. 251 to 256, inclusive, payment whereof has been stopped, and for which a suitable reward will be paid on return of the same to us. E. MORGAN & SONS. No. 37 William-st.

LOST—ON FRIDAY MORNING, IN BROADWAY, 14th-av., or 18th-st., a ladies' GOLD WATCH, with chain, key, &c., attached. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at No. 141 East 18th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD—AT NO. 22 STUYVESANT-ST., CONtinuation of Astor-place—To let, with board, two parlors unfurnished to a gentleman and his wife, or to a party of gentlemen, where the comforts of home can be found; convenient to cars and stages; possession immediately; second of the new English basement houses east of 3d-av.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT LARGE AND SMALL rooms, furnished and unfurnished, can be obtained with board. Those wishing to make permanent arrangements for the 1st of May (and the present) will call at No. 62 Hammond-st., between 4th and Bleecker sts. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON second floor; also, a front room on third floor, will be let, with board, at No. 8 West Washington place. The house has all the modern improvements, is very pleasantly located in view of the Park, in a retired neighborhood. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—TWO ROOMS, WITH BOARD, CAN be obtained at No. 151 East 13th-st., first house west of 2d-av., suitable for single gentlemen or families. The house has modern improvements and is in one of the best neighborhoods in the City. Dinner at 6 o'clock. No removal in May.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in West 14th-st., would let, with board, their entire second floor, and a parlor and bed-room on third floor, to a party or a gentleman and wife, and two single gentlemen. Address G., E. M., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—AT NO. 47 WEST 11TH-ST., BEtween 5th-av and University-place; rooms suitable for a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen; modern conveniences; dinner at 6 o'clock, and references exchanged.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board at No. 151 2d av. Dinner at 6. Unexceptionable reference required.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 8 East 16th-st., has to let several parlors and bed rooms on the second floor. The rooms are furnished with Croton water, gas, &c.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suites of rooms may be obtained in a modern house, with board, in a small family. References given and required. Apply at No 43 West 19th-st., near 5th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING—AT NO. 1 IRving-place, corner 14th-st. Some very desirable and pleasant Summer rooms will be vacated in a few days, and can be secured by an early application.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN, OR GENtlemen and wives, can be accommodated with good rooms, with full or partial board, at No. 138 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—ROOMS, CONVENIENT TO CARS and stages, together with board, can be obtained by applying at No. 63 East 26th-st., near 4th-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WEST OF HENRY-st., near Wall and South Ferries, only three to five minutes' walk; a private American family would accommodate two gentlemen with a well furnished, large and pleasant front room and closet, and partial board for $9 per week, or a single gentleman for $7. Good location; references required. Address, with real name, R. H., Box No. 1,998 New-York Post office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE HANDsomely furnished room on second floor, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; house contains the modern improvements. Apply at No. 38 1st-place. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with a large, front room in a small, private family; also, a single room. Location very pleasant and terms moderate. Apply at No. 207 Clinton st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO YOUNG gentlemen wish an unfurnished front or back room, on second floor, with partial board; private family preferred; terms not to exceed $7 per week; best of references given. Address F. S. G., Brooklyn Post-office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO SINGLE rooms, for gentlemen, in a private family. Apply at No. 51 Columbia-st.

HOBOKEN BOARD WANTED—BY A GERman gentleman, in a respectable private family, either German or American. Address, stating location, terms, &c., INDEX, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, within 20 miles of the City Hall, for a gentleman and wife, three children and nurse. The location must be on or near the water, (east side of Hudson preferred) with lawn and shade; good board and private table if possible. References exchanged. Address C. C. C., Box No. 645 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY, IN A REspectable private family that would like to have the use of a good piano and lessons in music for their children in part payment; upper part of the City preferred; references given. Address, for two or three days, MISS SMITH, Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, with one large room, or room and bed room unfurnished; private family preferred. Location between 4th and 23d sts., Broadway, and 2d av. Address, with full particulars, G. W. F., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A LADY AND HER mother, in a private family, between Bleecker and 20th sts.; a large room and bedroom, furnished or unfurnished, required. Address, stating location and terms, A. B., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY IN A private family, either in Hoboken or Jersey City, where she may give German and music lessons for full or part payment; best of references given. Address M. O. Y., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, BY TWO young men, in a private family or where there are but few boarders, within five minutes' walk of the Athenæum. Address J. and G., Brooklyn Post-office, stating terms.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A LADY AND FOUR children, (will provide their own beds and furniture,) for about $12 a week, in a respectable neighborhood in New-York. Private family preferred. Address J. W. F., No. 245 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE ELDERLY GENTLEman, a pleasant furnished room, with partial board, in a private family; location below 4th st. and near Broadway. Terms moderate. Address J. F. R., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—BOARD WANTED in a private Christian family, for two youths, of 17 and 18½ years, of good character and habits; dinner on Sundays; would like a small sitting room and bedroom. Will pay $8 or $9 a week. Address PATERFAMILIAS, Box No. 3,809 N Y. Post-office.

TO LET.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD like to let two front rooms on second and third floors with partial board if desired, to two or three single gentlemen, or could accommodate a gentleman and wife, in a house delightfully located on Charles-st., between 4th and Bleecker sts. References exchanged. Apply at store No. 755 Broadway, corner of 8th st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TO A GENTLEMAN AND wife, the third floor in a house with all the modern improvements; location up town, convenient to the 6th-av cars; family small and strictly private. Address O. A. B., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN MAY OBTAIN A well-furnished room, supplied with all modern conveniences, on second floor, with or without partial board, in a private family, located between 8th and 12th sts., near Broadway; no other boarders taken. References required. Address, with name, J. C., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF THE piano-forte and singing, wishes to obtain board in some pleasant family, where instruction in the above would be received as compensation; good references given. Address X. L. Y., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

A SUITE OF WELL FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—On second floor, front, with board; also a single room, in a first-class brown stone house, with every convenience, near cars and three lines of stages. No. 71 West 14th-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS with or without partial board, can be obtained by applying at No. 118 9th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, also a room on first floor, suitable for a physician's or dentist's office.

SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET—ON SECOND floor, front, immediately or from the 1st of May, with private table if desired, at No. 19 Union-place, Broadway, above 15th-st.; also, two single rooms; breakfast from 7 to 9; dinner at 5 and 6 o'clock.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH OR without board, for a single gentleman, in or near 18th-st. and near 8th-av.; references given and required. Address Box No. 2,524 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN CORNWALL, N. Y.—MME RUTTKAY KOSSUTH will accommodate a limited number of Summer boarders from the 1st of May. The place is easy of access by daily steamboats from the City, and the house stands at a mile's distance from Idlewild. References—Chas E Forman, No. 49 Chambers-st.; L. B. Bacon, No. 59 Murray-st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED—By a gentleman, (from 1st of May,) for his wife, three children and nurse, and self on Sunday, in a healthy locality, within four hours' of the City, and where charges are not above New-York rates. Children aged 6, 3 years and 7 months. Address Box No. 3,553 New-York Post-office, stating terms and accommodation.

BOARD WANTED ON STATEN ISLAND.—A gentleman and his wife would like to engage board from May 1 until Oct. 1. A line addressed to J. M., Box No. 46 New-York Post-office, stating terms, location and where an interview can be had, will meet with attention.

COUNTRY BOARD AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.—Accommodations of the first-class, fishing, rowing, sailing and salt water bathing without danger of surf. A private bowling alley attached for use of the boarders free. Also, fresh water plunge baths in the house. Address W. B. HALLOCK, Oyster Bay, L. I., or apply to PAYTON SPENCE, No. 534 Broadway, New-York, second floor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OF four persons, owning a beautiful residence on the Hudson, 12 miles from the City, would accommodate a lady and gentleman with good board for the Summer, for a liberal price. Address Hudson, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GOOD ACCOMMODAtions can be had at Bethel, Conn., for four or six persons from May 1. Reference, Mr. J. W. Lester, No. 53 Broadway, New-York.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED AT H. A. MEAD'S, in the pleasant village of White Plains, from the 1st of May; one hour from New-York by Harlem Railroad. References exchanged.

PERSONAL.

R*L.**—ALL IS RIGHT. DO COME BACK, FOR your wife's sake. D***.

ANY INFORMATION OF JOSEPH DILLON, who left Dublin, Ireland, in April, 1857, will be thankfully received by his sister, THERESA DILLON, at Mr. Galligan's, No. 337 3d-av., corner 26th-st., New-York. Kentucky papers please copy.

A HOUSE-FURNISHING AND RANGE ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—Located in one of the best avenues in this City, and in an excellent neighborhood for trade. To a party about to enter the above line, this presents an opportunity for trade, with a new stock of goods and location unsurpassed, seldom offered. For further particulars, apply to C. B. H., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—PATTI MATINEE.

TO-DAY, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock.—DON PASQUALE

It being now definitely settled that Miss Patti departs for London in the middle of May, the Directors beg to announce that she will make her final appearance on or about April 28, the Academy having been let previously for the anniversaries, the company will depart for Boston and Philadelphia, for the purpose of giving there the closing performances of the season.

Miss Patti will, prior to her departure, successively appear in Lucia di Lamermoor, Sonnambula, Puritani, Martha, Don Giovanni, Linda di Chamouni, and in a GRAND FESTIVAL CONCERT.

Of which due notice will be given.

TO-DAY, (Saturday,) April 14, at 1 o'clock,

GRAND PATTI MATINEE,

when Donizetti's highly popular Opera of DON PASQUALE, will be performed for the last time, with its star cast.

MISS PATTI	as	Norina
SIG. BRIGNOLI	as	Ernesto
SIG. FERRI	as	Malatesta

SIG. SUSINI in his great rôle of..........Don Pasquale

As performed by him in the Royal Opera House of London with Mario and Grisi.

MISS PATTI will sing at the end of the Opera VENZANO'S CELEBRATED BRAVURA WALTZ.

Admission..........One Dollar.

No reserved seats. Doors open at 12 o'clock.

A great crowd being expected, ladies are particularly requested to buy their tickets in advance. They may be had at all the regular ticket offices principal music-stores and hotels, and in Brooklyn at Prox's and Rose's.

MONDAY—Only night of LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

Miss PATTI	as	Lucia
Sig BRIGNOLI	as	Edgardo
Sig FERRI	as	Ashton

LUCIA DI LAMERMOOR can on no account be repeated prior to Miss PATTI'S departure for Europe.

The sale of seats commences this morning at the Academy, Breusing's, Sibell's, No 12 Wall-st. Seats may be had in the evening at the door.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The directors respectfully announce that prior to the departure of the company for Boston and Philadelphia to fulfill previously made arrangements.

SEVERAL DEBUTS OF THE HIGHEST INTEREST will take place, of which full particulars will be given next week.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

MR WALCOT'S BENEFIT.

TO-NIGHT, (Saturday,)

First time in five years, the beautiful play of LAVATER,

With new Scenery and Costumes.

John Casper Lavater	Mr. Walcot
Count De Steinberg	Mr. Moore
Marquis de Treval	Mr. Dyott
Christian	Mr. Levere
Betman	Mr. Sloan
Tug	Mr. Young
Ratley	Mr. Baker
Monsieur Savigny	Mr. Oliver
Fritz	Mr. Coburn
Servant to Count	Mr. Parsloe, Jr.
Soldiers, Villagers, &c.	
Louise	Mrs. Sloan
Madame Betman	Miss Henrarde

To be followed by the very popular comedy, first time in the last 12 weeks, of EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

Felix Featherly	Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Icebrook	Mr. Brougham
Major Wellington de Boots	Mr. Walcot
Coachman	Mr. Oliver
Gardener	Mr. Baker
Trap	Mr. Parsloe
Mrs. Featherly	Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Swandown	Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Major de Boots	Miss Floyd
Fanny	Miss Tree
Cook	Miss Carman

On MONDAY,

MR. DYOTT'S BENEFIT

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Cast with the Whole strength of the Company.

To conclude with the popular Farce of BATHING.

TUESDAY,

In consequence of THE CROWDED HOUSE To the Third Performance of the Great Comedy of LOVE FOR LOVE.

It will be repeated With the laughable Farce of LOVE AND MURDER.

WEDNESDAY,

MR. BLAKE'S BENEFIT.

A GREAT AND ATTRACTIVE BILL.

WALLACK'S..........MR. DYOTT

Takes leave to announce his benefit for next MONDAY, 16th April. The performances will commence with the elegant comedy of the "SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL," which he has selected in consequence of the very brilliant cast at present afforded by the array of talent attached to this theatre, and which cannot be equaled on THE LONDON STAGE. The combined efforts of the following eminent artists will, it is hoped, render the entertainments peculiarly pleasing:

Messrs. W. R BLAKE, LESTER WALLACK,
BROUGHAM, WALCOT,
DYOTT, SLOAN,
YOUNG, FLOYD,
MOORE, &c., &c.
MRS HOEY, MRS VERNON,
MISS GANNON, MRS. SLOAN,
MRS. WALCOT, MISS TREE.

Box book now open.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE

FOURTEENTH NIGHT OF

MISS LAURA KEENE and MISS AGNES ROBERTSON

IN DION BOURCICAULT'S ENTIRELY NEW IRISH DRAMA

In three acts,

Entitled the

COLLEEN BAWN, or the THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........J. M. NIXON

NIXON'S BRILLIANT EQUESTRIAN TROUPE FROM ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, LONDON

GRAND EQUESTRIAN MATINEE,

THIS DAY, (Saturday) April 14.

Doors open at 2 o'clock.

Last representation of the FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

The evening performance will commence at 7¾ o'clock. Doors open at 6¾.

ZOYARA THE BROTHERS HANLON, JAMES ROBINSON! HELOISE!

and all the Equestrian Gems will appear on both occasions.

On MONDAY, will be produced the splendid Oriental drama of the BRONZE HORSE, most magnificently got up, and having upwards of 100 horse and foot in the processions.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

SATURDAY MATINEE

NIXON'S EQUESTRIAN TROUPE,

From Astley's Royal Amphitheatre, London,

Will give an extra entertainment

On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 14,

Commencing at 2 o'clock.

ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS,

Including ELLA ZOYARA,

JAMES ROBERTSON,

THE HANLON BROTHERS,

Besides the brilliant representation of the FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

Being positively the last exhibition of that celebrated pageant, in order to make room for the grand OPERATIC EQUESTRIAN SPECTACLE of the BRONZE HORSE, Or the Spell of the Cloud King.

With original music, full opera chorus, brilliant appointments, &c., &c.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole proprietors..Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.

SATURDAY, April 14, 1860,

The performances will commence with

THE LAMP-LIGHTER.

WALLACE, THE HERO OF SCOTLAND.

THE YOUTH THAT NEVER SAW A WOMAN.

MOTHER GOOSE AND THE GOLDEN EGG.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT,

Under the direction of MR. LOUIS DACHAUER,

For the joint benefit of the SOCIETY OF SAINT CECILIA (The Choir) And THE SANCTUARY SOCIETY Of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul,

At the Church, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs.,

SUNDAY, April 15 1860, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Madame DE LUSSAN,
Miss GELLIE,
Miss MARY GELLIE,
Miss MARY E. HAWLEY,
Mr. FERD. DACHAUER,

And a large Chorus, have kindly consented to lend their valuable assistance, and unite with the members of the Society of St. Cecilia, (the Choir of the Church.)

Mr. LOUIS DACHAUER, Organist of the Church, will preside at the organ.

Tickets Fifty Cents.

CHAMBER CONCERT UNION.

FIFTH SOIREE.

TUESDAY, April 17, 1860,

At Goldbeck's Music Hall, No. 765 Broadway.

First appearance of SIGNOR STIGELLI

Tickets, admitting one to the remaining two Soirées, $1. Single Tickets, 75c., at Scharfenberg & Luis', and Breusing's music stores, and at the door on the evening.

THE ORIGINAL GENERAL TOM THUMB

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway,

Two entertainments each day, from 3 to 4½, and 7½ to 9 o'clock. Doors open half an hour in advance

On SATURDAY there will be an extra entertainment, commencing at 12 o'clock, for the accommodation of schools and families residing at a distance.

Senor OLIVEIRA, the great violinist, Mr. WM. TOMLIN, Baritone, from the Nobility's Concerts, London, and T. SCHREINER, Pianist, accompany the little General at each performance.

ADMISSION.

Day entertainment......25c	Evening entertainment..15c
Children under 10 y'rs...13c	Children under 10 y.rs..10c

Reserved seats, 25 cents.

The General rides daily in his Miniature Carriage from the La Farge to the hall of entertainment.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, AT NIBLO'S SALOON.

First week of George Christy's great combination piece of WEFFO, THE SENSIBLE MONKEY.

WEFFO, the Monkey..........GEO. CHRISTY

Doors open at 7, to commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.

No. 548 Broadway.

Crowds are flocking, Day and Evening, to see the statues of CRAWFORD'S "DANCING JENNY," ANGELINI'S "EVE."

Miss LOUISA LANDER'S "EVANGELINE,"
Miss LOUISA LANDER'S Bust of "HAWTHORNE,"
BARBEE'S "FISHER GIRL."
AKER'S "DEAD PEARL DIVER."

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—No. 694 Broadway, corner of 4th st.—New pictures are added monthly to this large gallery, in which the works of the first European artists are exhibited. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

HIAWATHA RECITED IN INDIAN COSTUME by S. K. RICHARDSON, at Dodworth's Hall, on TUESDAY, April 17. Tickets 50 cents, children 25 cents; commence at 7¾ o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

MAX MARETZEK'S ITALIAN OPERA.

FIRST GRAND MATINEE,

ON

SATURDAY, April 14, at 1 o'clock.

Joint appearance of Signoras GASSIER and FABBRI, and Signor ERRANI.

The whole of the Opera of LA TRAVIATA.

Mad. Fabbri	as	Violetta
Signor Errani	as	Alfredo
Signor Ardavani	as	Germont

The Mad Scene from the third act of the Opera of LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

Mad. Gassier	as	Lucia

Doors open at 12 o'clock; to commence at 1 P. M. Admission $1 to all parts of the house. No secured seats.

Tickets for sale at the theatre, at the stationery store of Devlin & Hagan, No. 7 Nassau-st., and at the following places:

Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway.	Crowen's Bookstore, cor. of Broadway and [illegible]-st.
Firth & Pond, No. 547 Broadway.	Judson & Munger, No. [illegible] Broadway.
Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway.	Geib & Jackson, No. [illegible] Broadway.
Horace Waters, No. 333 Broadway.	Rogers' Bookstore, No. [illegible] Broadway.
Prox's Music Store, No. 213 Fulton st., Brooklyn.	Fifth-avenue Hotel.
Everett House.	St. Nicholas Hotel.
Metropolitan Hotel.	Union-place Hotel.
Astor House.	Brandreth House.

And at the office of *Our Musical Friend*, No. 107 Nassau st.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1860,

MORE CROWDS! MORE ENCOURAGEMENT!

BRILLIANT AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES!

INCREASED ATTRACTIONS OF THE WHAT IS IT?

WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT?

In the Lecture Room will be repeated, now in the SECOND TRIUMPHANTLY SUCCESSFUL WEEK of its performance,

This EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
This EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
This EVENING, at 7½ o'clock

Bourcicault's touching and laughable Scotch moral drama of

JEANIE DEANS! JEANIE DEANS! JEANIE DEANS
JEANIE DEANS! JEANIE DEANS! JEANIE DEANS
JEANIE DEANS! JEANIE DEANS! JEANIE DEANS
JEANIE DEANS! JEANIE DEANS! JEANIE DEANS

OR, THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN,

WITH

NEW MUSIC, NEW SCENERY, GRAND TABLEAUX, &c.

JENNIE DEANS	Miss EMILY MESTAYER.
EFFIE DEANS	Mrs. J. J. PRIOR.
DAVID DEANS	Mr. DELMON GRACE.
DUMBIEDIKES	Mr. HADAWAY.
DUKE OF ARGYLE	Mr. BRIDGMAN, &c., &c.

In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,

The beautiful and popular drama of THE LADY OF LYONS.

Claude Melnotte..........Mr. C. W. CLARKE

Previous to the Drama, AFTERNOON and EVENING, MONSIEUR LA PIERRE, A FRENCH ZOUAVE, who lost one of his legs at the taking of the MALAKOFF, has been engaged and will introduce a variety of astonishing gymnastic feats peculiar to that extraordinary military corps.

LIVING BLACK SEA LION, the most extraordinary creature of the kind ever exhibited; the GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON, weighing over 2,000 pounds; the LEARNED SEAL, the HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c., may be seen at nearly all hours.

Among the recently introduced novelties is a LIFE-LIKE WAX FIGURE OF A. W. HICKS, alias William Johnson, now on trial for a triple murder and piracy.

Admittance to everything, 25 cents; Parquet, 25 cents extra. Children under ten years, 15 cents, and to the Parquet 10 cents extra.

NOTICE TO BOYS.—1,000 Living Mice Wanted for the Baby Anacondas.

MASON AND THOMAS—SECOND CLASSICAL SOIREE.

Chickering's Piano-forte Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.

SATURDAY, April 14,

W. MASON and THEO. THOMAS,

Assisted by C. BERGMANN, T. MOSENTHAL and G. MATSKA.

MADAME DE LUSSAN

has kindly consented to sing upon the occasion.

Admission $1. The doors will be open at 7½ o'clock.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN.

THIRD SEASON, 1859-60.

Last concert SATURDAY EVENING, April 14, at the Athenæum. The services of the following favorite artists have been secured:

Signora GASSIER, Soprano, Sig GASSIER, Baritone, Mr. E J. HOPKINS, Piano, Mr. J. NOLL, Violin. Mr. THEO. EISFELD, Conductor. Mr. J. NOLL, Leader. Tickets $1 each.

BALLOON ASCENSION

AT

PALACE GARDEN.

Prof. WISE would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he will make an ascension, in his Balloon *Ganymede* on THURSDAY, April 19, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of procuring the means necessary to provide for his Transatlantic voyage.

He will also deliver a lecture on the subject of *Ballooning*, at Palace Garden Music Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 17, at 7½ o'clock. Admission, 25 cents. Parties purchasing tickets for the lecture will be entitled to admission to the ascension without extra charge. Prof. Wise hopes that his appeal to the friends of progress will enable him to demonstrate this great world's problem.

HAMBURJER IN NEW-YORK.

M. HAMBURJER has the honor to inform the citizens of New-York that he has just arrived from Europe, and will perform at Hope Chapel, (upper hall,) No. 720 Broadway commencing THURSDAY, April 19, in his TEMPLE OF NATURAL MAGIC—For Ten Days Only. Two performances daily, at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON and 8 o'clock in the EVENING. Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, $1; Family Circle, 25 cents; Children and Schools half price. Tickets to be had at the Music Store No. 101 Broadway, H. B. Dodworth, No. 6 Astor-place; Wm. Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway; Firth, Pond & Co., No 547 Broadway, and at the door. For particulars see programmes.

FUN! FUN! FUN!

Positively the Last Week of the HAYTI MINSTRELS.

The public are most respectfully informed that this is the last week of the HAYTI MINSTRELS, previous to their departure from New-York. Crowded houses. Come early. Onderdonk's Hall, No. 465 Grand-st. Doors open at 7; Performance to commence at 8 precisely.

A WIFE HUNT AT NEWPORT,

Will be read by the authoress, Mrs. E. E. CAMPBELL, at Hope Chapel, on MONDAY, April 16, at 8 P. M.

Tickets, 50 cents; for sale at Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway.

To all those who could not procure a place, or from the distance of position could not hear Mrs. Campbell's late reading at Dodworth's Hall, tickets will be given free, on application at the *Home Journal*, or Breusing's music-store, No. 701 Broadway.

HOMAGE TO SHAKESPEARE.

Spingler Institute, Union-square, near 14th st., New-York. On TUESDAY, 23d April, at 3 P. M. MR. SIDDONS KINDLY, assisted by MADAME LESDERNIER will give a variety of readings, in honor of the Anniversary of Shakespeare's Birth. Admission 50 cents.

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

Thousands have visited it, on 9th st., two doors east of Broadway. A lecture by Rev. J. S. Diehl, A. M. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents; Children 12 cents.

WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS, No. 366 CANAL-ST.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-fifth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, never before exhibited, is now open for the season at the Galleries in 10th-st., near Broadway. Season tickets, 50 cents. Single admission, 25 cents.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED TO JOIN another person in purchasing a stock of dry goods, about 50 miles from the City. The business has been long established, and is conducted for cash. It is a strictly first-class business, and is a very favorable opportunity for an active person to enter into; a very profitable business. Address, with real name, J. D. C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office. The best of references given and required.

$5,000 REQUIRED TO PURCHASE THE interest of a party retiring from a manufacturing business well established, down town; sales mostly for cash to first-class City houses. Those having the above amount in cash, or cash and first-class City securities, may address N. C., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COACH AND wagon-making shop and blacksmith shop, formerly occupied by Joseph E. Ayres, located in the village of New-Rochelle, Westchester County, being an old established stand, with tools, benches, &c. The attention of wagon-makers is particularly called to this. Any further information can be obtained by applying to SAMUEL P. AYRES, Nos. 174 and 176 Rivington-st.

EXPRESS BUSINESS FOR SALE.—ONE OF the oldest established Express Routes, now doing a good business between Brooklyn and New-York, with horses, wagons, harness and sleighs. Also a small cottage house with stables attached. Will sell business separate if required. Inquire of J. G. MATHER, Real Estate Agent, No. 66 Fulton-st., New-York.

A FINE CHANCE FOR A MAN WISHING to go into the grocery and tea business, and wine can also be sold. The proprietor having been established for years, wishing now to retire, offers his store, situated on the corner of one of the best avenues in the City. For particulars, call or address C. W. SHERWOOD, Bull's Head Bank building, corner 25th-st. and 3d-av.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A RESPECTABLE hardware house to make a large amount of money, in the manufacture of an article which there is an extensive demand for. Exclusive right given to manufacture, and sell if reference is satisfactory. Address W. B. M., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

TO LIQUOR DEALERS AND OTHERS.—For sale, one of the best liquor stores up town. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply to HUGH MURRAY, corner of 43d-st. and 10th-av.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FURniture of the well-known and handsomely fitted-up restaurant, northwest corner of Worth-st. and Broadway, in basement of Moffatt's Building. Inquire on the premises of LEONARD HARNED.

$1,200 A YEAR MADE BY ANY ONE with $10 stencil tools. Silver medal awarded. Samples free. Address A. J FULLAM, 212 Broadway.

A BUTCHER-SHOP, ICE-HOUSE AND business for sale, about 12 miles from New-York, on Long Island, having a good run of custom; price $800. Inquire of SOUTHWICK & GRISWOLD, 61 Chambers-st.

PARTNER WANTED—TO BUY ONE-HALF interest of a cash business, paying over $8,000 per year. Address CASH, Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Mexican News.

[illegible] OF MIRAMON BEFORE VERA CRUZ—WAR THREATENED AGAINST THE UNITED STATES—MR. MCLANE AT VERA CRUZ.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, April 12.

Advices from Vera Cruz of April 1 confirm the raising of the siege by MIRAMON, owing to the want of provisions and munitions of war. He had lost 2,000 out of 5,000 men. The loss to the city was [illegible].

Advices from the City of Mexico state there is a strong feeling in that city in favor of a war with the United States.

The American Minister, MCLANE, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 23d.

Degollado had gone to Tampico to enter upon a campaign.

Valdes, with 2,500 men, had been defeated with a loss of 1,500.

Later From Havana and Key West.

THE HAVANA MARKETS—A NEW TELEGRAPHIC TABLE.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, April 12.

The steamship *Isabel* left Havana and Key West on the 10th inst., and arrived at Savannah in 44 hours, and at Charleston in 50 hours from Key West and 90 from Havana.

The steam sloop-of-war *Pocahontas* left Key West on the evening of the 10th.

The Havana Sugar market was quiet; Muscovado was quoted 7½@9 reals. Molasses quiet. Exchange on London, 12½@13½ premium; on New-York, 2½@3½ premium.

It is proposed by a house at Barcelona to lay a submarine cable between the islands of St. Thomas and Porto Rico.

The California Pony Express.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, April 13.

The Pony Express that left San Francisco at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 3d inst. reached St. Joseph a few moments after 5 o'clock this afternoon, but while the private dispatches and Associated Press reports were being prepared for transmission the wire broke down between Kansas City and Leavenworth.

ST. JOSEPH'S, MO., Friday, April 13.

The second messenger of the great Overland Express route, left here at 9 o'clock this morning, with a fair number of letters, a full summary of telegraphic news, a few private dispatches for Sacramento and San Francisco.

Freshets at the West.

DAMAGE TO PENNSYLVANIA ROADS—SERIOUS INJURIES TO THE RAILROADS OF OHIO.

PITTSBURG, Friday April 13.

The damage to the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad is very slight; passenger and freight trains are running with the usual regularity. The Pennsylvania Railroad is uninjured. The river is in fine boating order; boats are plenty and loading for all points.

CINCINNATI, Friday, April 13.

Columbus papers state that the injuries sustained by the railroads and canals in the central portion of the State are much greater than was anticipated. The damage to the public works is immense, probably not less than $50,000. East of Newark, the Central Ohio Road is covered with water for miles. At Marietta, yesterday, the water was six feet deep on Harmar-street, and was rising at the rate of three inches per hour. At Zanesville, the Muskingum River is higher than ever before known. West Zanesville is entirely under water, and the lower end of Zanesville is in the same condition.

The Central Ohio Railroad is very much damaged, and several warehouses upon it are washed away.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 13.

The damage by the recent freshet along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Road proves to have been slight. All the bridges and embankments are in good condition, and business on the road is fully resumed.

Marine Disaster—Loss of Life.

BOSTON, Friday, April 13.

The master and seven of the crew of the whaling bark *Roscoe* were drowned off Cape Horn, by the boat being smashed by a whale. The names of the lost are Capt. W. H. Almy, his son George H. Almy, Hugh Bell, Henry Sanquinette, Edwin McNamara, James Castle, Warren Thurston, and Manuel Portuguese. The *Roscoe* arrived in New-Bedford yesterday.

SAVANNAH, Friday, April 13.

The schooner *R. L. Fay*, with 300 bales of cotton on board, caught fire this morning, opposite the Lamar Press, when she was scuttled. She will be raised to-morrow and unloaded. The damage is slight.

The schooner *Alva*, bound to St. Tobias, with lumber, was wrecked on the 9th instant, on the coast of North Carolina. The captain and crew were saved. The vessel is a total loss.

Lake Navigation.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, April 13.

The propeller *Prairie State* arrived this morning from the lower lakes, she being the first vessel through the Straits of Mackinac. She passed through some thirty miles of floating ice above Skillagalee with but little difficulty.

SARANA, C. W., Friday April 13.

The Northern Transportation Company's propeller *Michigan*, bound to Ogdensburgh, N. Y., the first boat from Chicago this season, passed down this afternoon. She reports but little ice remaining.

Destructive Fire at Whitehall.

TROY, Friday, April 13.

A most destructive fire occurred at Whitehall, N. Y., this afternoon. The Telegraph office having been burned, we are unable to obtain full particulars. The fire broke out in HALL'S drug-store, in Canal-street, and at 4 o'clock there were twenty buildings destroyed, including two banks, the Post-office, Telegraph office and the Express office, and the fire was still raging. An engine left Rutland for the scene at 4 P. M., and help was also expected from Saratoga and other places.

Departure of the Massachusetts Delegates for Charleston.

BOSTON, Friday, April 13.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding*, amply provisioned, and about sixty passengers, including the delegates to the National Democratic Convention, and a band of music, left, this evening, for Charleston, *via* Baltimore.

Missouri Democratic State Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, April 12.

The Democratic Convention finished nominating a State ticket this morning. The Convention also elected eighteen delegates to the Charleston Convention, and nine electors. The delegation to Charleston is understood to stand as follows: Hunter 11, Douglas 3, Dickenson and Breckenridge 2 each. The Convention has adjourned *sine die*.

Railroad Accident.

CHICAGO, Friday, April 13.

The express train from St. Louis for Chicago, last night broke through the tressel work bridge, three miles north of Springfield, instantly killing two men who were riding in front of the baggage car. The engineer and firemen were badly hurt. No others were seriously injured.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 13.

FLOUR active; Howard-street superfine, $6. WHEAT buoyant; choice white, $1 80; red, $1 48@$1 50. CORN firm; white, 75c.@76c.; yellow, 73c.@74c. PROVISIONS steady; Mess Pork, $18; Prime, $15; Bulk, $14; Bacon, 10c. WHISKY quiet, at 22¼c.@22½c.

CINCINNATI, Friday, April 13.

FLOUR quiet. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. WHISKY—A better feeling in the market; sales at 18c.@18½c. MONEY market slightly more stringent, with an improved demand. Sight Exchange on New-York without alteration.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 13.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firm; sales 2,000 bushels; red at $1 50; white at $1 68. PROVISIONS quiet. WHISKY dull, at 21c.@22½c.

MOBILE, Thursday, April 12.

COTTON—Sales of two days 7,000 bales. Market unchanged, but with an improved demand.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, April 12.

COTTON firm; sales to-day 600 bales; sales of the week 5,500 bales; receipts of the week 6,000 bales. Sterling Exchange active at 8¾@8½ ℘ cent. premium.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, April 12.

COTTON advanced ¼c. on the week; sales to-day 1,200 bales; sales of the week 12,000 bales; receipts of the week 5,800 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 13.

Stocks active; Pennsylvania State Fives, 96½; Reading Railroad, 21; Morris Canal, 50¾; Long Island Railroad, 11½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39½. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Coroners' Inquests.

EXHUMATION OF A BODY.

LAZARUS MICHAEL, a German, residing at No. 5 Ridge-street, died, quite suddenly, a few days since, as was supposed from an attack of cholera morbus, and a jury, summoned by Coroner GAMBLE, returned a verdict to that effect. His friends have since had occasion to believe that his death was produced by the administration of poison, and yesterday, they related their suspicions to District-Attorney WATERBURY, who gave an order for the exhumation of the remains. A thorough autopsy will be made at Bellevue Hospital.

FROM ALBANY.

PASSAGE OF THE INSOLVENT BILL.

The Probabilities of the Adjournment.

Veto of the West Washington Market Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Friday, April 13.

PASSAGE OF THE INSOLVENT BILL.

The action of both Houses this afternoon is very important.

In the Assembly the Insolvent bill was called. The vote by which it was lost was reconsidered, the bill recommitted for amendment, reported back, read a third time, and passed; ayes 75, noes 35. The amendment repeals the present statute, which requires the assent of two-thirds of the creditors to an insolvent's petition, and three sections are added to enable the debtor to obtain his discharge on giving up his property.

THE ALMSHOUSE BILL TO BE PASSED.

The Senate reconsidered the vote on the Almshouse bill, and ordered it to a third reading. It will pass.

THE RAILROAD TOLL BILL.

The Assembly sent back the Toll bill, with a message that they had again non-concurred in the Senate amendments, and asking for a new Committee of Conference. After a desperate struggle, the Senate ordered a Committee—the vote being Ayes, 17; Noes, 13. Messrs. FIERO, LAPHAM and KETCHAM, who have heretofore voted against tolls, this evening voted in favor. The new Committee is Messrs. FIERO, MONTGOMERY and HILLHOUSE. They were instructed to report before 12 o'clock to-morrow. They will probably report the Commutation bill without releasing the Central from the restrictions on the rate of way fare. This programme was probably arranged last evening between the Governor, the State officers and the Senators who voted in favor of tolls this afternoon.

ANTICIPATED VETOES—THE ADJOURNMENT.

There is more excitement than ever before this Winter. There is yet no indication of the Executive course on the City Railroad bills. The Legislature will not adjourn until Monday, unless the Governor signs or vetoes all the important bills now before him. There is a determination not to dissolve until definite action is taken by the Governor; and if vetoes now threatened are sent in, there will be a furious onslaught upon what will be called Executive assumption.

LATER.

The Governor, about 10 o'clock, sent into the Senate a veto of the West Washington Market bill. His objections are to the seventh section. The veto was laid on the table. LEO.

From the Associated Press.

ALBANY, Friday, April 13.

The Conference Committee on Tolls had a meeting without any result. A majority of the Senate Committee will not probably agree on anything but an increased Commutation bill and the removal of the restrictions on the fare of the Central Railroad; while the Assembly, having in view the interests of those doing business on the canals, will, it is said, insist on tolls. There is, therefore, but little increased probability of agreement.

It is rumored that the Susquehanna Tax bill lingers in the Executive Chamber, depending on the fate of the tolls.

The Governor has returned to the Senate, with his veto, the bill authorizing the sale of certain lands belonging to the State, and to empower the Corporation of New-York to purchase the same. The main objection of the Governor is that the section directing the Comptroller of the City to purchase and acquire for the City any title, claim or interest of any person to lands surveyed under the act, and to pay off all claims, rights of action and demands growing out of the use or occupation of said lands. He says, if this provision in interpreted literally, it would compel the Comptroller to extinguish the claims upon lands which the City had refused to purchase, and which remain the property of the State. It compels the purchase of a lease, the validity of which is contested in the Courts, and to extinguish the judgments over $600,000, the justice of which the Comptroller is taking measures to dispute. Even if the obligation is intended to be conditional upon the purchase of lands, the result may be to compel the City to pay the judgments, which its authorities have represented to be fraudulent and unjust. The tribunals of justice will in due time enforce the collection of all its judgments against the City if they are right. The Governor desires to be understood as not expressing any opposition as to the rights of the State in the land affected by the bill—but says that so far as the State is concerned, the failure of the bill will do her no injury, while the authorities of New-York protest that it is unjust to that City. In conclusion the Governor quotes from a letter received since the passage of the bill from GREENE C. BRONSON, (who was represented on the floor of the Assembly as declaring his belief that the Washingthn Market judgments were good and valid,) protesting against it, and declaring that if such a law can be passed without violating the fundamental principles of the Government, it is not too much to say that the Constitution in its present form is not worth preserving. On motion of Mr. RAMSAY, the veto was laid on the table for the present. The veto of the West Washington Market bill, as well as the veto which was sent to the Assembly yesterday, has been laid on the table, because it is anticipated that the Governor will also veto the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill and the Anti-Rent bill, if not also the New-York City Railroad bills, the object being to get all the vetoes before both Houses at the same time, so as to log-roll them all through over the Governor's veto.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, April 13.

The Senate was occupied all the morning in the debate of the Supply bill.

A message was received from the Assembly, stating that the House insists upon its own Railroad Toll bill.

Mr. PROSSER moved that the Senate recede.

Mr. FIERO moved that the Senate insist, and appoint a new Committee of Conference.

Mr. SPINOLA moved that the Senate adhere to its amendments, which would close the door against any further conference.

After a long debate, Mr. SPINOLA's motion was lost, 13 to 17, as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Abell, Blood, Calvin, Connolly, Gardiner, Grant, Hammond, Kelly, Manierre, J. M. Murphy, Sessions, Spinola and Truman.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Ferry, Fiero, Goss, Hillhouse, Ketchum, Lapham, McGraw, Montgomery, Munroe, P. P. Murphy, Prosser, Ramsey, Richmond, Rotch, Warner and Williams.

After a long session the Supply bill was passed, with the numerous amendments.

The General Appropriation bill, as agreed upon by the Conference Committee, was accepted by the Senate, and finally passed.

The bill to prohibit capital punishment was debated till the Senate adjourned, and at 11½ o'clock passed, 20 to 8.

The negative votes are Messrs. Ferry, Fiero, Gardiner, Goss, McGraw, Richmond, Warner and Williams.

After further debate, Mr. FIERO's motion was adopted.

The following were appointed as the new Committee of Conference:

Messrs. FIERO, MONTGOMERY and HILLHOUSE.

The Committee were instructed to report, if practicable, at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, April 13.

The bills to provide for the Police Courts of the City of New-York, and to amend the City Hall act were reported complete, and ordered to a third reading.

The enacting clause was stricken from the bill to authorize the construction of a Railroad from Flatbush, through Brooklyn to the East River.

Mr. CONKLING, from the Select Committee, reported a bill to authorize the removal of obstructions from the port of New-York.

It was amended by striking out the section correcting the Harbor Commissioner lines.

Mr. VARIAN dissented from the amendment, and the report was laid on the table.

The following bills were passed:

To establish fire limits and for the more effectual prevention of fire in the Eastern District of Brooklyn.

To perfect an amendment of the Constitution abolishing the property qualification for negroes—73 to 33.

The following bills were lost:

To incorporate the Coast Wrecking Company.

To amend the act for the incorporation of an Association to Improve the Breed of Horses.

The bill in relation to engraving bank notes was reported adversely.

The adverse report of the Committee against the bill in relation to planting oysters within the waters of the State was agreed to.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction presented a communication respecting the management of the New-York Institution for the Blind. He states that an investigation into its affairs convinces him that there are no foundations for the allegations against the moral character of Mr. COOPER, the Superintendent of the Institution; but that he believes the violence of his temper unfits him for the superintendency of such an institution. He expresses the belief that the Managers of the Institution will remedy the alleged evil. Mr. COOPER claims that the repor was founded on misrepresentations, which, from an *exparte* character of investigation, he was unable to disprove as he otherwise could. He also claims that a majority of the Trustees are favorable to the management, and that the persecution against him arises from a religious consideration of his—a desire to secure liberty of conscience to all the inmates of the Asylum—having excited the anger of certain parties.

The report of the Superintendent was ordered to be printed.

The House reconsidered the vote on the bill for the relief of insolvent debtors. After the amendments was voted, one of which makes the act take effect on the 1st of April, 1861, the bill passed 75 to 35. It allows creditors, after two-thirds of all indebtedness being due and unpaid, one year on his own petition to assign all property and be released from future liability for debts.

EVENING SESSION.

The Committee of Nine reported several bills to be reported complete; among them a bill to prohibit Sunday amusements.

Mr. MILLER stated that this bill was reported without his assent.

The bill creating a Quarantine Commission came up for third reading, when, on motion of Mr. DWIGHT, the enacting clause was stricken out and the bill killed.

Mr. CONKLING reported a bill to prevent encroachments on New-York harbor, and correct the Commissioner's lines, which, he says, was agreed on by all parties interested. It was ordered to a third reading.

The message of the Senate, requesting a new Conference Committee on tolls, was announced, and the House agreed on the Conference Committee.

Messrs. Flagler, Ellsworth, O. Allen, Downs, and Hall were appointed.

The following bills were passed:

The New-York Volunteer Monument and Burial Association.

To alter the map of New-York as far as it relates to Madison-avenue.

The bill to amend the act to Encourage Associations to Improve the Breed of Horses was reconsidered and passed.

The bill to amend the Brooklyn Local Assessment Law was passed.

Mr. WEBSTER moved to take from the table the bill to establish a Ferry-slip on the east side of the Battery enlargement. Lost. Adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE STEAMER ADRIATIC.

Departure of the Adriatic for Europe—Her Present Condition and Accommodations—History of her Misfortunes—Complete Engineering Details.

This splendid vessel, not long since the especial pride not only of her owners, but of the American people—the embodiment of lines and power whereby the rival ships of Europe were to be signally beaten as to speed and economy—the vessel whose merits and demerits formed a general subject of discussion, rivaled in interest only by the *Great Eastern*—the vessel which has held in reserve till the present moment her best qualities, while the doctors have tampered with her baby disorders—whose elegant lines and proportions, whose very look of power and fleetness, as she lay at her dock, biding her time, was the good hope of the sanguine and the silent, the rebuke of the critic—no less celebrated a vessel than the *Adriatic*, the fires already kindled in her furnaces, and her decks cleared for the peaceful encounter, this day leaves the unfortunate past behind her, and sets out on the broad Atlantic to vindicate her powers. Such at least is the popular feeling, on an occasion not a little momentous in its reference to the commercial interests and marine aspirations of Young America. And to take a very practical and unimpassioned view of the case, although iron (not *cinder* and iron) hulls, high steam and surface condensation, have recently wrought such splendid results, still they have not all been adopted by the particular rivals of the *Adriatic*, and there are various hopeful features in the construction of this vessel, which may yet make her to win back the laurels which have been earned by the Cunarders.

Of one thing there is no doubt. The *Adriatic* is the most *comfortable* passenger-ship now in service. No other vessel will so greatly tempt the Transatlantic traveler, and whatever her economy may be, that great element of success, large receipts, may be most confidently expected. Of her features of comfort, the first in order is safety. This has been provided for as far as the experience of her commander and the ample expenditures of her owners have rendered it possible in a vessel of combustible material. And this is much more than can be said of some ships in which we trust our lives. More than the usual complement of fire-pumps and appurtenances have been provided, the boats are numerous and sound, and there are life-preservers in abundance. The excellent life-preserving pillows of Mr. WILLIAM SEWELL, C. E., are furnished in *every* berth. The pillow is in two parts, or rather two pillows, so connected as to be easily slipped on under the arms, and firmly secured. The apparatus will sustain 40 pounds. 10 pounds will sustain a body ordinarily. The pillows are filled with feathers or stuffing material which preserves their *bulk*, hence they do not require to be blown up, but are ready at a moment's notice. The *Adriatic* also has water-tight compartments. The vessel has a dining-saloon on deck, with windows opening out to the fresh air—it is always wholesome and light, and is not only elegantly decorated, but most comfortably and liberally upholstered and appointed. Those who have made voyages will readily appreciate the advantage of the arrangement over that of the *Vanderbilt*, for instance, whose dining department is in the *cellar*, and where odors not of Araby are wont to mingle with the aroma of not overchoice wines in rough weather. The ventilation of the ship is more complete than that of any vessel we have observed. In rough weather the smooth-weather-ventilators of ships are generally covered up; the *Adriatic's* are always open, and so arranged as to create a strong current of air, admit light, and exclude water, at all times. The comfort of this feature need be but mentioned. The ship is warmed by steam in the usual way, except that it is more thorough. The smoking-room—not an unimportant part of the ship, as far as the bulk of passengers are concerned—is a large, well-upholstered, well-lighted, well-warmed, and really a seductive saloon, rather than a sort of cheerless cave, excavated in any out-of-the-way place, as is too frequently the case. The entire arrangement, finish and *complete furnishing* of the saloons and state-rooms appears to promise as much comfort as can be expected on shipboard.

To say that the *Adriatic* is commanded by "Capt. JO. COMSTOCK" is to insert the key-stone in this quite substantial arch of good hope. People are accustomed to feel pretty safe, in any kind of a ship, under his command.

Such is the condition of the *Adriatic* as far as passengers are immediately concerned. Her prospects as an engineering and thereby a commercial success, may be better under understood by reference to her engineering description and history, which we briefly append.

The engines were made at the Novelty Iron Works, and were fitted with tapering valves, like the plugs of gas-cocks, but some four feet in diameter, and hollow. The valve was slightly withdrawn to loosen it from its seat, and then revolved sufficiently to give the requisite opening; it was then returned to its first position, and again moved endwise, or pushed gently back into its seat. Although working well on a small scale, the valves were an entire failure in this case—unequal springing and expansion, and perhaps other causes, made them stick in their seats. Heavier valve-motion was used, but to no avail, and the whole scheme was abandoned, and the ordinary double puppet valves were, not without difficulty, applied.

The ship was to have had the surface or fresh water condenser of Mr. SEWELL, but Mr. ALLEN, of the Novelty Works, attempted to construct this important feature on his own plans also. And it failed like the valves. The ship was long detained during the processes of breaking down and doctoring these parts, and some $50,000 to $70,000 were expended on them. At length the Company took the ship out of the hands of the Novelty Works, and gave her into the charge of Mr. COLLINS, who employed Messrs. DICKERSON & SICKLES to attach their valve arrangement or cut-off to the same puppet valves, the plug valves, as before mentioned, having been permanently removed. This cut-off entirely failed, and was removed. At the same time the patent surface condenser of J. P. PIRSSON was substituted for Mr. ALLEN's, and large air pumps, and the necessary fixtures and movables introduced. This condenser, with some little new adjustment, remains in the ship. Under the direction of Mr. COLLINS, other parties from the Novelty Works put in a third cut-off, and with this the vessel made one voyage to Liverpool, in the Winter of 1857. But this cut-off, although not giving excessive trouble, was obviously ill-adapted and imperfect, as it has been since removed.

Since the purchase of the *Adriatic*, during the past winter, by the present Company, the vessel never having run while in the hands of the Pacific Company, the valve gear has again been remodeled and simplified, under the direction of Messrs. H. B. RENWICK, MIERS CORYELL and W. C. EVERETT. The same puppet valves are used; the lifting rod (one to each valve for raising the valves,) are raised by a toe on the rock shaft in the usual manner of American steamboats, and caught by a sliding piece, is withdrawn by canes, simply arranged, but not readily described without a drawing. The canes are worked from the *opposite cylinder*, and herein lies the novelty and simplicity of the motion. As experts will understand, the motion furnished by a cylinder at right angles with another, may be such that the cut-off may occur early in the stroke, or be continued to three-quarters stroke, as is the case in this engine. Another new, and probably important feature, is, that the cane worked by the opposite cylinder also presses the valve to its seat by a positive motion, in case the weight or spring should fail to do so. Therefore the valve motion is likely to be regular. The valve is caught by a dash pot, in the usual manner. The valve motion is certainly a good one, as to economy, if it works without breaking down, and at present its stability seems altogether probable. It may be said that the opposite—cylinder—motion might have been obtained from eccentrics; but it must be remembered that an eccentric motion on oscillating cylinders is not simply applied in any case. In this case there was no room for it. If one engine breaks down, varying the cut-off will of course be prevented. Fixtures have been provided so that, if the condensers give out, the exhaust steam can be conveyed from the hot well to the ventilators of the "stoke holes," and escape into the air above deck. Stopping and reversing the engines is done by a double link motion, which is positive, unlike the unhooking arrangements of ordinary steamboats. The link is moved by a steam piston, of 24 inches diameter, the motion of which is regulated by another piston in a water cylinder, in which the water passes from one end to the other through a cock, which regulates its velocity, and, thereby, the velocity of the steam piston. Thus the engines are readily handled.

On the trip of the vessel to England, the main journals became badly cut. New and longer journal boxes ("brasses") have been put in, to give more bearing. There may still be cutting of the bearings, and consequent detention. Other alterations have been made to facilitate working the engines. All this work was done at the Novelty Iron Works, under the direction of Mr. EVERETT.

On the 21st of February the *Adriatic* was taken to sea, and during three days of very heavy weather her engines were tested in every possible way, and the alterations proved to be highly successful.

Her highest rate of speed was 16½ knots, making 17 revolutions per minute; at 6 revolutions she makes 6 knots; at 10 revolutions, 11 knots; at 14 revolutions, 14½ knots.

In every position during the gale she was dry and comfortable, and all her vast machinery worked perfectly.

The *Adriatic* was modeled and built by the late GEORGE STEERS, who also built the United States frigate *Niagara* and yacht *America*.

At the time of her launch, she entered her element with so much momentum—10 or 12 knots an hour—as to snap one cable, drag another anchor, reach the Williamsburgh side and considerably rip up the docks there. But the vessel was but slightly injured, and the launch was considered very successful. The leading dimensions of the vessel are as follows:

Length over all	351 ft. 8 in.
Midship breadth, extreme	50 feet.
Depth of hold	25 feet.
Length of engine and boiler space and side bunkers	130 feet.

TWO OSCILLATING ENGINES.

Diameter of cylinder	101 in.
Length of stroke	12 feet.
Steam pressure in boilers	25 pounds.
Maximum number of revolutions	16
Draft of water at above pressure and revolutions	18 ft. 6 in.
Area of immersed midship section at load draft	880 feet.
Diameter of paddle-wheels	40 feet.
Length of floats	12 feet.
Depth of floats	3 feet.
Number of floats	32
Diameter of piston-rods	14 inches.
Diameter shafts	26 ft. 5 in.
Diameter air-pump	42 inches.
Stroke ditto	5 feet.
Surface of condenser	24,000 sq. ft.
Diameter of condenser tubes	¾ inches.

VERTICAL TUBULAR BOILERS.

Number	8
Length	20 ft. 1½ in
Breadth	11 ft. 3 in.
Height (not including steam chimneys)	14 feet.
No. of furnaces	48
No. of tubes	13,064.
Diameter of tubes, (outside)	2 inches.
Diameter of smoke pipes, (two)	7 feet.
Height of smoke pipes	40 feet.
Heating surface	30,758 sq. ft.
Capacity of bunkers	1,200 tons.
Draft of water at load line	20 feet.
Draft of water light	17½ feet.
Displacement	5,233 tons
Weight of engines	825,000 lbs.
Weight of boilers without water	836,232 lbs
Weight of boilers with water	1,075,200 lbs
Masts and rig	Brig
Weight of hull	2,041 tons
Weight of engines, boilers, water, coal, spars, &c	2,460 tons

Average displacement per inch from launching-draft to light-load line, (17 feet 1½ inches,) 2,613 tons. Average displacement per inch from light-load line to load line, (20 feet,) 28.75 tons. Average displacement per inch from load line to 21 feet 6 inches, 31.5 tons.

The *Adriatic* will carry 36 firemen, 30 coal-trimmers, 6 water-tenders, 2 store-keepers, 1 chief and 6 assistant engineers—81 in engineers' department. On deck, 25 to 30. Stewards, about 60—total of 166 to 175 persons. Her passenger capacity is 300 first cabin passengers; the number in the second cabin is not yet determined. She has capacity for 800 tons measurement of freight.

SCANDALOUS CONDUCT OF A PUBLIC MAN.—The neighborhood of Forty-seventh-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues, has been much scandalized for some months past by the actions of a well-dressed man, who has been in the habit of waylaying the female pupils of Public School No. 17, located in Forty-seventh-street, and insulting them, as well as respectable ladies who might happen to be passing. On the morning of the 8th inst., about 9 o'clock, two respectable ladies, residing near the corner of Ninth-avenue and Forty-seventh-street, state that they observed the scoundrel make an offensive exhibition in presence of three school girls whose progress he had arrested. A child 10 years of age, the daughter of a policeman of the Twenty-second Precinct, who had previously been the object of his addresses, was met by him between 5 and 6 o'clock last Tuesday afternoon, within a few steps of her father's door, as she was going to make some purchases at a grocery near by. After his offensive conduct, the little girl states that he questioned her as to whether she had informed her parents of it. Replying in the affirmative, she says that he seized her by the arms, shook her violently and threatened to kill her. At this she became so terrified that she retracted her statement, and he released his grasp. The child immediately ran to her father, whom she knew she could find at his post, a few blocks distant, and pointed out the man whom she said had assaulted her, and who, having followed her and observed her conversing with a policeman, had entered an oyster saloon in the vicinity, where he was soon afterwards apprehended. He was recognized as formerly a member of the Legislature, a candidate for State Senator a few years since, and at present Clerk of one of the District Courts. He was confined at the Station-house a few hours, until Justice CONNOLLY arrived and released him on his word to appear next morning at the same place. This he did, and subsequently, having been taken before Justice KELLY, he was required to give bail in $500 to answer for the alleged offence. The trial is fixed for the 19th inst., in the Court of Special Sessions. There are as many as twelve persons who state that they will appear as witnesses against the prisoner.

FRENCH REPUBLICAN CLUB.—Four weeks ago an association of citizens of French birth organized themselves into a Republican Club, for the purpose of acting with the Republican party in the coming election. The members of this Club met yesterday at No. 618 Broadway, M. E. FARRENC, editor of *L'Epoque*, in the Chair. The discussion ran mainly upon the immoral character of parties, and of American politics in general. Some members investigated at length the acts of the Legislature at Albany, and pointed out several measures which they deemed calculated to injure American institutions in the eyes of foreign nations, and especially the Republican Party, which had until then been justly noted for its uprightness and morality. At the conclusion of these remarks the following preamble and resolution were passed:

Whereas, The existence of the political institutions of a country depends entirely on the morality of the people and the honesty of their representatives; that parties, representing as they do the reformatory and progressive movement of the age, are bound to protect public morality against the influence of bad examples, from whatever source they may come; and,

Whereas, It is self-evident that the last acts of the Legislature at Albany, by legalizing corruption, encouraging privilege and overtaxing the people, have a tendency to cast reproach upon American institutions in general, and the Republican Party in particular; and,

Whereas, The aforesaid Legislature, in giving the concession of the City Railroads to certain persons, without compensation for the City, and to the exclusion of more liberal propositions advantageous to the public at large, have failed in their duty; believing as we do that the rejection of the Sanitary bill is a conspiracy against the health of the people and a premium given to pestilence; therefore,

Resolved, That we, members of the French Republican Club, support the resolutions passed by the Central Republican Committee of the City of New-York, in their resolutions of April 11, in condemnation of the conduct of the Legislature at Albany, and call the attention of His Excellency, Gov. MORGAN, to this matter.

ARRIVAL EXTRAORDINARY.—Old ADAMS, the great California hunter, with one hundred and fifty living animals of his own capturing, including seventeen dancing and performing bears, has arrived from San Francisco on board the ship *Golden Fleece*. There are nineteen cages in all, varying in size, mostly ten feet long, four feet wide and four feet high. *Sampson*, *Lady Washington* and *Fremont*, being the largest of the bruin family, occupy separate cages all the others, except the buffalo and elk, having two and some three of the large animals. Besides the seventeen performing bears, embracing ten different kinds, there are two California lions, two do. tigers, two do. cougars, two lynx, seven coyotes, one white wolf, one ant eater, one sea lion, one sea leopard, two silver gray foxes, one full-grown buffalo, two elks, two wild mountain goats, seventeen snakes, two large California condors, two do. vultures, five California moon-faced owls, three double-eared do., two Australian ostriches (7 feet high), two white pelicans, two gray do., two large golden eagles (very rare and beautiful), two black Lower California eagles, two Californian American bald eagles, besides a great variety of other birds and animals. It is understood that Mr. P. T. BARNUM has purchased an undivided half of this novel exhibition, at a large figure, and that after a short stay in New-York they will visit other cities, and also be exhibited through the country.

KISSING THE ROD.—The presentation of a cane, of Charter-oak material, by Connecticut Democrats to the Mayor, who, like his prototype, the philanthropic HOWARD, left his own municipal children to take care of themselves while he relieved the sore griefs of afflicted Democrats abroad, was noticed in our columns yesterday. In view of the serious damage which he inflicted upon the Administration cause in Connecticut, the Democrats of that State have certainly shown a becoming spirit of humility. They can take but one step more in that direction, and pass a vote of thanks to the Governor elect for having applied so mildly the correctional birch, since they thank the Mayor for "so nearly saving" them from the punishment altogether. The cane was the object of much solicitude to the officials at the Mayor's office yesterday, receiving at their hands as careful usage and tender swaddling in the delicate tissue that wrapped it, as any new-born child receives at the hands of a twaddling nurse. When at length it was put into its oblong box, and the cover screwed down, preparatory to being borne away, the sad faces that hung over it almost dropped tears at its departure, as if it were the coffined remains of a dear friend. It hardly seemed to occur to the admiring worthies that the presentation was a left-handed compliment, as furnishing a prospectively needed support to a lame politician. But if properly used it will be a valuable accession to the Mayor's office.

THE NEW POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The new Board of Police Commissioners returned from Albany last evening, after having been sworn into office and drawn for their several terms of service. Mr. BOWEN, who has been a Commissioner ever since the Metropolitan Police have been in existence, was *fortunate*. He pulled the longest straw and takes the longest term. Mr. BERGEN drew a straw of moderate length and takes the middle term, while for Mr. PILSBURY, who so recently resigned the General Superintendency of the Department, there was only a short, stumpy, little straw left, and consequently he takes the shortest term. It was stated confidently, last evening, by parties much interested in the matter, and who should be well-informed, that the Board will meet and organize to-day, and that Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER will be appointed General Superintendent. Mr. CARPENTER's superior experience in the Department, and his familiarity with the minutia of the management of the force, will doubtless render the duties of the new Commission much less onerous than they would be were a man of limited experience chosen to fill the place.

PAY OF THE POLICE.—The Commissioners, Superintendents, Captains and Sergeants of the Police force are the only members of the Department who have received their last month's pay. This part payment of the monthly pay-roll exhausted the Police fund in the hands of the City Chamberlain. Should the Tax levy fail to pass the Legislature, it is hoped that, as a year ago, the Chamberlain will come to the rescue by advancing the pay. As it is, about twelve hundred men have been subjected to serious inconvenience through deprivation of their dues. Money sharks, who always stand in readiness to make the most of the necessities of poor men, have been abundant. These sharks exist in the Department as well as out of it. During the past fortnight they have been busy buying up orders, charging for the accommodation on an average at the rate of about one hundred per cent. a month. It is estimated that orders to the amount of $30,000 and over have already been sold.

REVIEW OF THE FIFTH REGIMENT.—The Fifth, or "German" Regiment, Col. SCHWARZWAELDER, was reviewed, yesterday afternoon, in Madison-square. It entered the park at 2 o'clock, and having marched around it three or four times in column, by Company, each time passing up the middle path in review, it came into line on the east side, and went through several movements, as laid down in the manual. The review was, on the whole, creditable to the Regiment. Individual Companies, however, need more effective drilling in certain manœuvres. The crowd which the display attracted was so great that the Policemen had difficulty in keeping it out of the way of the soldiery.

A CHANCE FOR SPECULATION.—Those who have a penchant for buying lottery tickets or taking a chance in the "grab-bag" at country fairs, will have an opportunity of indulging their passion in a novel way by going to No. 59 Broadway, up stairs, on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock. Then and there the Adams Express Company proposes to sell at auction about four hundred packages, which have remained in their possession a year and over uncalled for. No strings are to be loosened or cut, or corners to be pryed into, until the packages have gone into the possession of the buyers.

A WORD FROM THADDEUS HYATT.—The following is a copy of a draft received in Milwaukee and presented for payment through one of the principal banks in that city:

WASHINGTON JAIL, March 29, 1860.

The Broadway Bank, at the City of New-York, pay to PATRICK HENRY KING, Esq., jailer, or order, $45, being amount of jail fees to discharge LLOYD CHAMBERS, a colored man, incarcerated for six months, on *suspicion* of his not *owning* himself.

(Signed) THADDEUS HYATT.

INDICTMENT OF HICKS.—The United States Grand Jury yesterday morning brought in an indictment against HICKS *alias* Johnson, the supposed murderer of Capt. BURR and the brothers WATTS, on board of the oyster-sloop *E. A. Johnson*. Piracy and robbery on the high seas are the crimes with which he stands indicted, and death will be the punishment in case of conviction.

SALE OF THE SLOOP SPRAY.—The sloop *Spray*, which is now lying at the foot of Morgan-street, was sold on Thursday afternoon by order of Mr. W. H. JELLYFF, the administrator. Her purchaser resides in Jersey City. He intends to refit the vessel in order to sell her again.

LOLA MONTEZ RETURNS TO TOWN.—LOLA MONTEZ arrived in the City yesterday from her Western tour of lecturing. It is said that she will repeat her lectures here and then revisit England.

Police Reports.

THEFT OF WATCHES FROM AN EXPRESS WAGON.

On the 7th inst., a package containing 94 silver and 2 gold watches, all of new and unique styles, valued in the aggregate at $1,000, and addressed to H. Beatus & Co., of Cincinnati, was stolen from an express wagon belonging to Wells, Butterfield & Co. A reward of $300 has been offered for the recovery of the watches, and the Detective Police think their chances for finding them to be good, on account of their peculiar make.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.

A very well engraved counterfeit $5 bill on the Franklin County Bank, of Greenfield, Mass., was put in circulation last evening throughout the City. The following named parties were apprehended for attempting to pass the worthless paper: Wm. Seymour in the First Ward; Charles Hull and Thomas Bennett in the Sixth; Richard Jones and Thomas McGinness in the Ninth. The prisoners will be taken before the Police magistrates to-day.

Fires.

IN A FANCY STORE.

At 8½ o'clock last evening some laces and embroideries in the show window of the fancy goods store of S. GLUCK, at No. 31½ Carmine-street, ignited by coming in contact with a gas light, and before the fire could be extinguished $150 worth of goods were destroyed, upon which there was no insurance. The building is a tenement house, owned by LAWRENCE VAN WART, and the damage to it can be repaired for $50.

IN A CONFECTIONERY.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the confectionery No. 21 Park-street, but it was extinguished with a damage of about $30. The stock is insured for $500 in the Rutgers Insurance Company.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

WILLIAMSBURGH DISPENSARY.—During the past month, 533 patients were treated in the Williamsburgh Dispensary, and 653 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed. The authorities have recently furnished new accommodations for this Dispensary at No. 131 Fourth-street.

ESCAPE AND CAPTURE.—A prisoner named FREDERICK HAIGHT, convicted of robbing, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, escaped from Justice CORNWELL'S Court, yesterday, and was only retaken after a hard chase.

THE COURTS.—Circuit Court Calendar for this day: Nos. 10, 45, 53, 54, 55, 56, 59, 67, 31, 71, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 81, 83, 85. *City Court*—Monday next: Nos. 26, 36, 3, 43, 44, 46, 47, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 59, 60, 19, 27, 33, 34.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.—THOMAS SWEENEY and WILLIAM DALTON were arrested yesterday, charged with robbing several houses in the different parts of the city.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 23 | Sun sets.... 6 37 | Moon sets.... 2 18

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 48 | Gov. Island. 3 37 | Hell Gate.... 4 59.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, April 13.

Cleared.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Steamer B. F. Heartt, Siddell, Philadelphia, J. Briggs.

Ships Izaak Walton, Smalley, Sydney, N. S. W., ——; Austria, Videlich, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt.

Barks Wild Gazelle, Crowell, Melbourne, Fisher, Rickard & Co.; Our Union, Kent, Elizabethport, Metcalf & Duncan; Venus, Atkinson, Curacoa, Boonan, Graves & Co.; E. F. Chase, Hall, Havana, ——; Uncle Sam, Cole, Charleston, master; Orella, Griffin, Cadiz, R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Zuleika, Grosier, Mayaguez, Arrowsmith & Ball.

Schooners S. J. Waring, Smith, Savannah, ——; Pequannock, Burroughs, Philadelphia, James McKee; Queen of the South, Elwood, Mobile, Laytin & Hurlbut; Morning Light, (Br.,) Westhaver, Halifax, H. G. Donovan; Charlotte Williams, Colding, Plymouth, J. Benton & Co.; Howard, Baker, Boston, S. W. Lewis; Matchless, Hinckley, Norfolk, ——; Kama, (Rus.,) Nilsen, Newcastle, Ruger Bros.

Arrived.

Steamship Monticello, Gager, Washington, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co. April 13, 7 A. M., off Long Branch, passed brig Anita Owen, with loss of foretopgallantmast, bowsprit and head.

Steamship Patapsco, Vail, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Alabama, Schenck, Savannah 65 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Co.

Steamship Nashville, Murray, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Jos. Allen.

Steamer Parkersburgh, Powell, Baltimore and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Penguin, Williams, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Ship Golden Fleece, (of Boston,) Manson, San Francisco 95 ds., to master. March 10, saw a bark stg. S. E., showing Boston numbers and a private signal, blue flag with white square inside. Off Cape Horn had very moderate weather. Was becalmed 10 ds. in the South Atlantic.

Ship Wellington, Barstow, New Orleans 14 ds., with cotton, &c., to T. P. Stanton.

Bark Queen of the Netherlands, (Br., of Sunderland,) Claproth, Bordeaux Feb. 18, with wines, &c., to R. Marsh. From March 25 to 7th inst., experienced a succession of heavy southerly gales.

Bark Eagle, Baker, Curacoa March 21, with hides, skins, &c., to S. W. Lewis. The schr. Governor, Hooper, sld. for Cienfuegos March 10, to load for Philadelphia.

Bark Fannie, (of Sedgwick,) Herrick, Sagua la Grande 9 ds., with sugar to Thompson & Hunter. Sld. in co. with brig Fanny Palmer, for New-York.

Bark Express, Sundberg, Havana 11 ds., with sugar, cigars, &c., to P. V. King & Co. Experienced heavy weather. Has 6 wrecked seaman as passengers.

Bark Sofia, (Sic.,) Champajoli, Smyrna 68 ds., with mdse. to Dutilh & Co.

Bark Cavallo, Washington, Indianola 28 ds., with cotton, hides, &c., to J. H. Brower & Co.

Brig West, Studley, Galveston 16 ds., with cotton to D. C. Murray. April 10, at 6 P. M., in a dense fog, came in contact, off the Capes of Delaware, with brig Amity Owen, bd. S., and lost our jibboom. The A. O. lost her bowsprit by the head, with all the rigging and head gear; would put into the Delaware to repair.

Brig Anita Owen, Bay, Nuevitas April 1, with sugar, cigars, &c., to Thos. Owen & Son. On the night of the 9th inst., in dense fog, came in collision with another vessel, supposed to be the brig West, carrying away the A. O.'s bowsprit. Sld. in co. with schr. Trade Wind, for New-York.

Brig Capella, (of Providence,) Ace, St. John, P. R., March 28, with sugar, to J. V. Onatanea & Co. Off Great Egg Harbor passed brig Anita Owen, of New-York, with bowsprit gone.

Brig T. M. Mayhew, Harvey, Bermuda April 5, with potatoes, tomatos, &c., to Smith, Jones & Co. Has experienced heavy weather; lost jibboom.

Brig Hannah, (of Baltimore,) Watts, Cienfuegos April 1, with sugar, &c., to master. Sld. in co. with brig Grandee, (Br.,) for New-York.

Brig Gulnare, (Br., of Bermuda,) Steed, Mansanilla 20 ds., with mahogany and palm leaf to McCall & Frith.

Brig John S. Cotton, (of Fall River,) Strong, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar, &c., to J. & T. A. R. Webster.

Brig Xenophon, (of Belfast,) Doak, Ponce, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig Storm King, Penny, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Brig Judge Hathaway, (of Boston,) Lancaster, Sagua March 26, with sugar to Nesmith & Sons.

Brig David B. Doane, (of Brewer,) Veazie, Cardenas April 1, with molasses to master.

Brig St. Mary, Johnson, Crab Island March 31, with sugar to Vatable & Renauld.

Brig Emily, (Br.,) Ackland, Lisbon 32 ds., with wine, &c., to George F. Bulley.

Brig Frederick Eugene, Achorn, Rondout, for Boston, with coal.

Brig Bonaparte, Stuart, Machias 12 ds., with lumber to master.

Brig C. W. Ring, Corbett, Nuevitas 18 ds., with sugar, melado, &c., to Thos. Owen & Son.

Brig Achilles, (Sic.,) Cotiero, Palermo 82 ds., with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.

Schr. J. W. Congdon, Miller, San Juan del Norte 38 ds., with wood and hides to C. Durand. Had very heavy weather.

Schr. North State, Horton, Savannah 8 ds., with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Sarah D. Sparks, Doherty, Aux Cayes 34 ds., with logwood, &c., to Delafield & Wilson.

Schr. W. H. Hazard, Larson, Cienfuegos March 23, with sugar and honey to Moore & Henry.

Schr. Garland, (of Machias,) Parsons, Remedios 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Simpson & Mayhew.

Schr. Charity, Fowler, Croton, with mdse. for Providence.

Schr. E. A. Endicott, Endicott, from Elizabethport for Newport, with coal.

Schr. W. C. Nelson, Dobson, Elizabethport, for Fall River, with coal.

Schr. D. E. Wolfe, Russell, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. My Rover, Hughes, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Lilly, Frances, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Ned, Henderson, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Emily, Smith, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to D. C. Murray.

Schr. E. R. Bennett, (3 masts,) Irving, Savannah, with cotton, &c., to master.

Schr. L. Dupont, Corsen, Cedar Key 18 ds., with cedar to M. S. Burrill.

Schr. Ellen Rodman, Bowman, New-Bedford 4 ds., with oil to master.

Schr. Sherwood, Williams, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. J. T. Boyd, Matthews, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. D. Davidson, Ketchum, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Vendovi, Bray, Rockland 6 ds., lime to master.

Schr. Maria L. Hall, Lawrence, Portland 2 ds., stone.

WIND—Sunset, W.; moderate.

Below.

Ship William F. Storer, Connery, Liverpool.
Bark Resolute, Palermo.
Brig Gen. Pierce, Matanzas.
Brig J. White, ——.
Schr. J. Snow, ——.
Also, 2 barks.

By Telegraph.

FORT LAFAYETTE, April 13, sunset.—One brig anchored below the Narrows. No other inward-bound vessels in sight. Wind fresh, N. W. Weather clear.

SANDY HOOK, April 13, sunset.—A ship, 3 barks, and 2 brigs anchored outside the Hook, bd. in. Wind moderate, N. W. Weather clear.

HIGHLANDS, April 13, sunset.—One brig is passing the Highlands, bd. in. Wind moderate, N. W. Weather clear.

SAVANNAH, April 13.—The steamship Star of the South from New York, arr. at her wharf at 3 o'clock this afternoon. All well.

BOSTON, April 13.—Arr. steamer Cambridge, Hawes, Philadelphia; ship Havelock, Snow, Liverpool; bark Dewey, Averill, Cienfuegos. Below, ship Germania, from Rotterdam; Retriever, from Shields; and the bark T. G. Bunker, from Mobile.

NEWPORT, April 12.—Arr. bark Mechanic, Cory, from the Indian Ocean, via St. Helena, Feb. 10, with 350 bbls. sperm and 530 do. whale oil; left at St. Helena barks Platina, Allen, of Westford, with 1,300 bbls. sperm, bd. home; Mars, Harrison, from New Bedford, nothing since leaving Mauritius; Kathleen, Marble, do., with 1,000 bbls. sperm and 450 bbls. whale oil, bd. home. Spoke March 27, lat. 27 30, lon. 65 12, schrs. Chas. Lawrence, from Philadelphia for Santa Cruz, and Triumph, from New-York for Grenada.

Also arr., brig Maria Whitmore, from Providence for Boston; schrs. Minnie Cobb, Averill, from New-York for Frankfort; Sea Bird, Foster, from Calais for New-York; Almira, Hart, from Northport, L. I.; sloop Rienzi, Briggs, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

SAVANNAH, April 13.—The schr. R. L. Tay, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, took fire, and has been scuttled. She has a cargo of 300 bales cotton, and was bd. to Philadelphia.—By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.) The R. L. T. was built at Milford, Del., in 1851, 205 tons register, rates A 2½, and is owned by A. Lake and others, of Philadelphia.

Spoken, &c.

Amelia—brig, of New-Bedford, on a cruise, April 7, lat. 38 03, lon. 72.

Lincoln—brig, Webbe, bd. N., was passed, April 10, off Absecom.

Minstrel—ship, of and from Boston for Calcutta, March 10, lat. 25 45 S, lon. 32 30.

Sylvia—ship, for Philadelphia, April 11, lat. 39 50, lon. 72.

Sarah Moore—schr., bd. N., was passed April 9, lat. 39, lon. 73 20.

Wizard—schr., from Cienfuegos for New-York, April 9, off Barnegat.

Foreign Ports.

At Bermuda, April 5, bark Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Cooper, from New-York, in Quarantine; Br. brig Princess Royal, Newbold, do., do., arr. March 30, Br. schr. Peerless, Doe, do., do., arr. April 4, to leave for New-York in a few days.

At St. John, P. R., March 28, brig R. B. Kirkland, for Baltimore in 2 ds.; schrs. Nautilus, for Charleston, ldg.; Fred. Powell, for Baltimore next day.

At Miragoane, March 30, Ham. brig Onward, Higgins, from Demerara, for New-York in 15 ds.; bark Queen, Davies, for Falmouth for orders, sld. 30th.

At Nuevitas, April 1, brigs Granada, for New-York; Curlew, do.; Sarah Peters, do.; Ocean Traveler, do.; schr. Kingfisher, do.

CAUTION!
SAPONIFIER OR CONCENTRATED LEY,
THE READY FAMILY SOAP MAKER.
Unprincipled parties are passing off on the public a spurious article of Saponifier or Concentrated Ley, branded Concentrated Pot-Ash, Concentrated Ley, &c. The only genuine original and patented article is put up in one-pound iron cans, and manufactured by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, to be had of all respectable storekeepers. Wholesale trade supplied by LEWIS, JAMES & CO., Agents, Philadelphia.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—The first-class brown-stone house, No. [illegible] East 21st-st., fronting Gramercy Park, now occupied by the owner, who is leaving the City. It has every convenience, and privilege in the Park, and is in all respects a desirable residence. Apply on the premises, or to CORNELIUS DUBOIS, No. 37 Water st.

[illegible]upplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1860.

[illegible] TOPICS.

[illegible] AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

[illegible] Revolution of 1848 at [illegible] Demonstration—The Sar[illegible] Political Speculations.

[illegible] Own Correspondent.

[illegible], Sunday, March 18, 1860.

[illegible] past I have been absent [illegible] hither and thither, meeting [illegible] to interest your readers. [illegible] fortnight the annexation of the [illegible] to Piedmont, the too probable, [illegible] annexation of Savoy and Nice to [illegible] the election of the deputies to the Parliament [illegible], have aroused the Italians from the apparent apathy into which they have gradually fallen since the peace of Villa Franca. The aspect of Milan on this anniversary of the famous revolution of 1848 cannot fail to excite powerful emotions in the hearts of all true lovers of Italy. The public squares, the streets, the Duomo, and especially Piazza Castello, Porta Tosa, the Beotella; [illegible], all the points rendered famous by the martyrs of the five days, are brilliant with tricolored [illegible]. Nor is this one of the got-up festivals with which Italy has so long been [illegible]. Indeed, the powers that be, both at Turin and Milan, fearing lest a too vivid memory of the famous revolution of March should reveal the names of its leaders and damage the ministerial candidates, have been doing their utmost to prevent a worthy celebration. At 10 o'clock this morning large masses assembled at the gate of the city formerly called *Porta Tosa*, now *Porta Vittoria*, where the formal inauguration of the Column of Victory took place. The parish priest of St. Stepano Tezi and the Sindaco pronounced patriotic discourses—extremely edifying, no doubt, to the few who heard them—to which the people replied with shouts of *Viva l'Italia*; [illegible] it seemed to me with still greater [illegible] *Viva la Povera Venezia*. The next point of attraction was *Porta Comasina*, where the following inscription had been placed between the [illegible] GARIBALDI's heroes who fell at San [illegible]:

[illegible] del comune nemico, il Ferro della Italica Gioventu incise le Vittorie Comensi. 1859.

But the great attraction of the day was the obelisk erected in *Piazza d'Arme*, on which are inscribed the names of all the heroes who fell in Milan between the 18th and 22d March, erected by the people, who for the last month have been subscribing their cents to defray the expenses. The *coup d'œil* was magnificent; the pure Italian tricolor, the flag of triumph in 1848, surmounted the obelisk, and that bearing the white cross of Savoy, the flag of Rome and the flag of Venice, veiled in black; and a fourth, bearing the inscription, *Viva l'Unione*, floated from the four corners. I should think, at least, 100,000 spectators were gathered there from all quarters of Lombardy; many from Turin and Genoa. The students of Pavia came in procession, with their banners, and the extraordinary silence and order of that dense crowd proved that the thoughts of many were with the dead, whose names, after twelve years of silence, were there traced by the gratitude of the survivors. "My son! look; there's his name," cried an old woman, seizing my arm: "look, in big letters, printed," and the crowd made way, respectfully, to let her pass in nearer. Several really good discourses were pronounced by Dr. TOLDI, ZAFFARONI and BRUSCO ORMIS, the object of which was to remind the heirs of the five days that their work is not yet done; that Italy is not yet free, and that it remains for the Italians to complete their own freedom, without the aid of *foreigners*. "Yes! yes! *Viva l'Italia Italiana; Viva Venezia*," replied the people. These cries, and *one other*, "*Viva Cattaneo*," were all I heard, and I listened attentively from first to last. At 3 P. M. the crowd formed into a procession, to visit all the scenes of the battles of Milan. No disorder, no discordant cries—a generous, fraternal, patriotic festival from first to last. And yet, as I sit writing here, rumors of *arrests*, of commotion, of bitterness, reach me from without.

The police declare that the festival of to-day was a republican demonstration; that the people cried, "*Viva la Republica! Viva* MAZZINI! Down with Piedmont; no King," &c., &c. Infamous election arts are these; arts too prevalent everywhere at elections, but in England and America of little consequence, since there, where nationality exists, the real well being of the nation cannot long be sacrificed; but here, with Austria at our door, France with the keys of Northern Italy in her hands; here, where all depends on armed unity; when divisions are fatal, these arts are traitorous and unpardonable. Sunday the elections take place, and I shall write you more fully concerning them. Now I shall only refer to what is connected with the festivals of to-day. The three chief candidates of Milan are CAVOUR, FARINI and CARLO CATTANEO. With the two former you are familiar, and you probably know the latter as the soul and leader of the five days of Milan. As a man of science, historian and philosopher, perhaps no living Italian rivals CATTANEO; and as a patriot he can stand side by side with any. Before '48 he was known and loved in Italy for his genius and dignified bearing towards the Austrians. During the five days, he it was who refused the twice-offered armistice of RADETZKY, and when the Provisional Government reminded him that the provisions were at an end, replied, "Better die of hunger than on the gallows." The people sided with CATTANEO, the armistice was refused, and RADETZKY compelled to fly when the fatal termination of the revolution rendered action impossible. CATTANEO retiring with his English wife to a humble dwelling in Lugano, set himself to write the true history of the Lombard insurrection—*i. e.*, he has published three large volumes of documents, which, to tell the truth, set forth the party to which CAVOUR belonged not in the most brilliant colors. Still they are documents, and in the course of ten years not one has been disproved. Thence dated CAVOUR's hatred and fear of CATTANEO. In 1859, when Milan was first freed, the Milanese, who idolize CATTANEO, rejoiced that their favored institute elected him to fill a post suited to his talents. CAVOUR *canceled the election*. On CAVOUR's resignation RATAZZI offered a portfolio to CATTANEO, which the latter refused; promising, however, whatever aid his talents and studies could furnish on the wants and condition of Lombardy. When the agitation for the elections commenced, CAVOUR, perhaps misled by the kisses of the Lombard ladies and other flattering tokens, fancied himself master of the field, and in a *salon* of patricians, who share his hatred, was heard to boast that if CATTANEO came to Milan he would have him *stoned and hooted through the streets*. But he has found his mistake. With the exception of the *Perseveranza*, CAVOUR's own organ, the *Lombardia*, the official paper, and the *Unione*, all the Press and public, not only of Milan, but of Turin, are in favor of CATTANEO; and [illegible] Milan nearly all the Colleges have [illegible] him as their candidate. During this last [illegible] paper has had one or two leading articles [illegible] CARLO CATTANEO. The *Diritto* goes so [illegible] Milan is disgraced if he is not [illegible] meanwhile, is living quietly at [illegible] direct or indirect aid to [illegible] have failed; foul ones [illegible] the game of to-day is to [illegible] that CATTANEO, in company with MAZZINI, is conspiring for the *Republic*, the overthrow of Piedmont, and Heaven knows what else; hence the false assertions of cries of *Viva la Republica*, mingled with *Viva* CATTANEO, and a thousand other calumnies, which if they take root will produce disastrous effects. To associate CATTANEO and MAZZINI is ridiculous; the latter holds the doctrine of Italian unity above all else. CATTANEO does not believe Italian unity possible, and chooses for his model the United States of America or the Swiss Confederation. Moreover, since 1848 they have never held any communication whatsoever!

Even elected, I doubt much whether CATTANEO will consent to take the oath of Deputy to the King. If he can do so he will be invaluable in Parliament, as he knows Lombardy in every phase—its wants, aspirations and peculiarities.

To-morrow the formal annexation of the Central Provinces to Piedmont will take place at Turin; and, meanwhile, NAPOLEON, finding that the votes of the Savoyards go against him, dispensed with suffrage altogether. Thus, Italy is weaker than before the war; weaker than she has ever been since the death of the first NAPOLEON, as the keys of the Alps are now divided no longer between Austrians and Italians, but between French and Austrians. This cession of Savoy is the first fulfillment of the *family pact* of Plombieres. Had CAVOUR been truly Italian and content to sell the poor Savoyards for the sake of Italy, he might at least have obtained the liberation of Venice in exchange for the ancient bulwarks of his master's throne.

THE BONAPARTE FAMILY.

The Quarrel Between the French and American Descendants of Prince Jerome Bonaparte.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, March 2[illegible], 1860.

The Imperial family, or rather the Palais Royal branch of it, was thrown into consternation a week ago, by the appearance of the seventeenth volume of THIERS' *Consulate and the Empire*. This volume contained a letter from Mr. JEROME BONAPARTE, of Baltimore, inserted under constraint of the law at the end of the volume, correcting M. THIERS' history of the marriage of his father with Miss PATERSON, of Baltimore, as related in the eighth volume of the same work.

In order that the reader may comprehend what follows, it is well to state that the Baltimore BONAPARTE, if his claims to legitimacy were admitted by the Imperial family of France, would become heir to the throne next after the son of NAPOLEON III. and the old Ex-King JEROME. It was important therefore to the Prince NAPOLEON, who now occupies this relation to the succession, and to his sister the Princess MATHILDE, children of the Ex-King JEROME, that the legitimacy of their elder paternal brother, the Baltimore BONAPARTE, should be declared null.

When Mr. JEROME BONAPARTE, of Baltimore, and his son, Lieut. BONAPARTE, of the United States Army, came to France in 1855, and asked to be declared French citizens, it was with the expectation that they would be declared members of the Imperial family. They did not know that resistance would be made to their carrying the name of BONAPARTE, till the son had accepted service in the French army. Then arose a discussion (of which the legal history follows,) the Prince NAPOLEON and the Princess MATHILDE endeavoring to force their half brother and his son to assume the name of PATERSON, the latter to obtain a legal recognition of their right to carry the name of BONAPARTE, and of the position to which this entitled them.

Mr. JEROME BONAPARTE, when he saw the manner in which M. THIERS had described the marriage and divorce of his mother, in the eighth volume of the *Consulate and the Empire*, immediately wrote to the distinguished historian a reclamation against its truthfulness, and after a time obtained a judgment before a tribunal condemning him to insert the reclamation in the seventeenth volume, then about to appear.

When this volume appeared a week ago, with Mr. BONAPARTE's reclamation, the volume was seized by the police, and suppressed; for in this reclamation, I am told, appear the words *bigamist*, as applied to the Prince JEROME, and *bastards*, as applied to the Prince NAPOLEON and the Princess MATHILDE.

The suppression of a volume of M. THIERS' History was too important a procedure not to engage the anxious consideration of the Emperor. The Family Council was therefore called together, and after due deliberation it was determined that the suppression should be maintained. The Emperor, however, wiser than the Council, decided otherwise. He said that the volume, with its appended reclamation, should appear, *but that it should be answered*. The Prince NAPOLEON, as being the most directly interested person, was charged with the duty of writing the reply. The volume again appeared yesterday, containing the reclamation of Mr. JEROME BONAPARTE, of Baltimore, in a modified form, and the reply of the Prince NAPOLEON.

The following is the reclamation:

"On the 24th of December, 1803, M. JEROME BONAPARTE, (youngest brother of NAPOLEON I.) then simple officer of marine in the service of the French Republic, married Miss ELIZABETH PATERSON, daughter of an honorable citizen of the United States; the marriage was celebrated at Baltimore, by the Bishop of that city, according to the rites of the holy Catholic Church, and the act of marriage was inscribed the same day on the register of the Cathedral of Baltimore.

M. JEROME BONAPARTE, then 19 years of age, had passed the age required by the French law for contracting a valid marriage. (Art. 144 of the Civil Code.)

This marriage was not tainted with any of the absolute defects pronounced by Art. 184 of the same Code.

The father of M. JEROME BONAPARTE was dead; his mother, Madame LÆTITIA BONAPARTE, surviving alone, her consent was not required for the validity of the marriage, neither by the American law nor by the canons of the Church. According to the French law, the nullity resulting from the absence of paternal or maternal consent was not absolute, the nullity not having been demanded during the year in which the marriage was made known to the mother. (Art. 183 of the Civil Code.)

Mme. LÆTITIA never demanded a judicial nullity of the marriage of her son JEROME; on the contrary, in her subsequent correspondence Mme. LÆTITIA called her *dear son*, M. JEROME NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, the issue of this marriage, and especially in a letter dated Nov. 10, 1829, where she felicitates him on his marriage, and signs herself in these terms—*your very affectionate mother.*

The Princes JOSEPH and LOUIS BONAPARTE have also always, and in writing, qualified him by the title of nephew.

In 1803, NAPOLEON BONAPARTE shared the dignity of Consul of the Republic with two other French citizens; he was not invested with any of the rights which belong to the chiefs of sovereign houses, and consequently could not demand that his consent be asked to the marriage of members of the family. The Premier-Consul, therefore, had no legal authority to recognize or *refuse to recognize* the validity of the marriage of his brother.

In 1805, the 24th of May, the First Consul, then become the Emperor NAPOLEON, wrote as follows to the Pope, PIUS VII.: '*I desire a Bull from your Holiness which will annul this marriage. Your Holiness will please do this without any noise; it will only be when I shall know that you are willing, that I shall break the civil marriage.*'"

The Holy Father responded to the Emperor by a lengthy document, dated the 27th of June, 1805. We there read:

"In order to guard the secret imposed on us, we have made it an honor to comply with the greatest exactitude to the solicitations of your Majesty; to this end we have charged ourself alone with the examination of this question of marriage. * * * * *We regret not to be able to find a single reason which would authorize us to decree the nullity of the marriage.* * * * If we should usurp an authority which we do not hold, we should render ourselves culpable of *the most abominable abuse* of our holy ministry before the tribunal of God and before the entire Church. Your Majesty, even, in his justice, would not like to see us pronounce *a judgment contrary to the convictions of our conscience*, and to the invariable principles of the Church.'

It was of little account as to the marriage contracted in 1803 by the citizen JEROME BONAPARTE, that this marriage was, later on, contrary to the political ambition of the Emperor of the French."

The following is the reply of the Prince NAPOLEON:

"The note of M. JEROME BONAPARTE (PATERSON) seeks to obscure by inexact insinuations and incomplete citations, a question of civil law which has been definitively and sovereignly decided by competent authorities. The marriage of the Prince JEROME with Miss PATERSON did not present any of the characters of validity required by the provisions of the French law. This union, contracted in a foreign country by a young officer of 19 years, without the authorization of his military chiefs, without the authorization of the head of his family, who was also the head of the State, without the consent of his mother, and without the publication of the bans in his country, was followed, as soon as the event was known in France, by an authentic protestation on the part of his mother, dated 3d Ventose, year XIII., in which it is said: 'That the appellant, in order that her intentions should be well known, and that her silence may not be interpreted in a sense contrary to her real sentiments, in order to express her opinion on the offence which her son has committed against the laws and maternal dignity—Declares, 1. That her consent was never demanded by her son minor, and that she should have refused for motives which the law does not authorize her to expose; 2. That she protests solemnly by the present act against any marriage contracted by her son JEROME BONAPARTE in a foreign country, without her consent, and in opposition to the forms demanded by the law; 3. That she reserves to herself the right to proceed against the act before the proper tribunal as soon as she shall procure a transcript of the act of ceremony, in order to have its nullity declared.'

This nullity was pronounced by a decree of the 11th Ventose, year XIII., emanating from the Emperor NAPOLEON I., passed in the Council of State, and thus worded:

'PALACE OF THE TUILERIES, March 2, 1805.

NAPOLEON, *Emperor of the French*.

In view of the act received by RAGUIDEAU, Notary at Paris, the 3d Ventose, Year XIII., containing a protestation of Madame our mother against the pretended marriage of her son minor JEROME BONAPARTE, contracted in a foreign country, without the consent of his mother, and without publishing the bans in the place of his domicil;

In view of articles 3, section 1, and 1, section 2, of the law of the 20th Sept., 1792, the articles 63, 11[illegible], 166, 168, 170, 171, and 183 of the civil code, and the Senatus-Consultum of the 28th Floréal year XII.;

The Council of State having been heard:

Considering that the marriage of a minor, contracted in a foreign country, without public notice, and without the consent of his father and mother, is null, according to the French laws; that it is within the power of the chief of the State to interfere or to repress everything which may wound his personal dignity or offend the majesty of the throne;

DECREES.

ARTICLE 1. A prohibition to all officers of the civil law of the Empire to consign to their registers a transcription of the act of ceremony of a pretended marriage which M. JEROME BONAPARTE should have contracted in a foreign country.

ART. 2. The present decree shall be inserted in the *Bulletin des Lois*, and the Grand Judge, Minister of Justice, is charged with its execution.'

The 6th of October, 1806, the Ecclesiastical Court of Paris annulled in its turn the religious contract, as had been already done for the civil, and declared that there had been no marriage contracted. This decision and these results had been foreseen. At the moment of the marriage of 1803, the *Chargé d'Affaires* of France in the United States, M. PICHON, had, as is shown by letters of the 11th Brumaire, year XII., and 28th October, 1803, deposited in the archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, made known to Mr. PATERSON and his daughter the obstacles in the way of the celebration of the marriage; and the contract itself, dated the 24th of December, 1803, contains these important clauses:

'ARTICLE 1. In case any difficulties should arise relative to the validity of the said marriage, either in the State of Maryland, or in the French Republic, the said JEROME BONAPARTE engages himself, on the requisition of the said ELIZABETH PATERSON and her father, WILLIAM PATERSON, or either one of them, to take all necessary steps to remove these difficulties, and to give to the said union all the characters of a valid and perfect marriage, according to the respective laws of the State of Maryland and of the French Republic.

'ART. 4. That if the marriage should be annulled, either by the demand of the said JEROME BONAPARTE, or by that of some member of his family, the said ELIZABETH PATERSON shall have the right, in any case, to the third of the real, personal and mixed property of the future husband, etc.'

Thus Miss PATERSON accepted without protestation a position of which she knew in advance all the perils; and the pension of sixty thousand francs which she received from the Emperor NAPOLEON I. until the Restoration, was but the confirmation of the nullity of the marriage. This is further proven by a letter which the Emperor NAPOLEON I. wrote to his brother the 16th Floreal, year XII. In this letter he said:

'Your union with Miss PATERSON is null in the eyes of the Church as well as in those of the law. Write to Miss PATERSON to return to America. I will allow her a pension of sixty thousand francs a year, on condition that, in no case, shall she carry my name, a right she does not possess on account of the non-existence of the union. You will yourself make known to her that you have not been able, nor will be able, to change the situation of things.'

Certainly the tokens of affection and interest on the part of the entire family have not been wanting towards M. JEROME BONAPARTE (PATERSON) since 1820—the epoch of a first visit made by him to Italy; but when, since the reëstablishment of the Empire, the descendants of this union have shown a desire to take advantage of this kindness to convert it into the principle and the consecration of a right, their pretensions had to be repulsed; justice was called in to pronounce, and their Imperial Highnesses, the Prince NAPOLEON and the Princess MATHILDE, issue of the marriage contracted on the faith of the absolute nullity of the union of 1803, brought the case before the Council of the Imperial family, the only competent tribunal, in the terms of the statute of the 21st of June, 1853, and demanded that M. JEROME PATERSON be prohibited by law from attributing to himself, with the name of BONAPARTE, 'a filiation which cannot belong to him legally.' The defendant, represented by M. BERRYER, demanded, on the contrary, 'that all the rights, names and qualities of a legitimate son should be recognized.'

The Family Council, on the 4th of July, 1856, gave judgment in the following terms:

'After having heard the report of his Excellency, the Guard of the Seals, Minister of Justice;

After having heard, also, the arguments of M. ALLON, Advocate of their Imperial Highnesses, the Prince NAPOLEON and the Princess MATHILDE, and of M. BERRYER, advocate of M. JEROME BONAPARTE;

Considering that the demand brought before the Family Council by their Highnesses the Prince NAPOLEON and the Princess MATHILDE, has for object to take from M. JEROME BONAPARTE, son of Madame PATERSON, the right to bear the name of BONAPARTE and to claim any of the rights belonging to the members of the BONAPARTE family;

Considering that on this double object, it must be admitted that the decree of the 2d of March, 1805, rendered null and void, even in regard to children born or to be born, the marriage contracted in 1803 by the Prince JEROME, then minor:

That we cannot contest the authority of this sovereign decree, and on the faith of which another marriage was contracted;

Considering that it does not result from the facts and circumstances of the cause, that the defendant has the right to take advantage of Articles 201 and 202 of the Code Napoleon;

But, considering that the said defendant has constantly, since his birth, borne the name of BONAPARTE;

That this name has been given to him in his certificate of birth and of baptism, in all the acts of civil life, in his relations with the world, and in fine, by all the members of the Imperial family;

That, in such a situation, no one can take from him the right to continue to use a name which has never been denied him;

For these reasons:

The Family Council maintains for the defendant the name of BONAPARTE, under which he has been always known, without his being able to claim, however, any right to the benefits of articles 201 and 202 of the Code Napoleon.'

This judgment, according to the terms of the family statutes, has become final by the sanction of the Emperor NAPOLEON III.

Since the judgment, by his conduct toward the descendants of Miss PATERSON, his Majesty the Emperor has taken pains to show that he does not consider them as belonging even to his civil family.

Recently, on the occasion of an interpretation of the will of his Eminence Cardinal FESCH, where all the members of the BONAPARTE family found themselves interested in the four branches, M. JEROME BONAPARTE (PATERSON) again raised the pretension of belonging civilly and legally to the family. This pretension was rejected by a decision of the Imperial Family Council, given on the 23d of December, 1859, basing their action on the case already judged.

The situation is at this moment very simple and very net: in a spirit of kindness easily understood, the name reclaimed by M. BONAPARTE (PATERSON) has been left to him; but, by the application of the preceding decisions, which leave no sort of equivocation, the late judicial decisions recited above have declared anew that *the union of 1803 was null and void*, and that that act could not, even in the circumstances of the case, permit the defendant to claim the benefits of Articles 201 and 202 of the Code Napoleon, attributing to the annulled marriage the civil effects of the marriage, *when it has been contracted in good faith*.

The debate is thus definitively closed, and the reader can only attribute to these reclamations, rejected so many times within fifty-five years by the most competent tribunals, an object impossible to attain, but easy to divine.

The Troubles at Rome.

Extract from a letter written by an American lady, dated ROME, Friday, March 23, 1860.

We are in the midst of great excitement here, as well as great enjoyment. The Roman people are thoroughly roused and excited, and fully determined to have their liberty. They would make mighty short work of it, were it not for the 10,000 French troops kept here by NAPOLEON. As it is, there is constant trouble. Every few days the people make a "demonstration." It is merely rumored about that there will be a demonstration on a certain day, perhaps on the Corso, (the principal street in Rome,) or perhaps just outside the Porta Pica, (the name of one of the city gates.) On the appointed day, the appointed place will be found crowded with people well dressed; some walking, some riding, many of the nobles, many of the middle classes, many of the poor—all *there*—but doing nothing that can be taken hold of, only walking and riding quietly, yet showing that there is a unity of feeling amongst the people. These demonstrations have been growing so numerous of late as to excite the rage of the poor old Pope and his party, and he has given orders to his soldiers to attack the people upon the slightest provocation. About two hundred and fifty were wounded one day last week, and fourteen lie now at the hospital, who are seriously cut and slashed.

The French troops came to the rescue, or the Papal soldiers would have been killed. It is said that there is to be a more daring demonstration to-morrow, Sunday. The people are going to St. Peter's Church to sing the *Te Deum* in honor of the annexation of Tuscany to Sardinia! If they do it, they will certainly be attacked by the Papal guard the moment they leave the church, and there will be bloody work. * * * * I thought I should be afraid while here, but I begin to hope that the climax may be reached while we are on the spot. One feels indignant and outraged at the continual reports of tyrannical restrictions laid upon the people, and in contrasting the extreme poverty of the half-starving lower classes with the purple and gold magnificence of the haughty cardinals. I tell you, American blood rises, and old '76 comes out again even in the hearts of women. I feel like crying "*go it*" to the people, and I don't wish them to stop a minute on my account.

State of Naples.

THE ARMY, THE KING AND THE PEOPLE.

From the Providence Journal.

NAPLES, Saturday, March 10, 1860.

Naples is basking under a summer-like sun, which gives a gentle warmth to the earth, puts gold into the oranges, and mingles silver with the deep blue waters of the Mediterranean. A colder Winter than has been known in the South of Italy for some years has whitened with snow the highest peaks of the mountains, and now at mid-day they flash in the sun like magnificent crystals, or as the sun declines are tinted with pink, and purple, and violet, and gold. Seen under the best aspects of the sun and sky, this region is indeed the paradise of beauty which it has been so often called. Its careless inhabitants, as much devoted to the pleasures of the moment as those of any other European city, do not allow themselves to be depressed by the more serious responsibilities of life. A serene atmosphere, a mouthful of macaroni, and the moderate stimulant of a little of the wine—*piattoso leggiero*—of the hills and plains, are the elements from which is drawn the principal joy of existence. On their festa days the better classes, in carriages and on foot, crowd the walks and drives of the Villa Reale and the Chiaia, and the spectacle is so fine that one is impressed with the consciousness of being in a city possessing the elements of wealth and refinement. Judging by what is presented to the observation of a temporary sojourner, no one would believe that there were everywhere germinating the plants of political discontent, by and by, perhaps to bring forth the fruits of revolution.

But *the spirit of revolution is everywhere active, and is secretly doing its work.* Arrests continue to be made, even on the slightest suspicion of disaffection towards the Government. Nearly every morning there are reports of arrests made during the preceding night, and often of persons of the most respectable character. The system of *espionage* is perfect, and citizens of the best classes known to hold liberal opinions, are constantly watched and are not allowed to escape. The slightest pretext is seized upon to put them out of the way—and the most effectual method, short of death, is to confine them within prison walls. Despotisms are always timid. That of Naples, if half the reports are true, *does not scruple to resort to the use of the vilest and most cruel means to carry out its purposes.* The class most relied upon by the King to sustain his hopelessly bad Government is the lowest—that of the *lazzaroni*. By the use of money, thousands of these are retained as spies to watch and report every word or movement in the shop, the house, and the street.

Surrounded by the grandest and loveliest natural features, and possessing within itself some of the noblest architectural monuments, Naples is at the same time one of the least fortunate of cities. The fourth, if not the third metropolis in Europe, in respect to population, the character of the largest portion of its inhabitants is such as to excite a feeling of commiseration, if not of horror. The capital of no civilized country in the world can present so large a proportionate aggregate of poverty, ignorance and filth, as the chief city of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. In the midst of the most beautiful nature, as well as the highest civilization, *man exists here in the worst condition of barbarism.* Men of the masses are not here beings to be improved, but creatures to be used for the service of others, or mere animals to be kept in subjection. Indolence and uncleanliness, lying, obscenity, and every species of crime, make up the lives of tens of thousands of the people. The palaces and poor-houses, if not in splendor, rival each other at least in extent of scale; but the prisons in magnitude outdo them all. Within and beyond the limits of the City of Naples are vast structures whose use, one is told, is to keep from the light of day and the society of honest men, not a small portion of the subjects of the despotic sovereign of this misgoverned realm. Only the fires of Vesuvius seem sufficient to purify such a mass of moral and material corruption; and it may be in the order of Providence that this City of Naples, dandled in Nature's softest and most luxurious lap, may some day share the fate of beautiful but sinful Baiæ, Pompeii, and the other cities whose ruins lie scattered along these shores.

The King is every day strengthening his military arm; and well he may, for full thoroughly he is persuaded that upon the number and fidelity of his soldiers rests all his hope. *The army now consists of more than one hundred and forty thousand men; one, indeed, which in numbers, and in discipline, takes rank among those of the third, if not the second, class in Europe.* Will this army remain faithful? Will it be able to bear the shock of all the new convulsions that may come? Being principally Italian, can it long resist the influence of the strong feeling of nationality and idea of union which is so rapidly spreading and gaining the control of intelligent and patriotic Italian minds? The infection has already, in fact, seized upon this body, and who can tell how rapidly or how far it may extend by the time that the new war, which is now imminent, shall begin? Many officers have recently been arrested, and have commenced serving their term in the prisons of the State. It is a crime to love the country more than the King. It is a crime to be punished to love justice and right more than the bad laws which an absolute sovereign reserves to himself the sole right to make.

As the young sovereign drives through the streets of his capital, it is interesting to notice such exhibitions of loyalty as come from different classes of his subjects. I have repeatedly seen the King driving himself in an open four-wheeled vehicle, with a single companion of the court, and one or two footmen. The signs of recognition from the citizens were not frequent, certainly by no means general. *The people seem to regard the King with indifference, and the King the people.* But such is not the condition of feeling with the head of the State towards the army. As the King passes the military stations, and the soldiers give the salute, by roll of drum and flourish of trumpets, the King's hat is suddenly pulled off and carried very humbly in the hand until he has driven quite out of sight. In contrast with this, the haughty air of unbending pride towards the people is marked. The King knows that the army is his only hope. If that fails him, his fate is fixed; and, like Pope and Dukes, he must flee from the wrath of the people which he and his Bourbon race have so long oppressed. Regiments of Germans and Swiss continue to be formed. Their hard, stupid faces one can easily distinguish in the mass of olive-skinned, dark-eyed Italian soldiers. Naples swarms with troops. Their constant marchings and counter-marchings give additional liveliness to the streets of a city, which, with a population of more than half a million, is sufficiently bustling and noisy. The troops are for the most part strong men, well fed, well-disciplined, and well-conditioned; but it is a melancholy sight to see so much physical energy thrown away, or made the instrument of despotism. There can be no hope for popular liberty in a country in which law cannot be enforced, and order maintained, without the aid of a great standing army.

The fires of Vesuvius glow with as intense an energy as ever, although the mountain is not at present in violent eruption. The new fissures at the base of the old cone are filled with a molten mass, which boils and rolls out in a manner to strike terror into those who approach near enough to fully take in the awful grandeur of the scene. At night, the mountain appears to be gashed with fiery scars, and by day it is seen to be mantled with horrid black fords of lava, which stretch for miles down its sides. The adventurous travelers who now seek to make the ascent, are nearly discouraged by the formidable obstruction which these masses of lava present. Notwithstanding this, the mountain is every day covered with parties eager to reach the top.

The New Addition to the French Empire.

The Correspondent of a foreign journal supplies the following particulars in respect to the provinces about to be annexed to France:

"The whole region of which the countries now about to be annexed to France form part, was divided into three departments under the First Empire. One, called the Alpes-Maritimes, comprised the county of Nice, the principality of Monaco, and the district to the right of the Taggia, containing 323,000 hectares, (2½ acres each,) with 130,000 inhabitants. Nice was the chief town, with two sub-prefectures, San Remo and Puget Theniers, and twenty-seven cantons. There was, also, another department, that of the Leman, not included at present in the annexation, which had Geneva for its chief town, with two sub-prefectures at Bonneville and Thonon, and 20 cantons; population 213,000, and area 280,000 hectares. Lastly, the department of Mont-Blanc had Chambéry for its chief town, and three sub-prefectures, Annecy, St. Jean de Maurienne and Moutiers, with 33 cantons; the population being 300,000, and the area 640,000 hectares. The Alps sent one Deputy to the Chamber, the Leman two, and Mont-Blanc three; there were also two bishoprics, at Chambéry and Nice. The first department was under the jurisdiction of the Court of AIX, and the other two under the Court of Grenoble. Savoy will now be more liberally treated. Chambéry is to be a first-class prefecture, with a military division, and probably an Imperial Court; it is already an archbishopric. Its distance from Paris is 150 leagues. It is a town of 17,000 inhabitants, containing a castle in good repair, and situated in a beautiful country. Annecy stands on the banks of a charming lake, overlooked by an old castle, formerly the residence of the Counts of Genevois. The town contains some manufactories. After the Reformation, the bishopric of Geneva was transferred here, and St. Francis de Sales was once its bishop. St. Chantal founded there the first convent of the Order of the Visitation. The population is about 10,000. St. Jean de Maurienne is also a bishop's see, and has 3,000 inhabitants. Moutiers, too, the capital of the old Tarentaise, is also a bishop's see; population, 2,500. Thonon, near the Lake of Geneva, contains 4,500 inhabitants, and, like most of the places already mentioned, is famous for its cheese dairies. Bonneville is still smaller, having only 1,500 inhabitants; it stands on the Arve. Nice is a considerable town of 35,000 inhabitants, about thirty leagues from Toulon, and close to the Var. It is too well known to need description here. San-Remo and Puget-Theniers are very small towns. Humbert the White-handed, the founder of the House of Savoy, made himself independent as Count of Savoy; his father was Lord of the Maurienne. The County of Nice has belonged to Savoy ever since 1388. The town was taken by CHARLES V., CATINAT, BERWICK, and by the French in 1792. CASSINI and CARL VANLOO were born there. At present Savoy forms two intendances, Chambéry and Annecy; the latter subdivided into the provinces of Genevois, Chablais and Faucigny; the former into Savoy Proper, Upper Savoy, Maurienne and Tarentaise. Justice is administered by a Senate at Chambéry, eight principal tribunals, (Chambéry, Albertville, Saint Jean, Moutiers, Annecy, Bonneville, Thonon and St. Julien,) and fifty-one interior tribunals. There is a University School at Chambéry. There are four railways almost completed from Aix to St. Jean, Aix to Culoz, St. Jean to Modane, and Pont d'Ayson to Annecy.

The *Opinion Nationale*, speaking of the rumored arrangement of France with the Prince of MONACO, by which he is to receive 200,000 francs a year for the principality, says:

"This territory is now in fact composed only of the town and picturesque rock of Monaco, Menton and Roquebrunne, and two other communes having spontaneously detached themselves from it in 1848, under the reign of FLORESTAN I., and having since obstinately refused to return, notwithstanding the unfortunate expedition which the present prince ordered in 1856 in the hope of replacing them under his rule. In the time of its greatest splendor the state of Monaco never had more than 6,000 inhabitants, and as three-fourths of them belonged to the two dissenting and independent communes of Menton and Roquebrunne, it now possesses only about 1,500 persons, residing in Monaco and its suburbs. If the amount of the indemnity be such as some of the journals indicate, it is very evident that Menton and Roquebrunne must be considered as still subject to the Prince of MONACO, although separated from him for so long a time, and energetically resolved not to belong to him."

THE WEST INDIES.

The Late Fire in Barbados—Miscellaneous News from Demerara, Trinidad, Grenada and St. Vincent—American "Fillibustering."

From Our Own Correspondent.

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Sunday, March 18, 1850.

It is a melancholy sight to see the ruins of the late conflagration in Bridgetown. Nearly all the principal commercial stores in the city were destroyed, and many poor people have since been homeless, and even houseless. Large subscriptions have been raised here for their succor, and other West India Islands, especially the French Colonies of Martinique and Guadaloupe, are coming forward magnanimously to their aid. The [illegible] occasioned by this fire exceeds two millions of dollars. Among the properties destroyed were two newspaper establishments—the *Barbadian* and the *Globe*; but both, after a temporary suspension, have reappeared. The fire burnt for three weeks, and some of the coal depots are not yet entirely consumed. There are now in Bridgetown two large spaces, known as "Burnt Districts." The one on the leeward side of the town, of some fifteen years' standing, was purchased by Government for public buildings; but it seems that these edifices will now be erected on the newly-burnt district. It is an ill wind that brings no one any good, and the fires of Bridgetown will be the means of making it a more imposing city than it ever was before—worthy its position as the capital of the most flourishing West India Dependency of the British Crown. This seems to be the desire of the Legislature, for already a bill has been introduced, and is under discussion in both Houses, for the improvement of Bridgetown, and its greater security against fire.

The weather during the last fortnight has been favorable for the ripening of the sugar crop, which, it is expected, will be a fair average. There have been shipped to date 3 410 hhds. 192 tierces, 373 barrels. American Merchants, on hearing of the late fire, may have been disposed to make shipments; but neither provisions nor lumber are in large demand. Supplies arrived while the fire was still burning. Bills on New-York at thirty days' sight, are at par; private paper, at 60 days' sight, four per cent. discount.

The American bark *Gazelle* and brigantine *Lexi* have arrived since last advices. Only three American vessels are in port at time of writing—the *Lexi*, and schooners *John Adams* and *G. Hoffman*.

The two West India packets arrived at this port on the 12th, with the mails from Demerara, Trinidad, Grenada, and St. Vincent.

The Court of Policy met at Georgetown, Demerara, on the 5th, to take up the annual estimates, and continued in session for four days. The salaries of different Government officials were increased. Among the items of expenditure for the year, one for $33,000 is put down for teachers' salaries. Several alterations in the civil list have been proposed, including the increase of the Governor's salary from £5,000 to £6,000 sterling, and the creation of twelve stipendiary magistrates at a salary each of £700. The Government had shipped off eight of the ten French convicts who lately escaped to Demerara from Cayenne. As the French Government claimed them, and the claim was not admitted, it was thought advisable to adopt this mode of getting rid of the convicts and prevent the disagreeable diplomatic correspondence that a refusal to extradite them would probably occasion. The weather in Demerara was fine, and the sugar exports for the fortnight ending March 10, were 1,145 hogsheads, 3 tierces, and 310 barrels. Bank drafts on New-York, at 10 days' sight, were at par, and private drafts, at 60 days, were at 4½ per cent. discount.

There is no news whatever from Trinidad. The planters say that they have plenty of labor for agricultural purposes. The sugar crop of Trinidad will fall this year below the average, owing to the heavy rains. A light crop in Antigua is being reaped from the very opposite cause.

A Grenada paper, called the *Record*, gives the alarming caption to a recent article—"Yankee Fillibustering on the Shores of Grenada." It seems that the wrath and jealousy of the Grenadians have been excited, for some time past, by the success of American whalers in their vicinity. It has been a favorite whaling ground with Americans for years; but it is only lately that Creoles thought it worth their while to attempt a rivalry which, of course, was their right and privilege. According to the Grenadian account, their whalers were fired at one day from the boat of an American vessel called the *Weather Gauge*, and a man from the latter hailed them with—"You d——d niggers, I'm sorry that didn't catch you!" Both boats were in pursuit of the same whale at the time, and the shot effectually scared the Grenadians from the chase. It was fired, undoubtedly, with that object. On the following day the boats again came together, when the Americans gave chase, and so scared the unfortunate Creoles that they ran ashore and took to the bush, whence it does not appear that they have since emerged. The Captain of the *Weather Gauge* being told of these things, is reported to have said that if any Grenada boats interfered with his whaling business "he would run them down." "This aggression," says the *Record*, "having taken place within half a cable-length of the shore, and our prescriptive rights extending to three leagues, it is a case which calls for the immediate action of the Executive." The merits of the dispute will be determined by our efficient representative at Barbados, who has all the Windward Islands in his consulate. The Americans were naturally irritated at being interrupted in an occupation that they have long exclusively enjoyed, and the height of their offending appears to have been a successful attempt to frighten off professional rivals.

From St. Vincent the news is unimportant. The exports of arrowroot from this island last year were some 10,000 barrels, grown altogether by settlers, and exceeding in value the surplus of sugar exported in times of Slavery. This, it must be remembered, is one of the islands that free labor has "ruined."

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The Congressional Melee about the Lovejoy Debate.

Mr. Lovejoy's Ferocious Abolition Harangue—Amenities and Courtesies of Messrs. Barksdale, Singleton & Co.

From the Congressional Globe.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—April 5, 1860.

The House being in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—

Mr. LOVEJOY said:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The House has been occupied for several days in the discussion of the subject of polygamy. The Republican Party, of which I am a member, stands pledged since 1856 to the extermination, so far as the Federal Government has the power, of the twin relics of barbarism, Slavery and polygamy. They have this power in the Territories of the United States.

Now, Sir, as we anticipate a death blow has been given to one of these twins, I propose to pay my respects to the other. I want to see them both strangled and go down together, as they both richly deserve.

Mr. COBB—I rise to a question of order.

The CHAIRMAN—The gentleman will state his question of order.

Mr. COBB—I was going to raise a question of order upon the right of the gentleman to discuss the question of the "twin relics," under the new rule we have adopted. However, I will not interfere; the gentleman may go on with his speech.

Mr. LOVEJOY—I am entitled to the floor; I do not yield to the gentleman; and I will proceed with my remarks within my hour, with the gentleman's permission, or without it.

Mr. STANTON—I would be glad to know what is the understanding of the Chair, and of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, as to what is to be the course of discussion on this bill, whether the "twin relics" are in order or not, or whether the discussion is to be confined to the bill itself? The questions properly involved in the bill itself are sufficiently comprehensive, in my judgment, to command the entire attention of the Committee, and I think we should confine the discussion strictly to it. When we are all in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union upon the President's message, the gentleman from Illinois would be strictly in order. I have no special interest about the matter, except that, if the question is to be opened to this general discussion, I am afraid the whole time will be taken up with it, and the important subjects connected with the bill itself overlooked.

Mr. SHERMAN—I will state that, as I understand it, the debate may be as general upon this bill in its present condition, as upon the President's message. It is within the power of the House, however, at any time to make the bill a special order; after which, debate must be confined strictly to the question under consideration. If it be the pleasure of the House, I propose in the course of about a week to submit that motion to the House.

The CHAIRMAN—The Chair supposes that general debate is in order upon this bill, the House now being in the Committee of the Whole upon the state of the Union, and no special order pending.

Mr. LOVEJOY—I was about to say, when interrupted, that I am aware that the practical question presented to this House and to the country is, whether Slavery shall be extended beyond its present limits, as that is the only question over which they have exclusive jurisdiction. And if Slavery were contented to remain restricted, and find its future where it now is, we might perhaps forbear this discussion. But when it is proposed to extend what is termed an institution—but which is not an institution; which is simply a practice—the question naturally arises, What is the nature, what are the influences, and what are the elements of this practice? and what will they prove to be if allowed expansion? I am aware it has been stated upon this floor that the *morale* of Slavery is settled; that its ethics are no longer to be discussed; that they were settled ages ago by the Stagirite of Greece, and have been reäffirmed and reëstablished by the chanticleer Solon of Ohio, in rhetoric gorgeous as sun set's glow. We are told that where Slavery will pay, slaveholding will go. Precisely upon the same principle we might say that where robbery will pay, robbery will go; where piracy will pay, piracy will go; and where adipose human flesh is cheaper than beeves, cannibalism will go, because it will pay. Sir, than robbery, than piracy, than polygamy, slaveholding is worse—more criminal, more injurious to man, and consequently more offensive to God. Slaveholding has been justly designated as the sum of all villainy. Put every crime perpetrated among men into a moral crucible, and dissolve and combine them all, and the resultant amalgam is slaveholding. It has the violence of robbery.

A MEMBER—You are joking.

Mr. LOVEJOY—No, Sir; I am speaking in dead earnest, before God, God's own truth. It has the violence of robbery, the blood and cruelty of piracy; it has the offensive and brutal lusts of polygamy, all combined and concentrated in itself, with aggravations that neither one of these crimes ever knew or dreamed of. Now, Mr. Chairman, the justification of Slavery is placed, so far as I know, mainly upon these grounds: the inferiority of the enslaved race; the fact that enslaving men imparts Christianity and civilization to them; and thirdly, the guarantees of the Constitution. These are the three main arguments presented to justify Slavery, and consequently to justify its expansion. And, by the way, I hold that the extreme men, as they are called, on this question, are the only men who have the logic of it. I am right, or the fire-eaters are right. If Slavery is right in Virginia, it is right in Kansas. If it is wrong in Kansas, it is wrong everywhere. Now, Sir, in regard to the first point—the inferiority of the enslaved race. We may concede it, as a matter of fact, that it is inferior; but does it follow, therefore, that it is right to enslave a man simply because he is inferior? This, to me, is a most abhorrent doctrine. It would place the weak everywhere at the mercy of the strong; it would place the poor at the mercy of the rich; it would place those that are deficient in intellect at the mercy of those that are gifted in mental endowment. The principle of enslaving human beings because they are inferior is this: If a man is a cripple, trip him up; if he is old and weak, and bowed with the weight of years, strike him, for he cannot strike back; if idiotic, take advantage of him; and if a child, deceive him. This, Sir, is the doctrine of Democrats, and the doctrine of devils as well, and there *is no place in the universe outside the five-points of hell and the Democratic party* where the practice and prevalence of such doctrines would not be a disgrace. [Laughter.] If the strong of the earth are to enslave the weak here, it would justify angels in enslaving men, because they are superior; and archangels in turn would be justified in subjugating those who are inferior in intellect and position, and ultimately it would transform Jehovah into an infinite Juggernaut, rolling the huge wheels of his Omnipotence——

[Mr. LOVEJOY had advanced into the area, and occupied the space fronting the Democratic benches.]

Mr. PRYOR, (advancing from the Democratic side of the House toward the area where Mr. LOVEJOY stood.) The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LOVEJOY) shall not approach this side of the House, shaking his fists and talking in the way he has talked. It is bad enough to be compelled to sit here and hear him utter his treasonable and insulting language; but he *shall not*, Sir, come upon this side of the House, shaking his fist in our faces.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—It is not for the gentleman to say what is treason and what is not.

Mr. POTTER—We listened to gentlemen upon the other side for eight weeks, when they denounced the members upon this side with violent and offensive language. We listened to them quietly, and heard them through. And now, Sir, this side *shall* be heard, let the consequences be what they may.

Mr. PRYOR—The point I make is this——

The CHAIRMAN—The Chair will receive no motion, and hear no gentleman, until members resume their seats, and order is restored in the Hall.

Mr. COX—I rise to a point of order. I insist that the gentleman from Illinois shall speak from his seat.

Mr. PRYOR—That is the point I make. Let the gentleman speak from his seat, and say all under the rules he is entitled to say; but Sir, he shall not come upon this side, shaking his fist in our faces and talking in the style he has talked. He shall not come here gesticulating in a menacing and ruffianly manner.

Mr. POTTER—You are doing the same thing.

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen will resume their seats.

Mr. COX—If the gentleman from Illinois goes on as he has, a guardian will have to be appointed for him.

Mr. Barksdale, (addressing Mr. Lovejoy)—You shall not come upon this side of the House.

Mr. Adrain—To avoid all further difficulty, I suggest to the gentleman from Illinois to speak from his seat. We all know him to be a man of courage and that he cannot be intimidated.

Mr. Pryor—No one wants to intimidate him.

Mr. Lovejoy—Nobody can intimidate me.

Mr Adrain—I know that. I suggest to the gentleman that he continue his speech from his seat.

Thirty or forty of the members from both sides of the House gathered in the area about Mr. Lovejoy and Mr. Pryor, and there was increased confusion.

Mr. John Cochrane—I move that the Committee rise, as it is the only way we can get rid of this disturbance.

Mr. Potter—I do not believe that side of the House can say *where* a member shall speak; and they shall not say it.

Mr. Singleton—The gentleman from Illinois shall not make that speech upon this side of the House.

Mr. Burnett—There is a rule of this House which requires each man to speak from his seat. The gentleman from Illinois was not in his seat when he was speaking. He cannot, and he shall not, cross this Hall to this side in a menacing manner. He *shall not*, let the consequences be what they will. He must speak from his seat.

Mr. Grow—I move that the Committee rise.

The Chairman—Gentlemen must resume their seats.

Mr. Cox—Let the gentleman from Illinois take his seat.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois—Let others be seated, and let my colleague proceed.

Mr. Potter—The gentleman from Illinois can take care of himself without the assistance of the other side.

Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois—I say to gentlemen that my colleague shall speak; that he is in order, and will not commit a breach of the rules of the House; if he does, I will be the first to rebuke him; but he shall have his rights according to the rules of the House, and in nowise shall they be abridged or interfered with. He shall be heard upon this floor and at this time.

Mr. Briggs—Then let him go upon his own side.

The Chairman—The Chair calls the Committee to order; and if gentlemen do not come to order, he will call the Speaker to the chair and report the disorder to the House.

Mr. Florence—I move that the Committee rise. It is impossible to quell the disturbance without doing so.

The Chairman—The Speaker will take the Chair.

The Chairman, (Mr. Washburn, of Maine,) vacated the Chair and the Speaker resumed it.

The Speaker—The Chair calls the House to order. I desire gentlemen of the House to take their seats.

Mr. Florence—Every one, upon either and all sides.

Mr. John Cochrane—The Committee has risen; has it not?

The Speaker—The Chair requests gentlemen to respect the authority of the House and take their seats.

Mr. Barksdale—*Order that black-hearted scoundrel and nigger-stealing thief to take his seat, and this side of the House will do it.*

Mr. McQueen—We will allow nobody to come over from that side of the House and bully us on this side. [Cries of "Sit down!" "Sit down!" from all sides of the House.]

The Speaker—The Chair desires gentlemen to take their seats.

Mr. Bocock—I, for one, will do so with pleasure, promptly, when the Speaker requires it. I only ask that everybody shall do so. I think this whole matter can be settled, if the gentleman speaking and every other gentleman will take his seat.

Mr. Burnett—I rise to a privileged question.

The Speaker—The Chair cannot recognize anybody, until gentlemen take their seats.

Mr. Burnett—Then, let everybody take his seat, and let order be enforced.

The Speaker—Gentlemen will take their seats, without distinction.

Members gradually withdrew from the open area in front of the Speaker's chair, and resumed their seats. Order being at length restored,

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, (Chairman of the Committee,) said: In the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union disorder arose, which prevented the transaction of business, and the Chair was compelled to call the Speaker to the chair, and to report the facts to the House.

Mr. Ely—I move that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine—The Chairman of the Committee states that if order is likely to be preserved, so that proceedings can go on, the Chairman of the Committee will resume the chair.

Mr. Sherman—We are now in very good order, and I think we had better proceed and give the gentleman from Illinois an opportunity to finish his speech. I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and I hope every gentleman will keep his seat.

The Speaker—Order having been restored, the Speaker will leave the chair, and the Chairman of the Committee will take it.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, resumed the chair, and announced that the gentleman from Illinois was entitled to the floor.

Mr. Lovejoy—Mr. Chairman, I desire to violate no rule of the House.

Mr. Boyce—Then behave yourself.

Mr. Lovejoy—I wish to learn whether it is a violation of the rules to occupy this space in front of the Speaker's chair, or any portion of it? If so, I will cheerfully yield; if not, I claim the right to choose my own position.

The Chairman—The Chair understands that the rules require that every gentleman shall speak from his seat.

Mr. Curtis—Or from the Clerk's desk.

Mr. Burnett—The gentleman has the right to do that.

Mr. McClernand—Let him speak from the Clerk's desk.

Mr. Ashley—It has been the habit of gentlemen to come into the aisle and choose their own position.

Mr. Adrain—It is a very bad habit, and we had better change it.

Mr. Chairman—The Chair is aware that such has been the custom; but, if the rule is insisted on, it is the duty of the Chair to enforce it.

Mr. Adrain—I hope it will be insisted on.

The Chairman—The gentleman from Illinois will speak from his seat.

Mr. Lovejoy—I have no seat.

Mr. Ashley—Nor any other member.

Mr. Lovejoy (taking his place in the Clerk's desk) resumed. Mr. Chairman, I was about stating, when interrupted, that the principle upon which slaveholding was sought to be justified in this country would, if carried out in the affairs of the universe, transform Jehovah, the Supreme, into an infinite Juggernaut, rolling the huge wheels of his omnipotence, ankle-deep, amid the crushed, and mangled, and bleeding bodies of human beings, [laughter on the Democratic side,] on the ground that he was infinitely superior, and that they were an inferior race.

Mr. Gartrell (in his seat.)—The man is crazy.

Mr. Lovejoy—The second ground upon which it is attempted to justify Slavery, or slaveholding, is, that it is a mode of imparting christianity and civilization to the slaves. Mr. Chairman, I would like to know how slaveholding communities can impart that of which they are not in the possession? The truth is, that the practice of slaveholding has a powerful tendency to drag communities back to barbarism. It is actually having that effect upon the Slave States of this Union; and were it not for the Christian women that have gone from Free States and intermarried in the Slave States; and were it not for those noble women of the Slave States, that preserve womanly purity and Christianity, in spite of the unhappy influences of slaveholding, the Slave States to-day would be as far back in barbarism as the State of Mexico.

It is simply from that infiltration—

Mr. Singleton—I wish to know if the gentleman intends to cast any insinuation or slur on the women of the South. I want to know that distinctly and emphatically; *because if he does, I will hold him personally accountable for it.*

Several Members—Oh, no. He gives all praise to the women of the South. He compliments them.

Mr. Singleton—I repeat, that if he intended to asperse Southern women, or to compliment the women of the North at their expense, I will hold him accountable for it.

The Chairman—The gentleman from Mississippi is not in order. The gentleman from Illinois will proceed.

Mr. Lovejoy—It is simply by this contact with free communities; it is, as I said, from the fact that Christian women went from Free States and that the Christian women of Slave States—who have not the poor privilege that Sarah of old had, of sending the Hagars and Ishmaels to the wilderness—maintained their purity and Christian character, and their testimony against the system, that they were prevented from that retrocession toward barbarism.

Several Members—That is what he said before.

Mr. Lovejoy—Sir, if you step into the Smithsonian Institute, or into the Patent-office, you will find implements of husbandry imported from Japan and China, showing just about the same development in civilization as the implements that you find on the plantations. Now, Sir, the truth is, that the practice of slaveholding drags slaveholding communities further below the plane of the Christian civilization of the age, than the civilization which the slave receives elevates him above the plane of heathenism by being held in these Christian communities. Sir, how do they impart civilization and Christianity? It is a strange mode of christianizing a race to turn them over into brutism without any legal marriage. Among the four million slaves in this country, there is not a single husband or wife. There is not legally a single father or child. There is not a single home or hearthstone among these four million. And you propose to civilize and christianize a people without giving them homes, without allowing them the conjugal and parental relations, and without having those relations sanctioned and protected by law. Mr. Chairman, no community can make one step of progress in civilizing a race till you give them homes; till you protect the sanctity of the home, as we held it should be protected in regard to these Mormons on the plains of Utah. Christianizing them, Sir! Christianizing them by a new process. The Slave States have a right to an exclusive patent for it. Taking them out in the sight of the church, as one was taken out not long since in the State of Tennessee, by a Presbyterian elder, and laid down on his face on the ground, his hands and feet extended to their utmost tension, and tied to pickets, and the Gospel whipped into him with the broadside of a hand-saw, discolored wheals of sanctification being raised between the teeth every time this Gospel agency fell upon the naked and quivering flesh of the tortured convict. [Laughter.]

A Democratic Member—Did he get the Gospel in? [Laughter.]

Mr. Lovejoy—Christianized as a young girl was Christianized in this city since the session of Congress, by being whipped and sent to the garret, and found dead in the morning, with blood oozing from nose and ears.

A Democratic Member—Where does that authority come from?

Mr. Lovejoy—I do not know whether religious rites were had or not. I suppose some Pro-Slavery priest was invited in to utter impious prayers before God that the last flagellation might have whipped in Christianity enough to save her precious and never-dying soul. [Laughter.] And now, alarmed, a good black-walnut coffin is made and decorated with white ribbons, and placed in the hearse, followed by a hack containing, I presume, the murderess; and my attention is called to the *cortége*: "See, Mr. Lovejoy there is a slave funeral! Is that treating them like brutes? Look into the coffin! Look into the carriage!" You say this is horrid. I know it is horrid. I know it is horrid to hold men in Slavery. I know it is horrid to doom four million human beings to the condition of chattels, to be held *pro nullis, pro mortuis, pro quadrupedis*, taken for no persons, for dead persons, for four-footed beasts—men as much entitled to freedom as you and I. Sir, the testimony of all religious societies in the Slave States is that the slaves are still heathen, and it is an utter impossibility to christianize them and civilize them by this process. The third point that is relied on to justify slaveholding is, that it is constitutional—that it is guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. Now, Mr. Chairman, I have heard it declared over and over again that the Constitution guaranties Slavery. I deny it. In no article, in no section, in no line, in no word, in no syllable, can there be any recognition or sanction of human Slavery found in the Constitution of the United States. It is not there. It always recognizes human beings as persons, and never as property. It does not use the word "slave" or "slavery." Why, Sir, when I came up to take the oath to support the Constitution, a whispered buzz, half in earnest and half jocular, passed around: "How can Lovejoy swear to support the Constitution? How can he take the oath?" I could take the oath to support the Constitution, because I believe in the Constitution, because I hold to it, because my heart is loyal to it. Every part and parcel and portion of it I believe in; but I do not believe in the construction put upon it by those who claim its recognition and sanction of the practice of slaveholding.

Mr. Barksdale—*No, Sir; you stand there to-day an infamous, perjured villain.* [Calls to order.]

Mr. Ashmore—*Yes, he is a perjured villain; and he perjures himself every hour he occupies a seat on this floor.* [Renewed calls to order.]

Mr. Singleton—*And a negro-thief into the bargain.*

Mr. Lovejoy—I swore to support the Constitution because I believe in it. I do not believe in their construction of it. It is as well known as any historical fact can be known, that the framers of the Constitution so worded it as that it never should recognize the idea of slave property, from the beginning to the ending of it. But the advocates of slavery have affirmed a strange doctrine in regard to the Constitution. They think that because I swore to support the Constitution I swore to support the practice of slaveholding. Sir, slaveholding in Virginia is no more under the control or guarantee of the Constitution than slavery in Cuba, or Brazil, or any other part of the world, is under the control or guarantee of the Constitution—not one particle.

Mr. McClernand—I wish to ask the gentleman whether he has always held that the Constitution deserved to be sustained and accepted—whether, at any time in his life, he held that the Constitution ought to be trodden under foot?

Mr. Lovejoy—Never, Sir; never. I always defended it, and always will, whether it be against the Democrats who pervert it, or the Disunionists who trample on it.

Mr. McClernand—If the gentleman says he never said so, I am not prepared to contradict him, for I know nothing personally about it; but I had understood that the gentleman had once uttered this language: that "the Constitution was a piece of rotten parchment that ought to be trodden under foot."

Mr. Lovejoy—Yes; that was thrown in my face once before here, and I denied it. It never had the least foundation in truth. I always defended the Constitution, because it was for liberty. It was ordained by the people of the United States—not by a superannuated old mummy of a judge—and a Jesuit at that—but by the people of the United States, to establish justice, secure the blessings of liberty for themselves and their posterity, and to secure the natural rights of every human being within its exclusive jurisdiction. Therefore I love it. These men can perceive nothing in the Constitution but Slavery. A young man leads a blushing bride to the altar, and takes the marital vow before God and attendant witnesses to love, cherish and protect her. There she stands—the divinest thing that God has fashioned and placed upon earth—radiant in the beauty of youth, her cheek glowing with the color of the rose, which expands and fades away into that of the lily; her eyes sparkling like the stars from the depths of blue, and her tresses falling around her neck like the locks of the morning. Is the mole on that fair round neck, or the wart on that plump, soft hand, THE WOMAN whom the bridegroom swore to love and cherish? Say, Sir, is it? So there is the Constitution—instinct with Freedom, radiant with the principles of universal liberty, seizing the inspired utterances of our *Magna Charta*, and reducing them to practical and organic realization. Now, Sir, I insist that if the clauses that are deemed to refer to the subject of Slavery mean all that the wildest enthusiast claims them to mean, they bear no other relation or proportion to the Constitution which I swear to support than the excrescence on the hand or neck does to the woman whom the bridegroom vowed to love and cherish. He loves her not *for* these things, but in spite of them. So I love the Constitution; not in consequence of these things which are alleged to be in it, but in spite of them. But you will say, the woman had a right to sport an excrescence on her hand, if she chose. I concede it; and as a Federal lawmaker I concede that the States have a right to sport this fungus of Slavery, because it is beyond my reach. But time rolls away. This youthful pair have years of middle age upon them. Olive plants have sprung up around the parent stem. The woman has gone mad. She gloats over the excrescence which has spread and covers her entire hand. She exclaims, "Husband, this is a dear, sweet darling, a real love of a wart, and I want to ingraft it on the hands of all our daughters. I had it when I was married; you vowed to protect me, and I claim the right to transfer it to all the children. If you do not, I will go to Indiana and get a divorce. I will dissolve the union between us." The husband, calm and firm, replies, "My dear, I have indulged you in this whim about your hand, because I took you for better or for worse, and I thought it one of your individual rights which I was not at liberty to disturb. But if you propose to transfer this deformity to the daughters, I say distinctly and decidedly it cannot be done. This is my prerogative and I must exercise it." So I say to Slavery propagandists who desire to transplant Slavery to the Territories, and thus fasten it upon the daughters of the Republic, "My dears, it cannot be done." I say, therefore, Mr. Chairman, that there is no justification for this practice of slaveholding, from the fact that the enslaved race are an inferior race. No justification from the pretended fact that it imparts Christianity and civilization to them; and none in the guarantees of the Constitution. Now, there are some Christian men on the other side of the House; I want to put it to them, in all candor—for while I intend to speak of slaveholding with as severe terms of reprobation as I possibly can, I do not intend to offend any individual personally—I want to know of you, Christian gentlemen, how you are going to Christianize men when you do not give them homes?

A Member—Give them what?

Mr. Lovejoy—Homes—a legal sanction to the conjugal and parental relations. How are you going to Christianize men whom you turn out to herd together like the buffaloes that roam upon the Western prairies? You cannot do it. It may be asked, Sir, when I confess that I have no control over this matter, why I discuss it? why talk about it?

Mr. Singleton—I want to know if the gentleman gives homes—

Mr. Lovejoy—I must decline to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. Singleton—I want to answer the gentleman's question by asking him another. I want to know if he gives homes to the negroes he carries from the South to Canada and other places?

A Member—The negroes he steals.

The Chairman—The gentleman from Mississippi is not in order.

Mr. Barksdale—*I hope my colleague will hold no parley with that perjured negro thief.*

Mr. Lovejoy—It is asked, Why discuss this question? Why talk about it, when it is confessed that we have no constitutional power to legislate upon it? I will tell you, Mr. Chairman. It will be recollected that Mr. Webster once said, when speaking of the threatened interposition of Russia to snatch Kossuth from the protection of Turkey, for the purpose of sacrificing him on the altar of despotism: "Gentlemen, there is something on earth greater than arbitrary or despotic power. The lightning has its power, and the whirlwind has its power, and the earthquake has its power; but there is something among men more capable of shaking despotic thrones than lightning, whirlwind or earthquake; and that is the excited and aroused indignation of the whole civilized world."

> "The Avon to the Severn runs;
> The Severn to the sea;
> And Wickliffe's dust shall spread abroad
> Wide as the waters be."

To continue the quotation with a different application and a slight variation of the language, I say, gentlemen, if the blood of innocent men is taken by an absolute, unqualified, unjustifiable violation of natural law, what will it appease, what will it pacify? It will mingle with the earth; it will mix with the waters of the ocean; the whole civilized world will snuff it in the air; and it will return with awful retribution on the heads of those violators of natural law and universal justice. I cannot say when, or in what form; but depend upon it, if such acts take place, then Slavery must look out for the consequences. Sir, before the public sentiment of the Christian and civilized world, I propose to hold up to universal reprobation this practice of slaveholding. I propose to hold it up in all its atrocity, in all its hideousness, just as gentlemen have been holding up the practice of polygamy, and reprobating it; and, Sir, that public sentiment of the civilized world will burn upon this practice of Slavery, and ultimately secure its removal in the only proper way: by the action of the States themselves. Mr. Chairman, my time is passing away, and I must haste on. I want to come to a few things that have been under discussion during the inchoate condition of the House, whilst this Hall was echoing with ululations that would have drowned the lupine chorus of the Alps, of Helper, and John Brown, and incendiarism, the torch of the incendiary and the knife of the assassin. One gentleman from Virginia stood up in his place, and wanted to know where there was a man who would indorse the Helper book. He wanted such a man, if there was one here, to stand up, that he might look upon the traitor. Mr. Chairman, I, for one, signed the paper recommending the circulation of the Helper book. I signed it intelligently. I was neither engrossed nor abstracted. I did it because I wanted to do it; and now, if the gentleman wants to look upon that kind of a traitor, *me, me, adsum qui feci, in me convertite telum*; I did it. I will sign a recommendation for the circulation of any book that I choose, without asking permission of the gentleman from Missouri, (Mr. Clark,) or of any other gentleman in the House or out of the House. I will sign a paper recommending the circulation of the Bible or the Koran, *Young's Night Thoughts* or Tom Moore's *Anacreon*, Jonathan Edwards on the Decrees, or Tom Paine's *Age of Reason*, just as I please. I claim the privilege, as an American citizen, of writing my name and recommending the circulation of any and every book, without being held amenable to gentlemen upon this floor, or anywhere else. That is my answer in regard to it. I have more than that to say. I say nothing about some points in the book. I have no doubt that there is considerable bombast and fustian and violence of language in it, because the author was educated in a slave State; and the rhetoric which comes from that quarter is apt to have these characteristics. [Laughter.] But the philosophy—the gist of the book—is what? It is the address of a citizen of a slave State to his fellow-citizens in regard to the subject of Slavery, recommending in substance the organization of a Republican party in North Carolina and in all the other slave States. I hope to see that done; and I expect to see it done before very long. You may kill Cassius M. Clay, as you threaten to do; but "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church." You may shed his blood, as you shed the blood of my brother on the banks of the Mississippi twenty years ago—and what then? I am here to-day, thank God, to vindicate the principles baptised in his blood. You may shed his blood—and what then? A Republican party will spring up in Kentucky and in all the slave States ere long; and these disunionists, and gentlemen who you see so violent now, will be displaced by more moderate and—if I may say so without being offensive—more sensible men. I believe in that doctrine. I do not indorse every expression in the Helper book, for I have not studied every expression; but the philosophy of the book, the idea of organizing a party in the slave States as against Slavery, I am in favor of, and I expect to see it accomplished. What is the objection to the book? The objection is that a citizen of the United States, an American citizen, addressed himself to his fellow-citizens, in a peaceful way, through the Press, and for this you find fault with him and say that he must be hanged, and that any man who signed a recommendation for the circulation of his book is a "blighting, blasting, burning, withering curse," and must not occupy that chair. I want to know if it has come to this? Has not an American citizen a right to speak to an American citizen? I want the right of uttering what I say here in Richmond. I claim the right to say what I say here in Charleston.

Mr. Bonham—You had better try it.

Mr. Lovejoy—Yes, Sir, I am going to invoke the aid of the General Government to protect me, as an American citizen, in my rights as an American citizen. I can go to England to-day, and in London, or anywhere else, discuss the question of Church and State. I can discuss the question of Monarchical Government as compared with a Republican form of Government. I can do this anywhere in England, but I cannot go into a Slave State and open my lips in regard to the question of Slavery——

Mr. Martin, of Virginia—No; *we would hang you higher than Haman.*

Mr. Lovejoy—I cannot go to a Slave State and utter my sentiments to free citizens like myself.

Mr. Miles—Can you go to England and incite the laboring classes to murder the aristocracy or assassinate the Queen?

Mr. Lovejoy—I have no desire to, nor have I any desire to incite such things anywhere else; but I do claim the right of discussing the question of Slavery anywhere, on any square foot of American soil over which the Stars and Stripes float, and to which the privileges and immunities of the Constitution extend. Under the Constitution, which guarantees to me free speech. I claim it, and I demand it.

Mr. Bonham—I ask the gentleman why he does not attempt to assert his right?

Mr. Lovejoy—Yes, Sir. The gentleman comes from a Slave State, in which they are in the habit of speaking of the laboring classes in the Northern States as "greasy mechanics," "filthy operatives," "small fisted farmers," and they jeer at us as worse than the slaves. This insulting language can be, and is, used in the Free States without molestation or injury. Yet they say, "If you come here and utter the sentiments which you sincerely believe, we will hang you." If a mechanic from a Free State goes there and utters the sentiments that he thinks—if they had more white laborers, and fewer black ones, that labor in the South would be more respectable—what do you do with him? Denude him, scourge him, and, to intensity the indignity, you drive the knotted thong, by the hand of a slave, deep in his quivering flesh; then tar and feather him; and then put him on the cars, still naked, to be sent a long distance, and threaten with violence the man who has the compassion to give him a cup of coffee. And finally, after being jeered at every station along the route, this victim of your cruelty, a free citizen, crawls into a stable and begs—stealthily begs—the cast-off clothes of an ostler to hide his nakedness. You drive away young ladies that go to teach school, imprison or exile preachers of the Gospel, and pay your debts by raising the mad-dog cry of abolition against the agents of your creditors.

Mr. Barksdale—*The meanest slave in the South is your superior.* [Cries of "Order!" from the Republican side.]

Mr. Martin, of Virginia—I hope gentlemen from the South will let him talk as he pleases; but go away and not listen to him.

A Member on the Republican side—Well, go. "Stand not on the order of your going, but go at once."

Mr. Lovejoy—Mr. Chairman, I say I claim the privilege of going anywhere and everywhere within the limits of this American Republic, as a free citizen, unmolested, and of uttering, in an orderly and legal way, any sentiment that I choose to utter; and, yet, are we allowed to do it? Are we, for that, in these United States, to be subjected to violence, outrage, tar and feathers, burning, imprisonment and the gallows? Answer that question. I know gentlemen say that self-preservation is the first law of nature; but if you cannot keep Slavery and allow free discussion, then I say, in God's name, before free discussion and all the rights of free citizens are to be sacrificed to that Moloch of Slavery, that Moloch must be immolated at the shrine of Liberty, free speech, free discussion, and all those rights that cluster around an American citizen. Why, Mr. Chairman, a citizen of Rome, when the scourge was already upraised, and about to fall upon him, if he uttered the cry, "I am a Roman citizen," it arrested that scourge. Well, Sir, is not there more of a charm, is it not a prouder position to be an American than to be a Roman citizen? And are we in the Nineteenth century, living under this Constitution, with our free institutions—are our persons and our rights to be less sacred than they were under the old Roman administration, eighteen centuries ago and more? That is my response to the question why I recommended the circulation of the Helper book.

Now, what about John Brown. [Cries of "Let's have it!"] This affair of John Brown brings us to the reality of things. This raid confronts us with Slavery, and makes us ask, Is slaveholding right? and if so, what rights has it? When the curtain rose and startled the nation with this tragedy, John Brown lay there like a wounded lion with his head upon his paws, a sabre cut on his brow, bayonet gashes in his side, the blood oozing out, and life itself apparently ebbing fast; around were certain little specimens of the canine species, snuffing and smelling, and finally one of them yelped out: "Mr. Lion, was the old war-horse that pastured on the Western Reserve with you on this expedition?" The lion slowly raised his head, cast a disdainful side glance upon the inquirer, growled out a contemptuous negative, and reposed his head as before. In regard to John Brown, you want me to curse him. I will not curse John Brown. You want me to pour out execrations upon the head of old Ossawattomie. Though all the slaveholding Balaks in the country fill their houses with silver and proffer it, I will not curse John Brown. I do honestly condemn what he did, from my stand-point, and with my convictions I disapprove of his action, that is true; but I believe that his purpose was a good one; that so far as his own motives before God were concerned, they were honest and truthful; and no one can deny that he stands head and shoulders above any other character that appeared on the stage in that tragedy from beginning to end; from the time he entered the armory there to the time when he was strangled by Gov. "Fussation." [General laughter.] He was not guilty of murder or treason. He did unquestionably violate the statute against aiding slaves to escape; but no blood was shed, except by the panic-stricken multitude, till Stevens was fired upon while waving a flag of truce. The only murder was that of Thompson, who was snatched from the heroic protection of a woman, and riddled with balls at the railroad bridge. Despotism has seldom sacrificed three nobler victims than Brown, Stevens and Hazlitt.

As I remarked, Mr. Chairman, this brings us to confront Slavery, and ask what right this Caliban has upon earth. I say no right. My honest conviction—and I do not know why gentlemen need take offence; they need not unless they choose—my honest conviction is, that all these slaveholding laws have the same moral power and force that rules among pirates have for the distribution of their booty; that regulations among robbers have for the division of their spoils; and although I do not believe gentlemen have behaved very handsomely to me, I am going to add, notwithstanding, that I do not mean to say that gentlemen who are slaveholders would be guilty of these particular things—that is not the point. I am talking about this matter in the court of conscience, in the court of right and wrong; and I insist that any laws for enslaving men have just the same moral force as the arrangement among robbers and pirates for distributing their spoils. I want to know by what right you can come and make me a slave? I want to know by what right you can say that my child shall be your slave? I want to know by what right you say that the mother shall not have her child, given to her from God through the martyrdom of maternity? Hear that soft exquisite warble of a mother's love.

> "Ere last year's sun had left the sky,
> A birdling sought my Indian nest,
> And folded, ah! so lovingly,
> Its tiny wings upon my breast."

Now, where is the wretch who would dare to go up and take that fluttering and panting birdling from the bosom of its mother, and say, "It is mine; I will sell it like a calf; I will sell it like a pig?" What right had that mother to her babe? Was it because she was Fanny Forrester, the gifted authoress; was it because she was the wife of a venerable and venerated missionary? No, it was because she was its MOTHER; and every slave mother has just as good a title to *her* babe as Fanny Forrester had to hers. No laws can make it right to rob her. I say, in God's name, my child is mine; and yet I have no right to mine that a slave father has not to his child. Not a particle. The same argument that proves my right to my personal liberty, proves the right of every human being to his. The argument that proves my right to my children, gives the same title, the same sacred claim to every father. They, as I, get it from their God, and no human enactment can annul the claim. No, Sir, never! Therefore, every slave has a right to his freedom, in spite of your slave laws. Every slave has a right to run away, in spite of your slave laws. I tell you, Mr. Chairman, and I tell you all, that if I were a slave, and had I the power, and were it necessary to achieve my freedom, I would not hesitate to fill up and bridge over the chasm that yawns between the hell of Slavery and the heaven of Freedom with the carcasses of the slain. Give me freedom. Hands off. Unthrottle that man. Give him his liberty. He is entitled to it from his God. With these views, I do not think, of course, it is any harm to help away a slave. I told you that a year ago. I need not repeat it.

A Member—You steal them.

Who steals, when a man comes and takes my child from my hearthstone? Who steals, when he comes and takes the babe, flesh of my flesh, and bone of my bone? Who steals? I tell you that I have no more hesitation in helping a fugitive slave than I have in snatching a lamb from the jaws of a wolf, or disengaging an infant from the talons of an eagle. Not a bit. Long enough has the nation crouched and cowered in the presence of this stupendous wrong. Here and now I break the spell, and disenchant the Republic from the incantation of this accursed sorceress. It is simply a question whether it will pay to go down into the den where the wolf is. [Laughter.] If you would only go into your lair, and crunch the bones and tear the flesh of your victims, we might let you alone; but you will not. You claim the right to go with this flesh in your teeth all over our Territories. We deny it.

My time is passing; I must go on. I wanted to say considerable more about John Brown.

Mr. Adrain—I propose that we give the gentleman more time.

Mr. Lovejoy—I will answer all questions if the House will give me time. [Cries of "No, no!" "Give him time!" &c.]

Mr. Singleton—No, Sir; any *gentleman* shall have time, but not such a mean, despicable wretch as that!

Mr. Lovejoy—When the Jews could not do anything else, they spit upon Christ, and said he was possessed of a devil. [Laughter.] One of the earliest settlements of Virginia was made by a fugitive slave. John Smith was captured in war, and sold to a high-toned, chivalrous Turk, and put at the task of threshing. The master rode up to the barn-door one day, and said, "Jack, you rascal, why don't you thresh faster?" Jack—*horresco referens*—flew at his master, killed him with his flail, (Oh, for a Harper's Ferry Committee!) sprang into the vacant saddle and escaped, and came and settled Jamestown. Oh, for a South-side preacher to admonish John to stay and serve his master, whose money he was, like a good "Christian dog!"

A moment, Sir. Let us look at this question aside from its moral aspects. And I want to know what right Slavery, or a slaveholder, has to go with slaves into the common Territories of the United States? You talk about the equality of the States, and I grant it. The citizens of a Slave State have all the rights in the Territories that a citizen of a Free State has. You have the right, I concede, to go into the common Territories and live there with any kind of property we can take, but you have not the right to take slaves. This is the distinction I make. At a liberal estimate there are not more than two millions of people in the United States interested in slave labor. There are only 400,000 slaveholders. There are thirty millions of people in this country. There are twenty-eight millions interested in the system of free labor, and two millions in that of slave labor. The free system accommodates some eight millions in the Slave States better than the slave system. Here is the point: If Slavery goes into the Territories, free labor cannot go there.

The presence of Slavery without any local law for the purpose is the exclusion of free labor. If you take Slavery there, I cannot go there with the New-York *Tribune*, the *Evening Post*, the *Independent*, or any similar paper, religious or secular. I cannot go with the minister I desire to hear preach the gospel. Free schools cannot go there. You say, indeed, we can go. Yes; so all may go to a public house. It is common to all who choose to make it their temporary abode. All are invited to the *table d'hote*. The landlord opens the doors of the dining-hall and says, "Walk in, gentlemen;" but if a man sitting there is leprous, dripping with a contagious disease, no one will go in. It is really as much an exclusion as if the doors were closed and barred against his entrance. So if Slavery goes, freedom cannot go. I favor the equality of the States. I favor the right of every citizen of a Slave State to go into the Territories; but I deny that he has the right to practice slaveholding there, for it is not an institution—it was never instituted; never established by law—but a practice like polygamy. I say that they have not a right to go there and practice this high crime, so injurious to man and so offensive to God. And this is the question: whether these twenty-eight million people shall be accommodated, or two million people shall be accommodated; for, I repeat, the presence of Slavery is the utter exclusion of free labor and the institutions of freedom. I deny no one their rights. The Slave States are equal to the Free States. It is a poor, pitiful and paltry patriotism that cannot take in the entire extent of its country; but I do deny that Slavery has the same right as freedom in this country. Freedom is the Isaac; freedom is the heir of promise. Slavery is the Hagar and Ishmael, and they must go into the wilderness, and freedom shall have the entire inheritance. God and the fathers gave it to freedom and free institutions. It belongs to freedom—not to me; not to the citizens of the Free States, but to freedom, to the utter exclusion of slaveholding.

Now, gentlemen, I know you are in a mood to take a little advice. [Laughter.] I tell you I love you all. [Renewed Laughter.]

Mr. McQueen—I utterly repudiate your love.

Mr. Lovejoy—Sinners did that of Christ; but he loved them still. [Laughter.]

Mr. McQueen—I do not think he loves you much.

Mr. Lovejoy—I am afraid that I am not much like him. He went, however, and preached to the spirits in prison; and I think I never approximated so nearly to him as in this regard, while making proclamation of the holy evangel of God to sinners in this House. I tell you of the Slave States that you must emancipate your slaves. It belongs to you, and not to us. You must transform them from slaves into serfs, and give them homes, and protect and guard the sanctity of the family. We shall not push you. If you say that you want a quarter of a century, you can have it; if you want half a century, you can have it. But I insist that this system must ultimately be extinguished. There is no question about it. You who advocate the perpetuity of Slavery are like a set of madcaps, who should place themselves on the top of an iceberg which had disengaged itself from the frozen regions of the north, and begun to float downward and downward, through the warm climates. The sun shines and melts it; the soft winds blow on and melt it; the rains descend and melt it; the water ripples round it and melts it; and then these wild visionaries, who fancied they could sail an iceberg through the tropics, start up and blaspheme sunshine and rain and zephyr; and, mouthing the heavens, tell Jehovah that *unless he stops the shining of the sun and the blowing of the winds, and the falling of the rain, they will crumble his universe "from tur-r-ret to foundation-stone."* [Great laughter.]

Do you not think God would feel bad; and would not the archangels tremble at the chivalry? [Renewed laughter.] You may call this extravagant; but you can no more perpetuate Slavery, and will no more dissolve this Union, in order to perpetuate it, than you can stop the shining of the sun, or the ripple of the sea, the descent of rain, or the blowing of the wind; ay, no more than you can subdue the ocean, when it lashes itself into fury and dashes its crested mountain billows against the rocks. It is as preposterous to think of taking Slavery down through the civilization of the ages as it is to think of floating an iceberg through the tropics. It is the order of things. I am willing to concede that you can do anything that any equal number of men can achieve. I did mean to taunt you about Harper's Ferry, but I believe I will not. I am willing to concede that you are as brave as other men; although I do not think you show it by this abusive language; because brave men are always calm and self-possessed. God feels no anger, for he knows no fear.

I say, you can do anything that other men can do. You can preserve and perpetuate this system, if any equal number of men could do it; but the stars in their courses are fighting against you; God in his providence, is fighting against you. The universe was established upon the great principle of justice and truth; it may be jostled out of its place for a little while, but it will, sooner or later, fall back to its grooves. You must sacrifice slavery for the good of your country. Do this, and you will have the sympathy, the prayers, and the co-operation of the entire nation.

Refuse or neglect this; refuse to proclaim liberty through all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof, and the exodus of the slave will be through the Red Sea. It is a well-known physiological, as well as psychological fact, that ancestral characteristics reappear after a long interval of years, and even of generations, as streams disappear and gush out at a distant point. It is also well known that the Saxon blood is being infiltrated into the veins of the enslaved. By and by some Marion will be found, calling his guerrilla troops from the swamps and everglades of South Carolina; and Patrick Henry will reappear in the Old Dominion, shouting, as of old, "Give us liberty, or give us death!" Then will transpire those scenes which troubled the prophetic vision of Jefferson, and made him tremble for his country, when he remembered that God was just, and that his justice would not sleep forever, and that every divine attribute would be arrayed upon the side of the struggling bondmen. And he justified the uprising by saying, the little finger of American slavery was thicker than the loins of British despotism.

Sir, Virginia cannot afford, the country cannot afford to continue a practice fraught with so much of peril. It is better to remove the magazine than to be kept evermore in dread of a lighted match. The future glory and usefulness of this nation cannot be sacrificed to this system of crime. The nations of the earth are to be taught by our example. The American Republic must repose queen among the nations of the earth. Slavery must die. *Carthago est delenda.* The philosophy, therefore, and the lesson which the Slave States ought to have learned, from John Brown and from all these events, are not these expressions of rage and vengeance. Instead of being stimulated to revenge, Virginia ought to have learned the lesson of penitence. Instead of arraying herself in sheep's gray, she ought to have put on sackcloth and ashes. Instead of imbibing the distillation of corn, mixed with the products of the poultry-yard, she ought to have drunk the waters of bitterness, in view of her sin of slaveholding.

Mr. Martin, of Virginia—And if you come among us we will do with you as we did with John Brown—hang you up as high as Haman. I say that as a Virginian.

Mr. Lovejoy—I have no doubt of it.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Pioneer Celebration in Ohio.—The Seventy-second Anniversary of the settlement of Ohio was duly honored on the evening of the 7th, by the Pioneer Association of Cincinnati. The venerable Col. John Johnston presided. Wm. M. Corry, Esq., delivered an oration, and Mr. Fosdick read a poem. After the supper, reminiscences prepared and submitted by Judge McLean were read. When Judge McLean was a lad his father lived in Mason County, Kentucky. In 1776, he, with several neighbors, visited the Miami country to purchase land, and made a contract of purchase with Judge Symmes and his associates. The next Spring Judge McLean, then about eleven years of age, accompanied his father and neighbors to Ohio to make improvements. He wore a hunting-shirt and moccasins, as did the others, and the party were armed for any emergency. A flat-boat trip was made to Cincinnati, then destitute of a single brick house. Several letters were read, one from Mrs. Judge Burnet, absent from ill health, and one from Wm. D. Gallagher, containing a poem. Among the interesting relics exhibited were the powder-horn and bullet-moulds used by Israel Putnam in the Revolution. There was a large attendance of venerable pioneers, including Mrs. Judge McLean, Mr. and Mrs. Longworth, Mrs. Horton, now 86 years old, Mrs. Lilley, Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. Murdock, and several others of the pioneer mothers of the Buckeye State.

At a meeting of the Apiarian Society, the Secretary described the successful introduction into this country of the *Apis Ligustica*, or Ligurian bee, a distinct species from the ordinary honey bee. It is regarded as of great value as an abundant honey collector.

WORDS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Our Heathen at Home.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

That "plea for harlots and thieves," in to-day's issue, April 11, by "J. W.," ought to be well studied by our Christian philanthropists. We could wish every Christian minister and Church member might so read it as to compel them into a practical answer of an old question, found in one of the books, "Is there no balm in Gilead?" For more than thirty years the writer of this has prayed and labored, in connection with the Church, in sending the gospel to distant heathen nations. Recently, a vast mission-field has been opened to our eyes, in which we have heartily engaged, nearer home. We find multitudes here in a worse condition than travelers describe as that of heathenism, and more completely removed from Christianizing influences than the inhabitants of Asia. Many of them are our own children, prodigals it is true, yet their souls are worth saving. One thing has been demonstrated in our labors which we have very reluctantly been led to believe. At the present time, a greater readiness exists on the part of these lost ones to be benefited by the gospel, when properly approached, than a willingness on the part of the Church to approach them, in true Christian sympathy, or to receive them when truly penitent. The neglect to make suitable effort to reclaim the fallen, at our own doors, while we are trying to save those in foreign lands, is an inconsistency, becoming too apparent much longer to be allowed without a gentle rebuke. Hundreds, as neglected or more so than the following case, are dying, without proper attention to their temporal or spiritual wants, in our City.

A short time ago, at an evening meeting devoted for the poor outcasts, among a number present was a poor woman of interesting appearance, tearfully attentive to the words spoken. At the close she signed the pledge. Her tears were freely coursing down her cheeks. She said: "I am resolved, God helping me, to keep this pledge and live a different life." She obtained employment in a respectable sewing-establishment. Her former character soon became known and she left. She found work for a time at washing and scrubbing, and then could not find work. Out of work and discouraged, she returned to her former miserable lodgings, was taken sick, and after some days of delay sent for her religious friends. They calls and finds her in deep agony of body and soul. Having been without food for four days, she had sent out and pawned her only dress to obtain some, but when it was brought she could not eat it. A physician had been sent for, but none came. Knowing how difficult it is to obtain proper assistance for the sick and dying where this is located, we hastened to get a permit for her to be removed to the Hospital, but was too late—to the Dispensary for aid, and there the books were closed for the day. We went in pursuit of a physician who visits the sick in that neighborhood, and he refused to go because "it is of no use to deal out medicine *there*." Early the next day we returned with some faint hope of getting her cared for, but now again we are too late. Relief came, but her hunger, thirst and pain had terminated in death. In a paroxysm of agony she sprang from her bed, and before she could be returned by those around her her spirit toook its flight, and her sad fate will never be known to her fond mother till that day when all secrets will be revealed. Thus dies many a daughter of doting parents—loved ones uncared for, homeless, friendless, hopeless, spurned from the society of former friends, and cut off from the saving efforts of Christianity.

W. S. W.

A Query as to the Power of Legislative Committees.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have been the presiding officer of two legislative bodies, and I should be happy to have your opinion upon a subject which has exercised my mind much, and upon which my opinion is not clear—viz.; the power of the Committee of the United States Senate on the Harper's Ferry outrage to compel witnesses to attend the Committee and answer questions.

I am free to admit the general powers of all Legislative Committees properly constituted, but has the Harper's Ferry Committee that qualification? Let us see.

New Jersey has a peculiar institution, "the Camden and Amboy Railroad,"—a lot of dead rabbits organize in the sixth Ward to attack the institution; proceed to Amboy; in doing so are overpowered by the Camden and Amboy people, and New Jersey vindicates her power and her laws by the punishment of the criminals; now, would this be a proper subject to raise a committee of inquiry in the United States Senate on—if not, please show the difference between it and the John Brown outrage to justify the raising of the Harper's Ferry Committee.

I do not believe in contumacy nor cheap martyrdom, but I do believe in having all powers which affect personal freedom clearly defined by law.

There is a feature in the John Brown outrage which has been overlooked, and which I think makes my opinion against the appointment of the Committee stronger than any analogy of the New Jersey case makes it; that is, John Brown and his confederates were living in Virginia during the time that he planned the foray.

Please let me, through your columns, have your views on this subject, as your experience will entitle them to much consideration, from among others.

Yours respectfully;
G. W. R.

A Plan for Cleaning the Streets.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have a novel plan for street cleaning to suggest. There are 1,600 squares or blocks in this City below Fifty-ninth-street. If one man could keep two squares clean at a cost of $1 50 per day for 270 days, excluding Sundays and stormy days, that would cost $324,000 per annum—a less sum than the streets of the City have ever been cleaned for, and this with an organization that would undoubtedly secure cleaner streets than we have now. The value of the manure would pay for transporting the dirt to the boats.

O.

Another Note from Miss Fox.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My Dear Sir: The note that appeared in yesterday's *Times* was not written by me. I simply sanctioned the views expressed by a friend.

Very respectfully,
KATHARINE FOX,
No. 66 West Forty-sixth-street.

PERSONAL.

Gen. George Bickley, the expelled Commander of the "Knights of the Golden Circle," publishes a short card in the New-Orleans papers, requesting a suspension of public opinion until matters now held private can be made public. He denies the charge that he is an imposter, and adds: "Acting under the sense of the responsibility which the position I hold in the K. G. C. organization places upon me, I adopted the only course that duty could point to me under the circumstances. I called a meeting of the K. G. C., and presenting myself among them, I gave them a full and frank explanation of my acts since the origin of the organization. I leave, therefore, to the K. G. C. to determine in what manner I have imposed upon them."

In the Superior Court at Boston, April 9, Leonard W. Cheeney and Abigail Pratt, of Chelsea, were arraigned for adultery, when Mrs Pratt, on being asked whether she pleaded guilty or not guilty, responded: "In the sight of my God and my conscience I am *not* guilty, but in the sight of the law I *am* guilty." The counsel for the woman stated that she was laboring under a delusion induced by Spiritualism, and a plea of not guilty was entered, and the case was set down for trial.

Rev. Theodore Parker writes to a friend in Boston, that in Rome an American is astonished at the sacrifice of useful arts to the fine arts. "Now," he adds, "if I had a son, I should rather he would be a great engineer, a great mason, carpenter, or railroad builder, than a great painter, sculptor or fiddler; and certainly I should rather that my son were an *ordinary* third-rate tailor, shoemaker, brazier, than an *ordinary* third-rate sculptor, to spoil marble and waste the time of the men he strove to makes statues of."

A young woman from St. Catherine's, Canada was detected in the streets of Detroit a few days ago, in an attempt to forsake her infant. She gave as a reason for her conduct the cruelty of her husband, who had deserted her.

On the 1st inst. Miss Olive Fuller, of Barnstable, Mass., attained the age of 101 years. Her hearing is slightly impaired, but otherwise her faculties are active as ever. She reads without difficulty and enjoys excellent health.

Mr. Theodore Elmendorf, of Poughkeepsie, has obtained a verdict of $5,000 damages against John L. Green, freight agent of the Hudson River Railroad, at Rhinebeck, for the seduction of his wife. Mr. Elmendorf had previously obtained a divorce.

Mr. Richard Hurlbut, of Boonville, New-York, has declined an appointment to the superintendency of the Black River Canal, in consequence of the pressure of business engagements.

At Milwaukee, Wis., on Sunday, April 1, Bishop Kemper administered the rite of confirmation to fifty-five members of St. Paul's Church, an edifice which has been opened only six months.

The Jamaica (L. I.) *Farmer* says that the watch worn by Napoleon I., while a prisoner at St. Helena, is now in possession of a gentleman in Jamaica village. The watch is of gold, of English manufacture, and a perfect time-keeper.

A meeting of the friends of ex-Judge Stump has been held at Baltimore, at which resolutions were adopted denouncing the Legislature and the Governor, and endorsing the official conduct of the Judge.

Lola Montez has ended her lectures in Buffalo, and is now in Rochester, where she draws large houses.

Miss Kimberly has commenced a theatrical engagement at Detroit, playing the *Octoroon*.

Hon. A. B. Williams has resumed his seat in the State Senate, after a severe illness of a fortnight.

Mr. and Mrs. Vandenhoff are giving Shakspearian readings in Albany.

LITERA[illegible] AND ART [illegible]

In Pryor's [illegible] which escaped both Bo[illegible] [illegible]muel, it appears, in spite [illegible] ance applied for apart[illegible]. The application was [illegible] the publication of Tas[illegible] him, he probably thought, [illegible] the Government. Here [illegible]rtford:

> My Lord: Be[illegible] Lordship, I have only this [illegible] to trouble you with a re[illegible]tion, if it cannot be easily [illegible]d. Some of the apartments [illegible] I am encouraged to hope [illegible] Lordship I may obtain a resi[illegible] be considered by me as a great favor [illegible] to a man who has had the [illegible] Majesty's Government, a ret[illegible] not be improperly or un[illegible]fore, request that your L[illegible] such rooms in Hampton[illegible]cer to, my Lord, your Lordship's [illegible] faithful humble servant,
> [illegible] JOHNSON.

It does not appear that the King ever [illegible] of the application. On the letter is [illegible] C. presents his compliments to Mr. J[illegible] is sorry he cannot obey his commands, [illegible] on his hands many engagements [illegible].

A second series of *Useful Information for Engineers*, by William Fairbairn, F. R. S., F. G. S., President of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, is [illegible], uniform with the first [illegible] is likewise nearly ready. [illegible] like the first, consists princip[illegible] at various Institutions on [illegible] comprises, amongst other [illegible] Progress of Civil and Mechan[illegible] Machinery of Agriculture, and [illegible]ngth of Iron Ships; the Density [illegible] of Steam at different Temper[illegible] govern the Collapse of Tubes [illegible] of Boilers, &c. The publishers are Messrs. Longman.

The *Akbar* of Algiers states that in pulling down an old Arab house at Constantine, a few days since, the following inscription was found: "*Oikec koinbe Fonteiorum.*" Though part of the stone was broken off, the inscription appears entire. In the first line, which is in Greek characters, it presents the peculiarity of the last stroke of the N serving also as the first of the H (Eta.) It is not uncommon to find at Constantina mixed inscriptions of Latin and Greek, but the phrases in each language are generally complete; whereas in the present instance the first two words are Greek in language and character, and the last word Latin. The meaning of the inscription is "Sleeping-house of the Fonteii."

Mr. Lumley is reprinting an old English book of some interest in a literary as well as in a theological point of view. It is *The Female Glory; or the Life and Death of our Blessed Lady, the Holy Virgin Mary, Gode's Owne Immaculate Mother*; by Anth. Stafford, Gent. The work was written with the approval of Archbishop Laud, and was published in the year 1635. It was vehemently assailed by the Puritans, and as warmly defended by the High Church party.

At a sale of works of art recently, in Paris, a majolica plate of Gubbio, 1518, was sold for 2,000f.; two small candelabra with figures by Clodion, 2,005f.; a small bust in silver of Jean de Valette, [illegible]f.; three pieces of porcelain, bearing the arms of the Medici family, (a flask with stopper,) [illegible]f.; a plate, 1,105f.; and a small cup, [illegible]f.; a wardrobe in violet wood of the time of Louis XV., [illegible]f.; and a small Florentine cabinet, handsomely inlaid with precious stones, 2,450f.

M. Merle d'Aubigné, the historian of the Reformation, has come out with a "discourse" on the revival question, published by the "Société des livres religieux" of Toulouse, and entitled *Le reveil de l'Eglise contemporaine et les objections qu'on lui oppose.*

A memorandum of "reasons in favor of a bill to establish artistic copyright," has been prepared by the Council of the Society of Arts. This memorandum will shortly be laid before Her Majesty's Ministers by a very numerous and influential deputation.

A new work by the Abbé Domenech, the author of the very interesting "Missionary Adventures in Texas and Mexico," an account of his *Seven Years' Residence in the Great Deserts of North America*, will be published this month by Messrs. Longman.

The Society of Arts are proposing to do honor to the memory of the late Sir William Ross, by getting together, in their rooms in the Adelphi, a collection of his works, for exhibition to the public during the months of April and May.

The Mill on the Floss, the new novel by Miss Evans, the authoress of *Adam Bede*, was announced by the Messrs. Blackwood to appear on the 4th of April. Report speaks very highly of its pictures of north country life and scenery.

It is rumored in musical circles that another attempt at Opera in English, in competition with th[illegible] of Miss L. Pyne and Mr. Harrison, may be made, [illegible] at Drury-lane or Her Majesty's Theatre, London, in the course of the Autumn.

The *Court Circular* states that Disraeli is busily engaged on a new edition of his once popular novel, entitled *Sybil; or, Both Nations.* It will be enriched with much additional matter and pungent remarks.

A new work of fiction, by M. Victor Hugo, entitled *Les Misérables*, and illustrative of the sufferings of the poor, is announced to appear in a *Revue* about to be founded at Paris by MM. Hetzel and Michel Levy, *frères*.

The thirty-seventh annual exhibition of the Society of British Artists contains in all 869 works of art, of which nine are sculptures, 227 are water-color drawings, and 633 are oil-paintings.

Messrs. Groombridge have arranged with Mrs. S. C. Hall for the publication of three volumes for children, to form part of their series of books for the young, entitled *The Magnet Series.*

A handsome volume, *Les Femmes de Shakspere*, has appeared in Paris, consisting of 40 fine engravings of portraits of Shakespeare's heroines, with letter-press by George Sand, Philarète Chasles, Villemain, &c.

M. De Fresne, "*Ancien Counseiller d'Etat*," has executed a translation which he entitles *Divinité du Christianisme*—professedly from the English of "Lord J. B. Sumner, Archbishop of Canterbury."

An Altenburg publisher has brought out an edition of Charles and Mary Lamb's *Tales from Shakespeare*, with grammatical remarks, and a glossary for the use of young Germans learning English.

The French scientific mission, lately sent to Abyssinia, found civil war raging in the country; and in consequence, after incurring some risk, it had retired to Aden.

A London correspondent says: "I send you a *paragram* or short letter. This is the new word, much approved of, as Sir John Leach says, in the higher circles."

The publishing preparations for the *Mill on the Floss*, by the author of *Adam Bede*, are on a large scale. The idea is, there will be an issue of 60,000 required.

A translation of the Marquis de Moyes' *Recollections of the Embassy of Baron Gros to China and Japan* in 1857—58, is in course of preparation by Messrs. Richard Griffith & Co.

Flotow, the author of "Martha," has obtained another success by his new opera on the subject of Shakespeare's "Winter Tale," brought out at Schwerin.

A new biographical announcement of interest is made by the Messrs. Longman—a life of the late President of the Royal Academy, Sir Martin Archer Shee, by his son.

Mr. Monckton Milnes divides his favors between *Macmillan's Magazine* and the *Cornhill*—the new number of the former, as well as of the latter, receiving a contribution from him.

A new edition, the sixth, of Mr. Bailey's *Festus* is announced for publication by Messrs. Chapman & Hall.

Messrs. Saunders & Otley are to publish, from the pen of one of the most popular writers of fiction, a new novel, *Hulse House.*

The first volume of a German translation of *Adam Bede* has made its appearance at Berlin; the translator is Julius Frese.

Wolfgang Menzel, the well-known critic and historian, has begun the publication of a work entitled, *The Last 120 Years of World-History*, 1740-1860.

A chair of music has been created at the University of Leipzig, and Herr Langer has been appointed to the professorship.

A grand opera on the subject of Byron's *Don Juan*, by Victor Massé, is about to be performed at the Theatre Lyrique, Paris.

The second and last volume of the *Dictionnaire des Synonymes*, by M. Guizot, is announced by Didier & Co., Paris.

Mr. J. F. Barnett, the pianist, of whose musical talents the German Press speaks in high terms, is about to return to England.

A collection is making for the benefit of the widow and family of the late M. Jullien. The subscriptions already announced amount to nearly £200.

The versatile Miss Strickland has found a new idea for an historical work—*The Bachelor Kings of England.*

The publication of Dr. Spohr's autobiography has commenced in the form of periodical pamphlets.

Destructive Hurricane in Mississippi.—A terrific hurricane passed through L[illegible] County, Miss., on Saturday, April 7. [illegible] very hard at Marion Station [illegible] path through a part of the county [illegible] At Judge Chapman's place, it [illegible] but his dwelling, and that [illegible] no person seriously hurt. It [illegible] in its route, and tore it [illegible] it struck the plantation of J. [illegible] it killed one negro and wounded [illegible] hurt both himself and wife. [illegible] and every other house on the place [illegible] down, and not a single panel of fence [illegible] Old Mrs. Crane's house was blown [illegible] seriously injured that it is doubtful if she recovers. Her leg was broken in two places. Mrs. Judge Daniels' house was badly damaged by having a large tree blown down upon it. Mr. Daniels with his family had gone to Marion, [illegible] from probable injury.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD.
FARE $3 TO ALBANY.

On and after MONDAY, March 26, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams Bridge, 6:30 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depôt.
For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Depôt.
For Albany, 9 A. M. Mail, 3:30 P. M. Express train.
Connect with the New-York Central Railroad.
Returning, will leave:
Williams Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M., and 3:46 P. M.
White Plains 5 and 7:20 A. M., 12:45 and 4:00 P. M.
Dover Plains, 6 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M., 4:10 P. M., Express trains.
The 9:30 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. Express trains connect at Chatham Four Corners for all stations on Western Railroads.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 9, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train, at 9:45 P. M., (Sundays included): Way Trains for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30, P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 4:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included,) and 6:45 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5:25, (Sundays included,) and 9 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD—Trains leave pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail, 9 A. M. for Dunkirk, and intermediate stations. Way, at 4 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, HIGHLANDS, MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, SQUAN, &c., *via* steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Murray-st., New-York. Leave Red Bank at 7½ A. M., and New-York at 3½ P. M., every day except Sunday.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—Leave foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 4 and 5:30 P. M. for Piermont and Suffern, 5:30 and 9:30 A. M. for Piermont. Leave Suffern at 6:50 A. M. and 6:40 P. M., and Piermont 6:30 and 7:35 A. M., and 2:20 and 7:45 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New City and Haverstraw.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.: 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30 and 7:30 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.
FARE REDUCED!
On and after MONDAY, April 16, 1860, the passenger fare on the boats of this Company will be reduced to
SIX CENTS.
Tickets in packages of not less than twenty,
AT FIVE CENTS EACH,
can be purchased at the office of the Company, on the Pier, at Harlem only.
NO TICKETS SOLD ON THE BOATS.
By order, J. N. WATSON, Secretary.

APRIL, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN, and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, April 7, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, April 7, 7½ A. M.
Sunday, April 8, 8 A. M.	Saturday, April 7, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, April 10, 7½ A. M.	Sunday, April 8, 3½ P. M.
Wed'day, April 11, 8 A. M.	Monday, April 9, 7½ A. M.
Thursd'y, April 12, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, April 10, 11 A. M.
Friday, April 13, 10 A. M.	Wed'day, April 11, 12 M.
Sat'day, April 14, 2½ P. M.	Thursday, April 12, 1 P. M.
Sunday, April 15, 10 A. M.	Friday, April 13, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, April 17, 2½ P. M.	Sunday, April 15, 3½ P. M.
Wed'day, April 18, 2½ P. M.	Monday, April 16, 12 M.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.—The steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE daily (Sundays excepted) from Peck-slip, East River, at 4 P. M. These boats have excellent state room accommodations.
Cabin fare $1 50; no charge for berths.
Forward deck passage $1.
For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., New-York.
D. A. MILLS, Agent
Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE new and fast steamer JOHN BROOKS, Capt. JOHN BROOKS, Jr., leaves Peck-slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Freight taken for the Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad at the lowest rates.
T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 112 South-st.

SPEED, ACCOMMODATIONS AND FARE UNEQUALED.—Afternoon boat for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., landing at Christopher, every AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR SAG HARBOR, LANDING AT ORIENT AND GREENPORT.—The well known and commodious Steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, will leave from East River steamboat place, Peck slip, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock. Freight taken.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE steamboat AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every day in the week, at 8 A. M., for Peekskill, making the usual landings; returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at Amos-st.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, AND ORIENT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, will leave Pier No 32 E. R., foot of James-st., for the above ports THIS DAY, (Saturday,) the 14th inst., at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

EXPRESSES.

AMERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS CO.,
NO. 72 BROADWAY.

PACKAGE EXPRESS twice every week for all parts of Europe *via* Liverpool, also by each French and German Mail Steamer. Samples taken at low rates, and prepayment of freight optional with the sender.
Purchases made at easy commission, and Bills of Exchange in sums to suit on London and Paris.
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors.

AGRICULTURAL.

GENTLEMEN HAVING GARDENS, WHO COUNTRY SEATS and have not sufficient manure of their own, or who are desirous of a quick growth and large and early crops of vegetables, a beautiful lawn and grass plat, will find what they need in the

POUDRETTE
OF THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

This fertilizer is neat, handy, without odor, packed in new barrels, and has the advantage of not injuring the seed or plant by direct contact therewith, and of being known for 20 years as a reliable article. Price $1 50 per barrel for 7 barrels and over.
Pamphlet, with directions, &c., free. Apply to
GRIFFING, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

BUCKEYE PREMIUM MOWER.
WITH FLEXIBLE FOLDING BAR.

The farmer, intending to purchase a Mower, will find it to his advantage to examine the Buckeye for 1860, which combines all those features which have given it its present reputation, that of THE BEST MOWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD, together with several important improvements added the present season. Descriptive circulars with testimonials forwarded by mail.
JOHN P. ADRIANCE,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
No. 165 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt, New-York.

MANIPULATED PHOSPHATIC GUANO,

A first-class fertilizer, containing ammonia, potash salts, phosphates, and other necessary ingredients, in the proportions and conditions best adapted to produce most favorable effects in the growth of crops.
QUALITY GUARANTEED.
Price, $45 per ton of 2,000 lbs., in bags 125 lbs. each. Prepared by J. M. HUNTINGTON & CO., at their Steam Mills, Norwich, Conn. Sold in New-York by nearly all the horticulturists, seedsmen, florists, and dealers in guanos.
A fair trial, side by side, on any crop, with the best Peruvian guano, is solicited.

BLOOMINGDALE NURSERY.
SPRING OF 1860.

Now ready for delivery, a fine stock of Dwarf Fruit, Shade, and Evergreen Trees, Grape-vines, Shrubs, Plants, &c., in great variety. Also, one of the finest collections of Roses ever offered.
DAVID CLARK, Broadway and 77th-st.
Orders left at No. 643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st., promptly attended to.

LAWN GRASS SEED.

A mixture of the best English and French Grass Seed, for lawns and grass plats; also, Lawton Blackberry Plants, select variety of Strawberry Plants, &c., &c., for sale by
A. F. MAYHER & CO., No. 54 Vesey-st.

NEW VARIETY OF SKINLESS BARLEY,

Weighing sixty pounds per bushel; also, imported Seed Oats, Timothy and Clover Seed, Red Top and Orchard Grass Seeds, Guano and other fertilizers, for sale at the agricultural warehouse and seed-store of
A. F. MAYHER & CO., No. 54 Vesey-st.

RHUBARB ROOTS.

Asparagus Root, Potato and Top Onion sets, for sale by
A. F. MAYHER & CO., No. 54 Vesey-st.,
near Greenwich-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO NO 1.
SUPER PHOSPHATE

OF LIME, BONE DUST, &c., for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, at lowest market price. Send for a circular. A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

PELHAM FARM SEEDLING POTATOES FOR SALE.—They are the earliest known, and warranted not to rot. May be planted any time before the 20th of June successfully. Price, $4 per single barrel, and $3 for more than one. May be obtained of M. A. J. LYNCH, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st., or by applying to R. L. PELL, Esq., No. 32 St. John's Park, north side, New-York.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at No. 261 3d av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

COAL OIL.

10,000 gallons COAL OIL of very superior quality and color, for sale by DIETZ & CO.,
Lamp Manufacturers, No. 132 William-st.

SHIPPING

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

The United States Mail Steamship
ADRIATIC,
JAS. J. COMSTOCK, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the passengers and mails, on SATURDAY, April 14, at 12 o'clock, from Pier foot of Canal-st., N. R.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock, A. M.
All baggage not required for the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
Bills of lading will be signed at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st (Room No. 4,) up to noon on the 13th inst. Parcels will be received at the office on the wharf up to 11 o'clock on sailing day.
For passage, apply to WILLIAM H. WICKHAM office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
N. B.—The ADRIATIC will sail again on her second voyage on the 2d of June.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 28, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
S. M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail May 26.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,
AFRICA, Cap. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. Lang,
AMERICA, Capt. Miller,
NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch,
SCOTIA (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 4.
ARABIA, Stone leaves New York, Wedn'day, April 11.
NIAGARA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wed'ay, April 25.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 2.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 9.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-Green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. JOS. J. COMSTOCK,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,
On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf,	Leave Havre,
SATURDAY, April 14,	TUESDAY, May 8,
SATURDAY, June 2,	TUESDAY, June 19,
SATURDAY, July 14,	TUESDAY, July 31,
SATURDAY, Aug. 25,	TUESDAY, Sept. 11,
SATURDAY, Oct. 6,	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.
The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world, for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.
Cabin passage, $130.
For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., or to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.
Agents at Havre, Messrs. WHITLOCK & PUNNETT.
Agent at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 10 Faubourg Montmartre.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool, by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:
WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD
WEST POINT, SWITZERLAND, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA.
Making together with others, a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the
X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,
for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. Send or call for circulars.
Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application: if by letter, inclose postage stamp to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

THREE STEAMERS A WEEK.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.
For the better accommodation of Delegates and persons desirous of attending the approaching Convention, to be held at Charleston, S. C., on Monday, the 23d inst., it has been decided to dispatch three steamers the week previous to the Convention, commencing with the COLUMBIA, on Monday, April 16, to be followed by NASHVILLE, on Wednesday, 18, and the MARION, Friday, 20.
Passengers by the COLUMBIA and NASHVILLE will arrive out by the former on Wednesday night, and the latter Friday night, thus affording an excellent opportunity to many who would prefer a few days in Charleston.
The MARION, leaving here Friday, will arrive on Sunday night, landing her passengers in ample time for the opening session, Monday forenoon.
The above steamers leave Pier No. 4, North River, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Rates of passage by this line are as follows, with through tickets:

To Charleston, S. C.	$15 00	To New-Orleans, La.	$39 75
To Augusta, Ga.	17 50	To Knoxville, Tenn.	25 50
To Atlanta, Ga.	21 00	To Nashville, Tenn.	27 75
To Columbia, S. C.	20 00	To Memphis, Tenn.	31 75
To Montgomery, Ala.	25 00	To Chattanooga, Tenn.	25 00
To Mobile, Ala.	35 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, April 14, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville $27 75; Knoxville $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.
For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAM'L L. MITCHILL & SON.

FOR SAVANNAH—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MOUNT VERNON, L. H. LAYFIELD, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., on SATURDAY, April 14, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Tickets sold to New Orleans, $39 75; to Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Columbus, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50; Savannah, $15, including carriage fare at connecting points.
The MONTGOMERY succeeds on THURSDAY, April 19. Freight, 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, for the above ports on
SATURDAY, 28th April.
SATURDAY, 26th May.
SATURDAY, 23d June.
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........60
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.
The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every THURSDAY.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Farrish, every SATURDAY.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.
Passage to Norfolk (stateroom and meals included) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF FOSTER & KETCHAM is dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. John T. Foster withdraws from the said firm, to take effect from the 10th day of April, 1860. And the firm of KETCHAM & SCHUYLER is authorized to collect and pay all debts of the late firm of FOSTER & KETCHAM.
JOHN T. FOSTER,
S. C. KETCHAM.
JERSEY CITY, April 10, 1860.

Copartnership is formed this day, under the name and style of KETCHAM & SCHUYLER, for carrying on, and the manufacturing of all kinds of machinery, shafting and steam engines, &c., at the foot of York-st., Jersey City.
S. C. KETCHAM,
ISAAC SCHUYLER.
JERSEY CITY, April 10, 1860.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of PERRY & HOFFMIRE, (ship and steamboat joiners,) is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The accounts will be settled by J. E. HOFFMIRE, who will continue the business on his individual account, at No. 327 5th-st.
TIMOTHY PERRY,
JOHN E. HOFFMIRE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1860.

NOTICE.—A. A. ROBBINS & CO., FORMERLY HASKELL & ROBBINS, announce the withdrawal of Mr. C. H. HASKELL, the above said firm being dissolved this day by mutual consent. A. A. ROBBINS will continue on with the business.
NEW-YORK, April 12, 1860.

DENTISTRY.

THE BEST ARTIFICIAL TEETH IN THE WORLD.—I have substituted 43 sets of CONTINUOUS GUM TEETH for Gold, Silver and Vulcanized Rubber, within a few months, and thus far they give entire satisfaction. Responsible parties can test the superiority of this work, and return it without charge unless it proves firmer in the mouth, more natural in appearance, and more useful in masticating.
An experience of 25 years teaches me that the natural Teeth can be preserved during life.
HENRY CRANE, No. 47 Bond-st.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 83 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

GAS FIXTURES FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF Chandeliers with six lights each, also one with three lights. Apply to E. MOWATT, No. 29 South-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents

S. M. WOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND AUCTIONEERS,
For the purchase and sale of
REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, RAILROAD STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES.
S. M. WOOD,
W. L. BOSTOCK,
F. S. BOGUE,
No. 77 Cedar-st., and
No. 75 West 40th-st., New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS, &c.,
Issue circular notes and letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, South America, &c., &c.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c. Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

HUNN, BEACKHAM & MARSH,
NOTE AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.
Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Buildings,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
New-York.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

CROMMELIN, GOODWIN & CURTIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Negotiate Bank, Insurance and Express Stocks, and Business Paper, and advance upon the same. Prompt attention given to collections, or any business intrusted to us.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

FINANCIAL.

1860. Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1860
1860. Pacific Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1860.
1860. Union Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1860.
1860. Great Western Marine Insurance Scrip of 1860.
1859. Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1859.
1859. Commercial Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1859.
1859. New-York Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1859.
1859. Orient Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1859.
Bought and sold or negotiated on commission by
WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

STOCKS TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, or suburbs within 30 miles:
10,000 Insurance Stock in this City.
12,000 New-York Gas Company Stock.
3,000 New-York Ice Company Stock.
By R. G. PIERCE, No. 10 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 153 BOWERY—Under Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.—At an election for Directors of this Company, held Tuesday, March 13, the following gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:
D. B. KEELER,
E. L. WALTON,
GEO. J. PRICE,
ISAAC WALTON,
JAS. M. MILLS,
JOHN PALMER,
STEPH. VALENTINE,
WM. DENNISTOUN,
E. D. BROWN,
ROBT. M. FIELD,
STEPHEN CUTTER,
D. H. KNAPP,
JAMES HUMES,
JACOB WILSON,
SANFORD MEAD,
JOHN FOSTER,
WM. A. CUMMING,
ANDREW M. WHITLOCK,
W. WAKE,
ALEX. McDONALD,
CHAS. PERLEY,
ABM. DENIKE,
NATHAN ASIEL,
JORDAN L. MOTT, JR.,
JOHN L. MOORE,
JOHN H. MORRIS,
JOHN MURPHY,
BRYAN M. CAHIL,
A. T. BRIGGS,
JOSEPH W. DURYEE.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, DAVID B. KEELER was unanimously reëlected President.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, April 10, 1860.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz:
D. R. MARTIN,
ROBERT HAYDOCK,
SAMUEL S. BOWMAN,
GORDON W. BURNHAM,
JOHN BOYCE,
LUCIEN D. COWEN,
PARKER HANDY,
S. C. SOUTHMAYD,
JAMES M. BENEDICT,
JOHN CASTRE,
ALBERT A. MARTIN,
DAVID WAGSTAFF,
L. A. EDWARDS.
And for inspectors of the next succeeding election,
HARVEY WEED,
ROBT. J. BROWN,
PETER MARTIN.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, D. R. MARTIN, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

ON SALE—MOBILE CITY EIGHT PER CENT. bonds redeemable in 1885, interest payable in New-York semi-annually, 1st January and 1st July.
Rochester City 6 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1873, interest payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.
New-York Central Railroad 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds, redeemable in 1876. Coupons for interest payable in New-York Feb. 1 or Aug. 1.
Troy City 6 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1873, interest payable in New-York, 1st January and 1st July, by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

CAUTION.—THE FOLLOWING SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with nine Coupons, to each attached, the first due 1st March, 1860, were mailed from Europe by the steamer *Hungarian*, and have not been received, viz.:
Bond No. 3,371, of..........$1,000
Bond No. 3,460, of..........1,000
Bond No. 3,524, of..........1,000
The public is hereby cautioned against buying or negotiating the same, payment having been stopped.
APRIL 13, 1860. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—A decree having been entered for the sale, on the 28th of April inst., of the Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad—formerly Cincinnati, Logansport and Chicago Railway—arrangements are being made by the parties interested for the purchase and completion of the road under a new organization.
All information will be furnished on application at the office of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, No. 45 Liberty-st.—New-York, April 4, 1860.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March, 1860.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders in this Corporation, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held (in conformity with the requirements of the by-laws of this Company,) on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-fifth (25th) day of April, 1860, at the office of the Company, in the city of Toledo, Ohio, commencing at 12 o'clock M.
FRANKLIN E. WORCESTER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 6, 1860.
NOTICE.—THE BOOKS WILL BE OPENED FOR subscription to the Capital Stock of the United States Warehouse Company at the St. Nicholas Bank, on SATURDAY, the 7th inst., and will remain open till Saturday, the 14th inst., from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. daily.
C. D. MATHEWS,
JAS. GREEN,
C. N. S. ROWLAND,
Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY—No. 71 Wall-st., New-York April 5, 1860. A dividend of ten per cent. has been declared payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st.

INSURANCE.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1860.

☞ AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on MONDAY, 2d inst., the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
WILLIAM G. LAMBERT,
GEORGE C. COLLINS,
DANFORD N. BARNEY,
LUCIUS HOPKINS,
THOS. MESSENGER,
WILLIAM H. MELLEN,
CHAS. J. MARTIN,
OBAS B. HATCH,
B. WATSON BULL,
HOMER MORGAN,
LEVI P. STONE,
JAMES HUMPHREY,
GEORGE PEARCE,
WARD A. WORK,
JAMES LOW,
I. H. FROTHINGHAM,
CHAS. A. BULKLEY,
RICHARD BIGELOW,
GEORGE D. MORGAN,
THEODORE McNAMEE,
CEPHAS H. NORTON,
OLIVER E. WOOD,
ALFRED S. BARNES,
GEO. BLISS,
ROE LOCKWOOD,
LEVI P. MORTON,
CURTIS NOBLE,
J. B. HUTCHINSON,
CHAS. P. BALDWIN,
AMOS T. DWIGHT,
HENRY A. HURLBUT,
JESSE HOYT,
WM. STURGIS, JR.,
JOHN R. FORD,
GEO. T. STEDMAN,
SIDNEY MASON,
A. F. WILLMARTH,
CYRUS YALE, JR.,
F. H. COSSITT,
WM. R. FOSDICK,
DAVID I. BOYD,
LEWIS ROBERTS,
SAMUEL B. CALDWELL,
A. J. WILLS,
WM. H. TOWNSEND.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, CHAS. J. MARTIN was unanimously reëlected President, and A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office corner of Greenwich and Fulton sts.
NEW-YORK, April 10, 1860.

At the Annual Election for Directors of the Company, held on Tuesday, April 10, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:
LEVI APGAR,
D. RANDOLPH MARTIN,
BENJ. S. TAYLOR,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,
BARRET H. VAN AUKEN,
GORDON W. BURNHAM,
C. V. B. OSTRANDER,
DAVID MAGIE,
JOSEPH M. BROWN,
EBENEZER BEADLESTON,
SAMUEL S. BOWMAN,
JEREMIAH ROBINS,
WARD A. WORK,
C. D. VAN WAGENEN,
WILLIAM HUSTACE,
ISRAEL MINOR,
JOSEPH S. BARKER,
ELY HOPPOCK,
HENRY A. KERR,
CROWEL ADAMS,
NATHANIEL WEED.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, C. V. B. OSTRANDER was unanimously reëlected President, and JOSEPH S. BARKER, Vice President.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S
PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
No. 11 West 27th-st.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE,
A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
On Brooklyn Heights,
No. 106 Pierrepont-st., corner of Clinton.
ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M.,
EDWARD E. BRADBURY, A. M.,
Principals.
The Principals, aided by thoroughly qualified teachers, devote their entire time and attention to the education of their pupils.
A new quarter commences on Monday, April 16.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!
CLASSES OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.
THE ANTI-BOOK SYSTEM,
OR NATURE'S PRACTICAL METHOD FOR TEACHING LANGUAGES.
PROFESSOR A. BAILLOY,
Bachelier ès-Lettres and ès-Sciences of the Faculty of Paris; Barrister at Law and M. D. in France; Member of the College of Preceptors in England; Corresponding Member of several Literary and Scientific Societies in France, England and Russia; Poet-Laureate of the "Jeux Floraux de Toulouse" &c., &c; Author of the "Anti-Book System, or Nature's Practical and Rational Method for Teaching Languages"—
BEGS TO GIVE NOTICE
that at the request of a great many young men in business, who applied to him to form a class
ON REDUCED TERMS,
so as to meet their means, and in order to extend the advantages of his System to all classes, he is opening this week
A NEW CLASS OF FRENCH,
Meeting EVERY DAY, from 7 to 9 P. M.,
And for which the TERMS will be
FOR THE WHOLE COURSE OF 100 LESSONS, (in advance,) $20,
(Instead of $50 and $75, the usual terms.)
Subscribers to this Class are
GUARANTEED PERFECT PRACTICAL PROFICIENCY IN
READING, WRITING AND SPEAKING,
BY THE END OF JUNE NEXT.
No expense whatever for Books.
For subscriptions and all inquiries, apply at the Rooms,
WOOD'S BUILDINGS, No. 563 BROADWAY.
REFERENCES.
Mrs. G. KENT, No. 34 Hammond-st., New-York.
Mrs. H. M. FIELD, No. 102 East 18th-st., New-York.
Mrs. M. BEACH, No. 66 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.
J. E. WILLIAMS, Esq., President Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
CHAS. GOULD, Esq., Wall-st., New-York.
Rev. H. M. FIELD, Editor of *Evangelist*, New-York.
Dr. JAMES BOYLE, Chambers st., New-York.
JOHN F. TROW, Esq., No. 379 Broadway, New-York.
M. BEACH, Esq., Editor of the *Sun*, New-York.
F. ANDERSON, Esq., *Daily News*, New-York.
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Brooklyn.
Dr. J. H. RAYMOND, President of the Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn.
Prof. ROBERT R. RAYMOND, 152 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.
Immediate application is requested, as the number of subscribers will be limited. Easy terms of payment will be granted to pupils giving respectable references.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.
The Summer Session of this School will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of May next.

THE BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE, NEW-JERSEY—Twelve miles from New-York by railroad—Will commence its 27th term of five months, May 1. All the arrangements of this school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. The Young Ladies' Department, in charge of an experienced Instructress, has been in successful operation for many years. Recent improvements, with the introduction of gas, render the accommodations more complete and attractive than ever. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st.; E. SEYMOUR, No. 53 Beekman-st., New-York City; or of
Rev. E. SEYMOUR, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, (Messrs. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals,) opens April 17 the closing term of its current school year. Pupils from seven years of age and upwards received and prepared for business or college. Arrangements have been made in private families for *boarding pupils* from a distance. Healthful exercise in the large Square, at the recesses, is permitted, and special physical training at a first-class gymnasium, near the Institute, has been secured for those pupils who desire it; whilst the school-rooms are large and light, with high ceilings, well ventilated, and every way suited to the comfort and instruction of 200 students. Twelve Professors are constantly employed.

BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AT ORANGE, N. J.—This location, 13 miles from New-York, is perfectly healthy, and the accommodations of the school are ample and convenient. The number of boarding scholars is limited to six, who are under the constant supervision of the principal. The course of instruction embraces, besides the common and higher English branches, Latin, the modern languages by native teachers, and music and drawing by the best instructors. For circulars, stating terms, references, &c., address Miss M. R. HARRIS, Orange, N. J.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Thirty-eighth Semi-Annual Session on April 5. With a large corps of permanent professors, ample cabinets, and apparatus, the finest gymnasium in New-England, and other rare facilities for physical training; in a location celebrated for its beauty and salubrity, it presents unrivalled advantages for female education. To graduates of other schools, some of whom are always in attendance, the Institute affords opportunities for acquisitions to almost any extent in the fine arts and modern languages. For circulars address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY—STAMFORD, CONN.—The Summer Term will reopen April 23. Miss AIKEN would inform her patrons that she has located her school on Strawberry Hill. The building is constructed of stone and amply fitted for the purpose. The spacious grounds and charming prospect render it a beautiful home, and as a healthy location it is unsurpassed. Thorough and experienced teachers and professors are engaged to contribute the highest advantages for a complete course of education. For circulars, containing terms, &c., apply to Principal, Miss AIKEN.

ELM PARK INSTITUTE FOR SONS—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—One of the most flourishing schools in New-England. Rev. Dr. RICHARDS, Principal, assisted by J. DOW, A. M., and F. A. SHAW, A. B., late of Harvard College. A full English and classical course of study, also music; a Primary Department for small boys, under the charge of Mrs. RICHARDS. Terms moderate. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 29 Nassau-st., New-York.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY.—The Summer Session of this Institution commences on THURSDAY, May 3. For catalogue containing full particulars, references, &c., address
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.
CHERRY VALLEY, April 2, 1860.
"It is a fine institution for young ladies, and stands in one of the loveliest valleys in this State."—Editorial notice of the *Home Journal*.

CORRECT PRONUNCIATION IN TWELVE LESSONS.—Persons wishing to take private lessons at their residence, or families wishing to take a few lessons and be furnished with a French servant in a family and at wages they may require, address E. GONTE, care F. Gentil, No. 341 Pearl-st. Reference: Prof. G. Paquet, Burlington College, N. J.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. **CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.**—Ashland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. Students (either sex) received any time. Circulars No. 259 Water-st. Interviews (10 to 12 o'clock) 122 Nassau-st., up stairs. Rev. H. J. FOX, Principal.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—FOR YOUNG ladies—Opposite New-York, 45 minutes from the City; term opens May 2; circulars at Firth & Pond's Music Store, No. 547 Broadway; J. A. Fowler and Rev. William B. Dwight, Principals; Post-office address—ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK CITY.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, (near Hackensack,) N. J. Accessible several times daily, by stage or railroad. Fare from Hoboken 25 cents. Next term opens May 7. Those desiring home comforts and thorough instruction for their boys, at $32 50 per quarter, please write for circular. A. B. WINANT, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Twenty-fifth Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. W. ROSE, No. 68 Cedar-st.; of S. P. YORK, No. 17 Nassau-st., and of N. ELISS, No. 209 Broadway, New-York; also by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE will open its next Term WEDNESDAY, May 2, and proffers pupils first-class accommodations at the lowest rates of charge. Circulars at N. Lane's, No. 67 Wall-st., R. Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and of the Principal, Rev. J. A. SAXTON, Norwich Town, Conn.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—THE family school for young ladies, so well known, and convenient to the City, resumes May 1. Circulars are left with Mr. BROWN, No. 819 Broadway, and visits are pleasantly made by boat *Mattano*, from Fulton Market slip, at 9, 1, 4 and 6 daily.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Beautiful and healthy location and easy of access. Good instruction and the comforts of a home furnished to pupils. Terms $140 per annum. Circulars containing particulars sent and interviews arranged on application to the Principal. C. H. WHEELER.

CHELSEA COMMERCIAL AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 241 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Summer Session commences MONDAY, 16th inst.
Rev. Dr. F. F. SCHEIFLER, Director.
Successor to Rev. N. Z. Graves.
N. B.—Private lessons given to ladies and gentlemen.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y., A. WILLIAMS, A. M., Principal. Number limited to 12. Terms, $100 a session. Next session will open May 1. Circulars may be had of J. M. BATES, Esq., No. 128 Broadway, or of the Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE—THE SUMMER term commences May 1. Circulars, with terms, references, &c., can be obtained at E. Greenough's bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., or by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Summer term will commence April 2, 1860. Pupils admitted at any time during the term. Principal, Mr. M. J. LOCKWOOD. For catalogue apply to the Principal, White Plains.

ANY YOUNG GENTLEMAN DESIROUS to acquire the practical and theoretical knowledge of architecture, in all its branches, will find this an advantageous opportunity. Address, for further information, ARCHITECT, No. 953 Broadway, New-York.

$120 COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, Cooperstown, N. Y. For both sexes. Term begins May 11. **$120** Per Year. Per Year. Closes Oct. 5. R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

DR. BINCKEL, NEAR SNUG HARBOR, north shore, Staten Island, will receive into his family and instruct with his day scholars, a few boys. French and German spoken in the family.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE AND MILITARY SCHOOL.—For circulars, address at Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y., C. P. SEELY, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

We beg leave to call your attention to some of the advantages which our Institution offers to young ladies desiring a pleasant home and the opportunity of acquiring a thorough and finished education.

The Institution is located on the west bank of the Hudson, twenty five miles from New-York, and is accessible by railroad and steamboat from the City or any part of the country. The situation is one of the finest that even the Hudson can boast, and commands, in every direction, a view of mountain, valley and river scenery of the rarest grandeur and beauty. The healthfulness of the climate is probably unequaled by that of any other part of the country.

The edifice is a fine, modern, brick structure, furnished with taste and elegance, and has ample accommodations for one hundred boarders. It is lighted with gas, heated by furnaces, thoroughly ventilated, and supplied throughout with pure water from a mountain spring. The grounds are extensive, embracing ten acres, and furnish every facility for recreation in the open air. The river, to the shore of which the grounds extend, has a fine beach; and a bath-house, with commodious dressing-rooms, has been erected, that pupils may enjoy the benefits of salt-water bathing.

The Course of Study is full and systematic, embracing three departments: Preparatory, Academic and Collegiate, and comprises, it is believed, all the branches, both practical and ornamental, which young ladies will find it desirable to pursue.

Instrumental and Vocal Music receive especial attention. The French language is taught by a lady who was for many years a teacher in a female seminary in France.

The social organization of the School constitutes one of its chief excellences. The Principals and all the Faculty reside in the same building, and sit at the same table with the pupils—an arrangement which contributes largely to the formation of correct social habits, and to the cultivation of refinement and elegance of manners.

In order to secure the healthful and symmetrical development of the body, a systematic course of physical training by calisthenic exercises has been adopted. Carriages and fine saddle horses are furnished for those who wish to ride, and other out-door recreations are encouraged and liberally provided for.

The next term will commence April 18.

Persons desiring further information will please send for our annual Catalogue.

Applications for admission should be addressed to
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

There are two Departments, the Classical and Commercial, in both of which there are competent and experienced teachers.
The year is divided into two sessions, the vacations occurring during the months of April and October. The discipline is military, and physical education is under professional direction.
Spring Term will commence May 2.
Pupils applying must give satisfactory testimonials of character.
Circulars and particular information may be had on application to M. N. WISEWELL, Principal.

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596 BROADWAY, "Irving Building." 596
Schools supplied with competent Teachers. Parents gratuitously with school circulars, and Teachers with positions. Books, Globes and Charts for sale.
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A LADY OWNING A PLEASANT HOME, near the City, will take four little girls to board, and educate in all the English branches, music and French. She is competent to take the entire charge of their wardrobes if desired, and will in all things give them a mother's care. For references address HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway; or J. H., Box No. 909 New-York Post-office.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—Location healthy and easy of access to New-York City. Pupils have the immediate care of the principal, and receive the comforts of a home. Terms, $120 per year. For full particulars address the principal, AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

JULIUS A. FAY'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J.—The Summer Session of this School will open on the 7th of May. Further information, by circulars, can be obtained of Rev. H. M. FIELD, *Evangelist* Office; Messrs. Clark & Austin, No. 3 Park-row; or of Rev. F. G. CLARK, No. 93 West 22d-st.

FERGUSONVILLE BOARDING ACADEMY—for both sexes.—Primary Class: Students fitted for business or college. Horseback Riding, also Gymnastics. $65 for term of 21 weeks. Interviews with the Principal at HOWE & FERRY'S, No. 76 Bowery, till the 26th inst., from 1 to 2 P. M. J. OLIVER.

$40 PAYS BOARD and Tuition fourteen weeks, at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y. Term opens April 18. Fourteen Instructors. Ladies desiring to teach, furnished places. Write for a Catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK

DAY-SCHOOL IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE—Long established and well located; furniture and rent very cheap. Apply to SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., American School Institute, Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR BOARD AND tuition in a first-class boarding-school near the City, a new or second-hand piano-forte. Apply at the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL—LEX.-AV., NEAR 37th-st. Instruction thorough; discipline efficient; philosophical lectures with apparatus. Terms moderate.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY, PERFECTLY FAMILIAR with the French and English languages, who can give the very best references of American and German families, wishes to meet with an engagement either as housekeeper, companion or governess in a refined family. For more particulars, apply at Mr. BUTTIGKOFER'S, No. 444 Broome st., New-York, or No. 22 Garden-st., Hoboken, for one week.

TEACHER.—WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN OF many years' experience in New-York and vicinity, a situation to teach the ancient classics, Spanish, French or English: is of undoubted capacity as a teacher and disciplinarian; could influence considerable patronage. Address, for ten days, TEACHER, Box No. 247 New-York Post-office.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD LONG EXPERIENCE in teaching English, Piano-forte and French, (which she speaks purely and fluently,) desires a situation as resident or traveling governess. The best references given. Apply at the Van Norman Institute, No. 5 West 38th-st., from 12 till 4 P. M., and after 7 in the evening.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION IN A school or family, in or out of the City, during the whole or part of each day, to teach the English branches, drawing, mathematics, &c.; has had experience in teaching, and is a very desirable companion for children. First-class references can be furnished. Address E. P., Box No. 879 New-York Post-office.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING English, Latin, French, Music and Drawing, wishes a situation in New-York or Brooklyn. Terms moderate; a good home more desirable than salary. References exchanged. Address TEACHER, Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY AS GOVERNESS to small children or a companion to a lady; wages not so much a consideration as a home; is fond of children, and accomplished; has just arrived in this country from England. Good references given. Address E. M. B., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching French, German and English, wishes to find a situation in a school or family. Unexceptionable references. Address M. L., Williamsburgh Post-office.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

DISSOLUTION.

The limited copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JACKSON & THROCKMORTON, Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., expired on the 29th day of February last, A. H. Throckmorton retiring.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The business of the late firm will be continued at East 28th st. and 2d-av., under the firm of JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER, where every description of iron work for building purposes will be manufactured.
Entire fronts, iron first-story fronts, wrought and cast iron girders and beams, iron capitals, &c.
Also, every description of iron work for ships' use—iron windlasses and winches, windlass purchases, cargo winches, hawser pipes, &c.
Particular attention paid to every description of fine castings.
JAMES L. JACKSON,
PETER H. JACKSON.
NEW YORK, March 20, 1860.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF-ROUND IRON,
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HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU, "BBH" and STITTS,
HORSE NAIL-RODS—N and OTHER GOOD BRANDS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

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PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.
Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 20 feet.
These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.
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PATENT MICA AND FIBROUS CEMENT ROOFING

Adapted to every variety of roof, new or old, and is unequaled for durability, beauty and cheapness, by any composition in use. Cement for sale by the barrel, with printed instructions for use, in any part of the country. JOSEPH DITTO & CO., No. 378 Broadway, New-York.

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ON GENITO-URINARY DISEASES.

PART I.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES—STRICTURES.
PART II.—SEMINAL EMISSIONS, IMPOTENCY, NERVOUS DISEASES, SELF-INDUCED CONSUMPTION, &c.

An entirely New, Original and Successful Method for the Cure of these Diseases, intended for popular use. By CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., late Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of several Medical Works, &c. &c.
"Dr. Hammond has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform."—*Home Journal, Sept.* 16, 1859.
For sale, wholesale and retail. Price $1. Sent, post free, to any part of the country by mail. Single copies may also be had of the Author, at No. 658 Broadway, corner Bond-st. Office hours from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evenings.
HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG,
Nos. 21 and 23 Ann-st., Publishers and Booksellers.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S
FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from Cold or any cause, $1 per box.
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, HOOPING COUGH, &c., cured by the Syrup of Naptha; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Seger's Liverwort and Tar. Each $1.
FEVER AND AGUE AND ALL FEVERS cured with India Chologogue, Deshler's Pills. Each $1 50 and $1.
SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, Acute or Chronic, use Hyatt's Balsam; Townsend's Sarsaparilla, or Kenedy's Discovery. Always at
GUION'S, No. 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.

TRIESEMAR.

COUNTERPARTS OF THE PATENT IMPERIAL, EUROPEAN and COLLEGIATE SEALS are upon each wrapper around TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and every package is accompanied by a book of 124 pages, replete with the most invaluable information. To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8 in the evening; on Sundays from 11 till 2. Triesemar No. 1 effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing. Triesemar No. 2 has superior properties in those cases where copaiva and cubebs have been administered. Triesemar No. 3 entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury or other deleterious mineral. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2, & 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Single case, $3; 4 cases in 1, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9. Forwarded by Dr. BARROW, on receiving a remittance, from No. 194 Bleecker-st., N. Y. Consultations from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sunday, 11 till 2. Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., N. Y., and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES—MARRIED OR SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold and mailed also by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Among the contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction, European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of all Genito-Urinary diseases, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 7 till 9 o'clock.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs, is most extraordinary, allaying all over excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Separate consulting rooms.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 18 Ann-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, so well known to the victims of delicate diseases as the most successful practitioner in New-York, in the treatment of this complaint, is still to be found at the old office, which he has occupied for the last 28 years. He can safely promise to all who need medical attendance a permanent cure, no matter how long standing the case may be. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember all afflicted that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that Richard is himself again. Cure guaranteed and medicine provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of the effect intended. Try them all ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES OF a Medical Book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 P. O., Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 5th-av. At all other hours he is at his private hospital, where every comfort of domestic life is provided for those who require the more important operations, or careful dietetic treatment.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice gratis. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address, No. 634 Broadway, New-York.

DEAFNESS AND NOISES IN THE HEAD.—Dr. H. S. COLSTON, Surgeon, from England, continues to apply his new and extraordinary treatment. Particulars for self-cure sent upon receipt of a stamped (directed) envelope. Consultation daily, free. Address No. 2 Huntington-st., South Brooklyn, N. Y.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers. Also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Manufactory, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. Established 1843.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.

Parties in search of Chamber Furniture that will stand the "test of time" may rely upon getting superior goods at moderate prices, both in Enameled and Solid Walnut Suites. Also, Paillasses and Mattresses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

SCHOOL FURNITURE,
Of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State.
Lecture-room and Sabbath-school settees, camp stools, blackboards of slate, of any dimensions. Also, office and bank desks, and bookcases of every description, made to order by E. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

CHILDREN'S BEDSTEADS AND CRIBS— Unequaled in style; cottage bedsteads in great variety, spring, pure hair and other mattresses, feathers, &c.; invalid beds and lounges, (recommended by the faculty,) wardrobes, bureaus, &c., at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, four doors below Bleecker-st., in the basement.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given, in ready money, for Furniture, Carpets, Books, &c., at No. 128 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

TO PARTIES FURNISHING.—THE ELEGANT parlor furniture, carpets, mirrors and gas fixtures for sale, in consequence of removal from the City. Apply at No 7 West 31st-st.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—FOUR MARBLE-top rosewood bureaus. Any person wishing a bargain should not lose this opportunity. To be seen at No. 128 Varick-st.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS AT LESS THAN cost until the 20th of this month, when the store will be closed. Tea-trays, cutlery, plated-ware, kitchen utensils, hat-stands, child's carriages, wood and willow ware, &c. S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—For sale or to let, a large fire-proof brick building, near the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, suitable for any manufacturing purpose, containing a first class steam engine. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—OLIVER HOLDEN has houses, City lots, farms and Western lands, on sale, &c.; and will entertain proposals from owners to purchase, lease, or manage their real estate; also, from a capitalist as copartner. Offices, No. 17 Nassau-st., New-York, No. 46 Cheever, Brooklyn.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A farm containing about thirty-five acres, two miles from Newark, on the road to Elizabeth City, with a good house, farm-house and stables nearly new thereon, and all in good order. Abundance of fruit and shade trees upon the place.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY.—For sale, to let, and exchange for City property—some of the most desirable on the island.

ALSO, FOR SALE—Several desirable houses on Murray Hill, and 19th, 34th and 37th sts.

ALSO, FOR SALE—Lots on 59th, 79th, 84th, 85th, 114th, 115th, 131st and 135th sts., and 2d, 3d and 4th avs.

FOR SALE—Several desirable houses and lots in Brooklyn and Williamsburgh. A. K. FOSTER & CO.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO BEAUTIFUL NEW two-story and basement houses, Philadelphia fronts, brown stone stoops, with all modern improvements, situated on Pacific-st., between Portland and Carlton avs., Brooklyn. This is one of the most accessible locations in Brooklyn, near the proposed parks; only three minutes' walk from Fulton Flatbush and Atlantic-av. cars; lots, 20 by 100; houses, 20 by 40. Price, $5,500; $2,600 on bond and mortgage. Apply to owner, on premises, from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M. Houses just finished. Would trade for valuable building lots.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE SIX NEW first-class brown stone houses, situated on the south side of 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., about 200 feet east of 6th-av., one of the most desirable locations up town. The houses are finished in handsome style, with black walnut stairs, marble halls, plate glass, circular doors and windows, and altogether first class houses. The street is being paved with Belgian pavement. The houses are opened and can be examined during the day. Apply on the premises, or of T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 9 College-place.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND lot, containing about ten acres of land, in the northwestern section of the City of Baltimore, within three minutes' walk of the city passenger railway, on Pennsylvania-av., and in a rapidly improving quarter of the city. Price $26,000, one-half cash, balance on time to suit the purchaser. For further information, address GRAFTON L. DULANY, Esq., No. 36 St. Paul's-st., Baltimore.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV., BETWEEN 38th and 39th sts., one of the very best four-story, brown stone houses in the City; 25 by 64; with sunken court-yards, rosewood doors on parlor story; the entire dining-room, butler's pantry, stair and hallway, wainscoted and trimmed in solid black walnut; in every respect first class. Inquire of B. SMITH, No. 46 East 29th-st., or No. 78 West 29th-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSE FOR SALE AND TO LET.—The two snug 3-story frame houses and lots Nos. 235 for sale, and 237 Livingston-st., near Hanover-place, to be let; genteel location, convenient to Fulton-av. cars; are in good order, and contain gas. Ridgewood water. Prices $3,400 and $3,600. Terms easy. Inquire of WM. SELPHO, No. 516 Broadway, New-York, or No. 100 State-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT ON BROOKLYN Heights for sale, between Hicks and Henry sts.; two lots, 25x100, each running through from Montague to Remsen sts., house on Montague-st., brown-stone front. The house and one lot will be sold separate, or the vacant lot. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN R. SARDY, at No. 58 South-st.

MURRAY HILL, FIFTH-AVENUE—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A strictly first-class, full-size dwelling house on the west side of 5th-av., near 38th-st.
FORTY-SECOND-ST.—To let, a similar class house on 42d-st., near Reservoir-square, which is now to be improved as a Park. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, Broadway, corner 35th-st.

FOR SALE—VILLA SITES OF FOUR, EIGHT, OR twelve lots on 3d, 4th and 5th avs. and 55th-st., Brooklyn, commanding a full and splendid view of New-York City and harbor, and within 30 minutes of Wall-st. by City cars. Terms easy. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 20 Vesey-st.; HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and undercellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 199 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DELAVANTE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—NEAR MADISON-square on 23d st., a brown stone English basement house, medium size, with or without handsome furniture. From a cash purchaser will take about $17,000, without furniture. A mortgage for $10,000 can remain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or address Box No. 3,529 Post-office.

FOR INVESTMENT.—SEVERAL SMALL AND productive leasehold estates, located on the leading streets and avenues, can be had on very advantageous terms—the smallest requiring $1,500 cash, the largest, $15,000, and yielding various incomes ranging all the way from 12 to 60 per cent. per annum. Inquire of ROSWELL G. PIERCE, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN WILLIAMSburgh, five minutes' walk from the Ferries, the very desirable three-story and basement brick house, situated on the corner of South 5th and 8th sts., finished with all the modern improvements, and in a good neighborhood. For further particulars apply to D. BURHANS, second house below.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x65 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON VERY FAVORABLE TERMS, only $1,000 down, the balance on bond and mortgage; the 3-story brick dwelling-house, with all the modern improvements. No. 92 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Apply to P. R. WICKINS, No. 14 Pine-st., or to D. F. CURRY, No. 16 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY, BASEMENT AND attic brick house, known as No. 38 Rivington-st. House 25 by 42 feet; lot 25 by 100 feet. The house is in good order and convenient. Price $8,000, one-half can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE front house, No. 63 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in perfect order, having just been frescoed and painted by Messrs. Vacy & Bird, in their best style. House 20 by 50, lot 20 by 100. Apply to LOOMIS & GOFF, No. 1,128 Broadway, or No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON LEXINGTON-AVENUE, southeast corner of 39th st., a first-class three-story brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, best design and finish; size 24x50 feet. Terms accommodating. Inquire on the premises, of G. J. HAMILTON.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE AN ELEGANT English basement house, on the 5th-av., near Madison-square, with the furniture, which has been selected and made to order, mostly of carved oak. For cards to view this house, and further information, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—The three-story brick dwelling-houses Nos. 159, 161 and 163 Livingston-st., Brooklyn; will be sold low to close an estate if early application be made to WM. H. SCOFIELD, No. 39 William-st., Room No. 2, second floor.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS HOUSES; one a corner, with bay windows, handsome brown stone trimmings, with or without lot adjoining, corner of Hanson-place and Hampden-st., Brooklyn; great bargain; the inside house 16 rooms; $6,500; $4,000 can remain. THOMAS B. JACKSON on the premises.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A COTTAGE house on south side of Dean-st., 300 feet east of Grand-av., with two lots 50x110 feet. Price $2,600. Terms easy. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, (owner,) No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—NINE LOTS between 124th and 125th sts., and west side of 4th av. Price low, and no money wanted if improved. Apply to SAMUEL EDDY & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A BRICK FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house No. 321 West 38th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; 18 by 50 feet; lot 100; in perfect order and for sale cheap. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 20th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av. JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE house with extension for dining-room and kitchen, No. 76 Adelphi-st., between Myrtle and Park avs.; gas and water introduced, lot 25 by 100. Price $2,800.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—ALL DEscriptions of real estate, in City and country. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate, and General Agent, No. 21 Pine-st., New-York.

TO BUILDERS.—DESIRABLE LOTS, WITH A building loan, for sale; a good opportunity for an enterprising builder. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

TENEMENT PROPERTY WANTED.—Wanted, in good location, several tenement houses, for which a fair price will be given if terms are made easy. Apply at No. 54 William-st., Room No. 19.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—PART OF A MODERN, HIGH-STOOP house; five or six rooms; located between 2d and 6th avs., 4th and 20th sts.; in a first-class neighborhood only; for a family of three persons, and occupied by a small, neat and quiet American family; references exchanged. Address E. D., Broadway Post-office, 2 days.

WANTED—IN WILLIAMSBURGH, ONE FLOOR of a house, (say four rooms,) by a family of two persons; must be in a respectable location; rent about $10 a month, and not more than 15 minutes' walk from ferries. Address, stating terms, &c., R. RAYMOND, Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

A FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BY A lady and her daughter, where the owner would be willing to board in part or full payment of rent; undoubted reference given and required. Address L. C., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR ONE YEAR OR more, a moderate sized house, furnished preferred, with ½ acre or more of land, good garden, fruit stable, &c., within 30 miles of New-York, near dépôt and school. Address Box No. 847 Post-office.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—STEELE & HOFACKER, HAVING removed from No. 183 Broome-st. to their extensive manufactory in West 25th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., invite the attention of dyers, woolen manufacturers and others to their Pure American SAL SODA. Also of druggists, manufacturers of soda water, bakers, grocers and families to their Pure American SODA SALERATUS (Bicarbonate of Soda) for medicinal and cooking purposes.
Our goods will be found fully equal to any imported. Give them a trial.
MUMFORD R. STEELE,
JACOB HOFACKER.
APRIL 12.
REFERENCES: Messrs. Willard & Wood, Garner & Co., Packard & James, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES

FOR SALE—At Yonkers, 12,000x18,000; Tarrytown, 4,000x10,000x20,000; Scarborough, 30,000; Sing Sing, 15,000.
TO RENT—At Sing Sing, 400x900; Scarborough, 1,800; Tarrytown, 300; Yonkers, 750x1,200.
ALSO—Many choice small farms in the neighborhood of the City, at low prices. Inquire of ROSWELL G. PIERCE, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, situated on the east bank of the Passaic River, nearly opposite to Belleville, and only 9 miles from Jersey City, containing 25 acres of good land, suitably divided into an extensive lawn, and several fields; all in a high state of cultivation. The lawn slopes to the river, and is embellished with a hedge, shrubbery, evergreen, and a variety of ornamental and shade trees. The house is 40 by 42 feet, built in cottage style, in the most substantial manner, with balconies and piazza, and has an extension building in the rear, comprising kitchen, laundry, bath and servants' rooms. It is situated on high ground, and commands fine views of the river and surrounding country, and has all of the modern improvements, excepting gas. On the sides of the house are a grove and numerous fruit trees; in the rear, a grapery, a garden for small fruit and vegetables, and, at a suitable distance, barn, carriage, ice and poultry houses, &c., all in good order and well stocked. This place offers every inducement to a purchaser who desires a healthy, pleasant and beautiful residence convenient to New-York City, and who wishes to be exempted from high taxes. Further information can be had on application to F. H. RIKER, No. 44 Wall-st., A. H. CLARK, No. 161 West-st., New-York, or to WILLIAM BERRIAN, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT ON LONG ISLAND SOUND FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated at Lloyd's Neck, Long Island, on a prominent headland, known as the Fort Hill, about 100 feet above tide water. There are 45 acres of fine land, and a mansion house, just finished; the lawn sloping beautifully to a clear gravel beach, without salt meadow or any nuisance in the neighborhood; distance from the City, thirty miles and communication several times a day by steamboat and railroad; house about three minutes' walk from landing; fine bathing, boating and fishing, and the neighborhood celebrated for its unusual healthiness. The place is near the elegant residences of Com. Paulding, Dr. Alex. J. Stevens, C. C. Cambreling, John Rhinelander and Henry Lloyd, Esqs. This property is exceedingly picturesque and romantic in its characteristics; the approach to the house being exceedingly beautiful, and the greater part of the way through an avenue of magnificent forest trees of primeval growth; there is also still on it the remains of a British fortification captured during the Revolutionary War, and the situation commands an extensive view of several harbors, and of Long Island Sound. Price, $28,000; terms easy. Apply at No. 235 5th-av., between 7 and 8 o'clock P. M. No brokers received.

COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, 14 MILES FROM THE CITY HALL.—A fine new brick house, 35x40, (exclusive of piazza,) and 5 acres of land, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure spring water is carried over the house, supplying bath-room, chambers, kitchen and laundry. The house, (which is in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Babcock, Spalding, Atherton, Ferris, and others,) contains twelve commodious sleeping-rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry, and, in the basement, kitchen, laundry, billiard-room, store-room, furnace-room, &c., and is furnished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and, with the grounds, is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Dépôt, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st-st. station several times each day. For particulars, inquire of MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 65 Park-place.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT YONKERS TO LET—Situated on Highland av., giving a splendid view of the Hudson River; lot extending through to Riverdale-av.; house modern built, 2½ stories high, in complete order and partially furnished; the grounds are beautifully laid out; contain 2½ acres, with a large garden, and a variety of fruit trees, grapevines, raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, currants, gooseberries, asparagus, pie-plant, &c., &c.; vegetables already planted; the carriage house and stable are very conveniently arranged; the poultry yard contains 28 choice fowls; two wells, giving a full supply of water; the premises are in charge of a housekeeper, and can be seen any day. Rent $1,000. Apply on the premises, or by note Box No. 4,068 New-York Post-office.

LLEWELLYN PARK, AT ORANGE, N. J.—A tract of 500 acres of land. Country residences, in Llewellyn Park, only one hour from New-York, for sale:
Lakewood, picturesque villa, and 5 acres.
Castlewood, a stone mansion, and 5 acres.
Eyrie, Eagle Rock, a rustic cottage, and 10 acres.
A cottage and 1 acre at $5,000.
A cottage and 5 acres in Eagleton at $8,000.
10 building sites of 5 acres each, in Llewellyn Park.
10 beautiful building sites on Orange Mountain, at $500 per acre. Apply to the proprietor,
L. S. HASKELL,
No. 44 Cedar-st., or Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

LLEWELLYN PARK, ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—A first-class country residence on Llewellyn Park for sale or to rent, in consequence of the owner going abroad. The place is within 14 miles, or one hour's ride by railroad of the City, and within sight of it. It commands an extraordinary prospect both in extent and beauty. It contains six acres of land, with a large and convenient house and stable, both built within two years, together with a fine garden; pure spring water is carried all over the house; gas will be obtainable during the coming year. It is offered for sale or on lease, and either with or without furniture. Apply to T. B. KERRICK, No. 44 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—RIVERSIDE, Formerly the country residence of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, is situated just south and in sight of Pittsfield, Mass. The property consists of a fine house, carriage house, barn, workshop, ice house, &c., and twenty acres of the finest land in the Housatonic Valley. The house is fully furnished, and will be disposed of with or without furniture. The property will be sold low on favorable terms, or exchanged. Property unencumbered. Inquire of CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD, ON THE EAST River, several beautiful cottages, varying in size from eight to fifteen rooms; are in complete order. Rents from $200 to $600 per annum.
The localities for attractions and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity.
For further particulars apply to GILBERT HOPKINS, Office No. 37 Fulton st., second floor, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDson, 2½ miles from the dépôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, wash-house, gas house, ice house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

TO LET—AT CARMANSVILLE, THE NEW 2½-story frame cottage, with high brick basement, on the northeast corner of 10th-av. and 155th st.; contains ten rooms, thirteen pantries, large attic and vault, with modern improvements; size 20 by 35 feet, with front and rear piazzas 6 feet wide, lot 24 by 120 feet. Inquire of D. W. C. WARD, corner of 10th av. and 152d-st., or of M. WARD, Broadway Bank.

TO LET—THE PREMISES NOW OCCUPIED BY L. Silliman Ives, Esq., on the Hudson River, near Manhattanville within five minutes' walk of the dépôt, and within 45 minutes of Chamber st., via Hudson River Railroad. The house is brick, with hollow walls, gas, bath-room, &c. Also, the store, No. 370 South st., next to the corner of Gouverneur st. Apply to
A. J. SMITH, No. 65 Chatham st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED—Handsome country seat at Newburgh, being the residence of the late W. P. C. Smith, containing 30 acres of land, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson and Highlands, buildings in good order; fine kitchen garden; a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees on the premises. For full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN acres, on the Hudson, 29 miles from the City. Has good buildings, choice fruit and shade, river front, splendid prospect, and living water; the grounds high and picturesque, location perfectly healthy, neighborhood unexceptionable, and dépôt close at hand. Will be sold or rented to a suitable party. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, situated in the south suburb of Poughkeepsie, on high ground, and commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country. House new, 28x49; eleven rooms, with all modern improvements. One or two acres of land can be had. For particulars inquire of GEO. CORLIES, Poughkeepsie.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR EXCHANGE—FOR a house in New-York or Brooklyn, a beautiful Italian villa and one acre of handsomely embellished ground, in Westchester County, 12 miles from New-York. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 58 William st., or DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st., or No. 1,078 Broadway.

STATEN ISLAND.—TO RENT FOR THE SEAson, or a term of years, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, ten minutes' drive from the landing; the house has fourteen rooms, eight acres of land, garden, stables, &c. Apply to J. P. NESMITH, No. 77 Cedar st., or CLEVELAND WINSLOW, No. 3 Chambers-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, ADJOINING the Presbyterian Church at South Bergen, N. J., containing 8 rooms besides basement with barn and 7 lots of ground stocked with fruits, &c.; near horse railroad to Jersey City; rent, $300. Apply to C. H. VOORHIS, Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, near the Ferry, Jersey City.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY PLACE FOR sale of 8 acres near to dépôt. First-class buildings and improvements, rich soil and abundance of fruit, pure soft spring water, hot and cold carried through the buildings; grounds well laid out, and ornamented with a fine fountain. Apply to L. PATION & CO., No. 19 William-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER OR LONGER, AT Southport, Conn., two hours' ride by New-Haven Railroad and 10 minutes' walk from dépôt, a good house, unfurnished, suitable for a small family, with about half an acre of land; it is pleasantly situated, directly on Long Island Sound. For particulars apply to A. BULKLEY, No. 27 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COTTAGE ON THE Hudson, near Irvington, Westchester County, 24 miles from the City. Price for house and grounds, $3,800. Rent $350 a year. Possession given immediately. Apply to PHILIP SCHUYLER, Jr., No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, with furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

HUDSON RIVER.—FOR SALE OR TO LET AT Hastings, a beautiful country seat on the river banks, convenient to dépôt, containing about two acres of ornamental grounds, a handsome villa 23x34 feet. Brick carriage house and greenhouse, in perfect order. Price $16,000. No incumbrance. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st., or No. 1,078 Broadway.

TO LET—IN CARMANSVILLE—A LARGE TWO-story and basement house, in good order; rent $300; on 10th-av., between 159th and 160th sts.; accessible by Hudson River Railroad and stages. Inquire of JOHN D. CHEVALIER, No. 639 Broadway.

TO LET—FROM JUNE 1 TO OCTOBER, A FURnished country seat at Throg's Neck, Westchester County, twelve miles from the City. Gardens, stables, &c. For particulars apply to E. J. GENET, No. 78 Broadway.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—FIFTY FARMS, villas and residences—a great variety—for sale and for rent in Orange and its vicinity, by H. B. BLACKWELL, 9 to 11 A. M., 59 William-st., New-York; 1 to 5 P. M., 49 Main-st., Orange.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—A country residence at Fishkill, ten minutes' walk to the dépôt at New-Hamburgh, and about two hours' from New-York. The house is commodious and convenient, situated in the centre of an undulating lawn of forty acres, and commanding a beautiful view of the river and surrounding [illegible]. It is replete with every modern convenience, including bath, water fixtures on three floors, gas and [illegible] tures and furnace. The out buildings consist of a [illegible] barn, with cellar, &c., carriage-house and stable, house well filled, gas house and gate lodge, all [illegible] order. The house is neatly furnished, and [illegible] will be sold, or the house, &c., let, with or [illegible] grounds, for one or more years, on favorable [illegible] cluding horses, carriages, &c., if preferred. [illegible] session given immediately. Apply to the [illegible] the Lenox Fire Insurance Company, [illegible] WALTER [illegible]

FOR SALE—A FARM, CONTAINING [illegible] forty acres, beautifully situated on the [illegible] and Bay Side Turnpike, [illegible] which are several [illegible] building sites, in the immediate neighborhood, commanding a fine view of Little Neck Bay, East [illegible] and the Sound. The premises are situated at Ba[illegible] L. I., ten miles from New-York City, and three [illegible] east of the village of Flushing, from which place communication is had with the City several times [illegible] by railroad and steamboat. Either the whole or [illegible] the above forty acres will be sold, and the farm [illegible] surrounded by a beautiful shade, with barns, [illegible] &c., and about five acres of good land, will be rented to a suitable tenant. Any further information may be obtained by applying to WM. A. CORNELL, on the premises, or to J. W. ROWE, 363 Broadway, New-York.

CLIFF SIDE.—CHARMING COUNTRY SEAT TO let cheap on the west bank of the Hudson. The house is large, roomy and convenient, water excellent, view unsurpassed, situation most salubrious, free from fever and ague. As much land as desired; stable and outbuildings; a grapery yielding an abundance of the finest native grapes; fruit trees, garden, strawberry beds, &c.; within forty-five minutes of Canal-st., by two boats, running eight or ten times daily, and within twenty minutes' row or sail of the Manhattanville station on the Hudson River Railroad. [illegible] of ferry runs to within a mile of the house, and the [illegible] five minutes' drive to Hoboken is unsurpassed [illegible] and excellence of road. Apply to D. E. W[illegible], No. 237 Broadway, New-York.

HASTINGS ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TO BE LET OR SOLD—A cottage, with garden, plantations, &c., pleasantly situated in the village of Hastings, within less than five minutes' walk of the railroad station and steamboat landing. The cottage contains 11 rooms and cellar, and woodhouse, &c.; is fitted with fixtures, closets, pump, reservoir, &c.; is papered and painted, and fit for immediate occupation; rent moderate; to a purchaser of the whole or part the terms of payment would be accommodating; a large proportion of the price might remain for a term of years on bond and mortgage; or the whole, with additional security. Apply to W. H. SAUNDERS, Hastings on-the-Hudson.

COUNTRY SEAT AT NEWBURGH FOR SALE.—On the west bank of the Hudson, at Newburgh, about 1½ miles north of the Landing and Railroad Dépôt. The dwelling is of recent construction, large and complete in all respects, as are also the stable, coach-house and other out-buildings. There are about 14 acres of beautifully shaped grounds, in the highest state of cultivation, extensively fruited, &c. There is a fine stream winding through the premises, forming a lake, and then flowing off into the Hudson; altogether, this is one of the finest places on sale on the Hudson. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine st.

AT POUGHKEEPSIE.—TO LEASE FOR TWO years, either with or without furniture, a house and two acres of ground. The house is beautifully located, and surrounded by fruit and ornamental trees; there is an excellent stable and carriage house; attached is a good kitchen garden, with the usual small fruits; water and gas in the house; terms for the whole, $1,100 with furniture, or $800 without furniture, or the furniture would be sold to the lessee. Also for sale, three fine horses, carriage, harness, &c., the proprietor being about to leave the country. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., New-York, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A splendid property on the east bank of the Hudson River, 40 miles from the City of New-York, at Woodlawn, consisting of 300 acres first quality of land, having a river front of 2,800 feet. This property is well calculated for dividing into country seats, having several beautiful building sites, on which there is a fine growth of forest trees. It will be sold in separate parcels of 100 acres each if desired. This presents an opportunity for investment seldom met with. Title perfect. Apply to SMITH & GODDARD, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 3 American Exchange Bank, Cedar-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—THE SALUbrious and romantic estate of Gothica, near Chappaqua, within 1½ hours' ride of New-York, on the Harlem Railroad, is now offered for sale (cash $15,000), comprising a house, barn, stable, and two eight-roomed cottages, of Gothic architecture, and all well built of stone, with 32 acres of land in cultivation; a rare chance for a man of taste. For further particulars, apply of M. LATILLA, No. 681 6th-av., near Reservoir-square; at home Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings.

TO LET OR LEASE AT FORT WASHINGTON.—At a very moderate rent to a careful family, a large and well arranged house, replete in its arrangements for comfort in Summer or Winter; embracing unrivalled picturesque river views, and within five minutes' easy walk of the dépôt. There are nine acres of improved land with extensive stabling attached to it. For particulars apply to THOS. J. STEWART, No. 30 Pine-st.

TO LET AT YONKERS FOR THE SUMmer season or year, a furnished cottage, containing ten rooms, with from three to ten acres of land, delightfully situated on elevated ground, surrounded by beautiful shade trees, and abundantly supplied by pure Spring water; there is a garden planted, and fruit; and all the necessary out-buildings in good order, within about twenty minutes' ride of the dépôt. Address HENRY B. ODELL, Yonkers.

FOR SALE—ABOUT ONE ACRE OF LAND ON the East River, at Astoria, commanding a full view of the Hell Gate shore and the East River, and of all vessels passing through the Gate; the above is one of the most healthy and desirable building sites near New-York offered for sale. Terms easy. Apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York, or to J. QUIN, Astoria Post-Office, L. I.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON THE HUDSON, 45 minutes from Chambers-st., a two-story, basement and attic house, 31x42 feet with three-story tower in front; contains all the modern improvements, large garden, fine view of river; suitable for Summer or Winter; 5 minutes from dépôt; terms easy. Apply to W. H. SILLIMAN, cor. Broadway and 28th-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND TO LET—Situated on Castleton Heights, within 15 minutes' walk from either ferry; house modern built, containing 11 rooms, bathroom, gas, &c.; stable and coach-house, cisterns and well, with one acre of ground; locality perfectly healthy, and has a splendid view, extending 15 miles in three directions. Rent, $750. Apply to CHARLES KEUTGEN, No. 63 Ann-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT RYE TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE—With 3½ acres, carriage-house, stables, &c.; quarter mile from dépôt, eligibly situated, has 14 rooms, including kitchen, wash room, and library. Rent moderate to good tenant. Possession immediately. Occupied by Mr. Betts. Apply to Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st., D. C. BANK, or Dépôt Master, Rye.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, with 20, 40, or 60 acres, at Morristown, N. J. The dwelling is in Elizabethan style, well finished, on an elevated site, with handsome lawn, ornamented with walks, old forest trees and evergreen. There is also a large garden, fish-pond, carriage-house and stables.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND, CHEAP—A handsome cottage; seven rooms, good cellar about half an acre of land, splendid grape vines, fruit trees, excellent water and a healthy location, ten minutes' walk from the landing. For further particulars, apply to CHARLES VAN TINE, No. 43 Barclay-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR LEASE.—A large double house, with a good stable and about ten acres of ground, situated on the Bloomingdale road, between 107th and 108th sts., and adjoining the Woodlawn property; rent $500. For further particulars, apply to Dr. WM. B. MOFFAT, No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 9.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 40 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Dépôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—AT LONG Branch, containing parlor, dining-room, six bedrooms, kitchen, basement and cellar, bathing houses, arbor, barn, and stabling for three horses. For further particulars, inquire at No. 29 Beaver st. or of SAMUEL MORRIS, Pavilion Hotel, Long Branch.

COTTAGE TO LET OR FOR SALE, AT FLUSHING, L. I.—a neat cottage, in perfect order, with large garden situate in a pleasant and healthy neighborhood, six or eight minutes' walk from the Railroad Dépôt at Flushing. Apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 167 Chambers-st.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS, ONE MILE EAST OF the Hudson River Railroad Station and steamboat landing, a small, neat cottage, containing eight rooms with garden and grounds; will be rented to a desirable [illegible] for $168 per annum. Apply to F. BLANCHET, No. 290 6th-av., before 9 A. M., or after 4 P. M.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, Clove Road, Staten Island, furnished, three quarters of a mile from the landing, with all modern improvements; good garden and fruit. Would be exchanged for a dwelling in the City. Apply to C. C. HATCH, No. 75 Murray st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A HUDSON River family mansion, in a flourishing town, near steamboat landing and railroad station, six acres grounds, high and healthy situation, adjoins a lake, fine boating, commands 60 miles' view of Catskill Mountains. Apply to CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN YONKERS—A GOTHIC COTtage, all in complete order, furnished, if desired; good Winter fruit, shrubbery and a good view of the river, &c. For all these particulars, inquire of N. E. YALE, No. 4 Erie Buildings. N. B.—This place will be sold a bargain.

TO LET AT YONKERS—A COUNTRY RESIdence on the bank of the Hudson—a brick house with fourteen rooms and cellar; good garden; three minutes' from Glenwood dépôt. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Warburton-av., Yonkers. Rent $350.

TO LET AT ASTORIA, L. I.—TWO LARGE brick stores, suitable for feed and flour, grocery or light manufacturing business; situated at the steamboat landing. Apply on board the steamer MATTANO, Fulton Market-slip.

TO LET—AT YONKERS—A HOUSE ON WARburton-av., with stable, carriage-house and other out-buildings, one acre of ground, well stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery, vegetable garden, &c. Fine river view. Address H. B., Box No. 502 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., a desirable country residence; a large and commodious house, with orchard, large garden, fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises, near the dépôt.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A handsome cottage, barn, and two acres, with choice fruit, fish-pond, &c., ten minutes' walk from Spring Valley dépôt, Rockland County, and 30 miles from New-York. S. EDDY & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—AT TREMONT; 7 rooms, fine location, 30 minutes' ride on Harlem Railroad, fine well of water, fruits, &c.; apartments to let in the City. Apply or address C. W. HURWOOD, Bulls' Head Bank Building, 25th-st. and 3d-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER SEASON, AT Far Rockaway, Long Island, two cottages, furnished or unfurnished, with stables and ice-houses attached, beautifully situated on the sea shore. For beauty of [illegible] and bathing they cannot be surpassed. [illegible] further particulars inquire of OWEN & CLARK, No. [illegible]

TO LET—A GOOD HOUSE ABOUT ONE MILE from Astoria, with one acre of land; rent $250; with [illegible] acres, $400. Apply to E. W. HEWETT, 41 Pine-st.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB REAL ESTATE AGENT, Office No. 167 Broadway; residence No. 6 Jones-st. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO STOry and attic house No. 93 Henry-st., near Pike, consisting of three or four rooms, and use of basement. Apply on the premises, as above.

TO LEASE,
Foot of 118th-st., East River,
FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.
The brick building, 50x160, steam engine, water front of 100 feet, with dock, with 5 to 10 lots, and Croton water.
The location of this property being so near the City, and the water front being available for vessels of any size, renders it more available for any kind of manufacturing purposes than any other property on the island.
Apply to J. N. WATSON, Harlem,
At the Steamboat Dock, 130th-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house No. 161 East 12th st., near 2d av., having all modern improvements.
Three-story high basement, modern built house, No. 84 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.
Three-story brick house and store, No. 176 Bowery, a capital location for business.
Stores Nos. 21 and 267 Canal-st., on a good thoroughfare and a reasonable rent.
Two-story dwelling, No. 21 Hubert-st., within one block of St. John's Park.
Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 18 East 32d-st., between 5th and Madison avs., in perfect order and ready for immediate occupation. Also the 3-story brown stone house No. 90 East 18th-st., near Clarendon Hotel, in good order and all modern improvements. Also, the cottage-house, with grounds in front, on the west side of 4th-av., between 18th and 19th sts. Also, brick house No. 35 West 41st-st., near Broadway, in fine order and with gas fixtures throughout; rent $650. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 9 College-place.

TO LET.—A SMALL, PRIVATE FAMILY REsiding in a very pleasant neighborhood, near Fort Greene park, Brooklyn, a few minutes' walk from the ferries, and on the car route, having more room than they occupy, would let one or two furnished rooms on the second floor to one or two gentlemen, with or without breakfast and tea. Those wishing for a pleasant home, and can give unexceptionable reference, which will be given and required, may address a note to FORT GREEN, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

TO LET—IN HOBOKEN, ONLY SIX MINUTES' walk from the Ferries, the three-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone house, known as No. 9 Sea View Place, situated in Hudson st., between 5th and 6th sts.; said house has all the modern improvements, and commands a beautiful view of the Hudson River, New-York Bay, &c., &c.; rent, $700. Also, some good floors, containing five rooms each, and the store, &c., of house No. 197 Washington-st., between 5th and 6th sts. Apply to WM. WHITE, No. 191 Washington-st., Hoboken.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick dwelling, No. 42 President-st., Brooklyn, 20x52 feet, on first story, 40 feet above—lot 100 feet deep; is in complete order, having just been painted and papered; has gas throughout, range, stationary wash tubs, and bath, with hot and cold water; water-closets connecting with street sewer, marble mantels, bells, speaking-tubes, Ridgewood water, &c. Apply to the Arctic Insurance Company, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR ONE OR TWO years, the four story, high-stoop dwelling, brownstone front, No. 112 Lexington-av., second door above 29th-st., containing all the modern improvements, including an efficient hot water furnace, that affords an abundant supply of soft Summer heat in the coldest weather. The house will be rented with the gas fixtures, parlor mirror, and oil cloths. Price, $1,300. Apply, for two days, as above, or at No. 274 Canal-st.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE TO LET—IN WILliamsburgh, four blocks from South 7th and 8th st. ferries, three stories high, basement, gas, water, and sewer; house 25 by 50 feet; lot 100 feet. Rent $650; or for sale, price $8,000, half cash. Title perfect. Inquire of HUGHES & GREEN, corner of Grand and 5th-st., or of LYON & BROTHER, No. 31 Cortlandt st., New-York.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 16 lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., (with 2 lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, &c., apply to C. R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO LARGE, WELL lighted and ventilated rooms, in building corner of Fulton and Front sts., Brooklyn, having nine windows in each room. They are well calculated for any light manufacturing purposes and will be rented low to a good tenant; within 100 yards of Fulton Ferry. Apply to the Long Island Insurance Company, in the building.

TO LET OR LEASE—IN THE VICINITY OF St. John's Park, a large house, containing twenty-three rooms, and two bath rooms, with hot and cold water, and gas and fixtures. The above property will be let in its present condition, or put in excellent order, to suit a responsible tenant. Possession before the first of May if desired. Inquire at No. 64 Varick-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 71 Charlton-st., consisting of two parlors, two bedrooms and basement kitchen and a cellar. Seen from 3 to 5 o'clock, P. M. Also, the first floor and back basement in house No. 35 King-st., consisting of six rooms, with gas and water. Inquire at No. 33 King-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, TO a first-class tenant, the fine 3-story, attic and basement house, with extension, No. 108 Waverley-place, now occupied by owner going to Europe, containing all the modern improvements, four doors from Washington-square. Apply from 10 to 1 o'clock.

TO LET—$400—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-story brick house No. 85 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, near South Ferry—second house west of Henry-st.—in good order; water in kitchen; extension, with stained glass doors, gas-fixtures, inside blinds, &c.; or will be sold very low. Apply to H. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE CONTAINING 16 ROOMS, situated on the shores of Long Island Sound, 18 miles from the City, with as much land as is required. The house would be rented for six or twelve months, furnished or unfurnished. Address Box No. 10 New-Rochelle Post-office.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A NEATLY BUILT three-story brick dwelling-house, very pleasantly located at No. 247 Washington-st., cor. of Johnson-st., opposite St. John's Church and near the ferries. Rent, $550. Inquire of S. KINGSLEY, No. 241 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR LEASE ON BROADWAY—THE large basement room, adapted for a first-class restaurant and billiard-saloon, in the marble building known as Wood's Building, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway. Dimensions of room, 50x130 feet, with kitchen and entrance on Prince-st. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Pacific Bank.

STORE NO. 142 FULTON-STREET TO LET OR LEASE—25 feet by 108 feet deep, with good rear light; has been occupied for several years as a first-class clothing store and is one of the best stands in the street for business or saloon. For particulars apply to A. FREEMAN, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st., De Groot's Oak Hall.

BROADWAY.—NO. 474 BROADWAY, EAST SIDE, between Grand and Broome sts., is being altered to a 4 story store. The store will be let for one year. The upper part, either as lofts or offices, and the basement will be leased. Apply to CONOVER & WALKER, No. 298 Broadway.

TO RENT IN NEWARK—A THREE-STORY and basement brick house, within five minutes' walk of the Market-st. dépôt and near the centre of the city. Possession given immediately. Apply to JAMES R. DEY, No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

THREE WORKSHOPS TO LET—EACH 25 feet by 45, with ten windows in each, in rear building No. 202 William-st. House and store No. 264 William st. to let. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A plot of ground, 75 feet by about 190 feet, situated on the northeast corner of West and Clarkson streets, North River. Inquire of BENJ. D. BRUSH, Columbia Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF AN ENGLISH basement house, No. 92 East 30th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., consisting of 6 rooms on second floor and back parlor on first floor, with bath, hot and cold water, gas and fixtures. Rent, $350.

TO LET—THE BUILDING SITUATED ON THE corner of Dover and Front sts., known by Nos 258 and 260 Front st., now and long occupied by Thomas Hoyt & Co. as a tobacco-store. Apply at No. 348 Broadway, in Room No. 5, to GEORGE JONES.

TO RENT, FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.—The four-story store, No. 273 Pearl-st., 32½ feet front, 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. Inquire of HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

TIMES BUILDING—FIFTH STORY—TO let cheap, and possession immediate, a large room, suitable for an Architect's or Engraver's office, or for any business requiring a good light. Apply in Publication Office.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 112 Forsyth-st., consisting of four rooms on the second floor, two on the third, and back basement. Can be seen from 10 to 5 o'clock.

TO LET—THE TWO COMMODIOUS STORES, Nos. 330 and 332 Washington-st., suitable for wholesale grocers. Apply to JOHNSON & LAZARUS, No. 110 Front-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT A REDUCED RENT, for business purposes, the second, third and fourth floors of No. 751 Broadway, west side, near Astor-place, undergoing alterations; rented separately or together. For terms apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE THIRD AND 4th floors in house No. 133 West 19th-st., to small American families without children. Inquire of A. C. UNDERHILL, on the premises, 2d floor.

BROADWAY.—THE STORE NO. 298 BROADway, between Reade and Duane sts., with a rear entrance on Manhattan-alley, to let for one year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VACANT LOTS, AND ROOMS WITH power to let or lease. From one to six vacant lots; also, two spacious rooms, 60x35 feet, first and second floors, with or without steam power. The lots for sale, if required. Apply to No. 1 Tompkins-st., corner of Grand.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th st. Engine 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. Also, a large lot of machinists' tools for sale.

STEAM POWER—NOS. 63 AND 65 ELIZABETH-ST.—Rooms to let with good steady power, and well lighted. Apply from 12 to 3 P. M., at No. 212 Pearl-st., up stairs. THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—WITH SEVEN large rooms at Nos. 16 to 32 Water-st., near Fulton-ferry, Brooklyn. A. IASLEE.

TO LET.

HOUSES IN BROOKLYN TO RENT—TWO three-story and basement brick houses, with gas, Nos. 106 and 108 Butler-st., near Hoyt-st.; rent $300 to one or two families. Two three-story and basement brick houses Nos. 160 and 162 Hoyt-st., south of Butler; rent, $250 to one or two families. Two three-story frame houses Nos. 121 and 119 Butler-st., between Hoyt and Bond, with gas and water; rent, to one or two families, $190. Apply at No. 42 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN 23D ST. NEAR 5TH-AV.—The two-story and basement house No. 41 (late 33) West 23d-st.—a beautiful location—neatly furnished. Immediate possession can be had if required. For further particulars apply on the premises, between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., or of JAS. B. NICHOLSON, No. 38 West 23d st.

TO LET—IN FIFTY-THIRD STREET, A NEAT three-story house, with basement and counter cellar, with all the modern improvements, this is a very convenient place to live, being within a few feet of 8th-av. Railroad, and in the neighborhood of Central Park, and will be let low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises No. 148 West 52d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—PREMISES NO. 244 Grand-st., near the Bowery, consisting of large store, extending the whole depth of the lot, having a splendid plate-glass front, &c., together with basements and dwelling. It is well adapted for almost any extensive business. Apply at 239 Bowery, from 3 to 7 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A 4-STORY house in 35th-st., near Madison and 4th avs.; unfurnished, the 4-story and basement house No. 105 East 39th-st., with carriage house in rear, at low rent; also several unfurnished houses in good locations; rent low. Apply to W. H. LUSH, No. 292 4th-av.

TO LEASE—THE OATWELL MARBLE WORKS, on Broadway, near 35th-st., with the steam-power and buildings, and seven lots of ground, well adapted to any manufacturing business; would be leased for a term of years, separately or together. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished in 8th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 22d, 31st, 34th, 35th, 36th, 42d, 43d sts. Also, country seats for sale or to let at Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Fort Washington, Throg's Neck, Fordham, Staten Island, &c.
DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st.,
or No. 1,078 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED—FROM MAY 1, THE three-story and high basement house, built of brick, with marble lintels and sills, No. 53 West 41st-st.; parlor, floor and hall frescoed; hot and cold water, gas and registers in every room. Apply on the premises. Rent, $1,300.

TO LET—NO. 1 LUDLOW-PLACE, HOUSTON-st., corner of Sullivan-st.; $750 per year; No. 17 Ludlow-place, $700 per year; No. 728 Houston st., $360 per year; with gas, Croton water and all modern improvements. F. S. TALLMADGE,
No. 51 Macdougal-st. or No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO FOUR-STORY houses, Nos. 171 and 176 9th st., with good stores and high basements; well calculated for a public house, refectory or for business purposes. Would be let separately or together. Apply to GEO. CHESTERMAN, No. 80 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THREE BROWN-STONE FRONT houses on 2d-av., between 49th and 50th sts., new and in complete order; rent low. Inquire at the corner house, 2d av. and 50th st. or Room No. 2 Continental Bank Building, No. 7 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY dwelling houses Nos. 289, 293 and 295 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., replete with all the modern improvements; possession 1st of May. Inquire of OWENS & KETTLEMAN, No. 288 West 19th-st., from 1 to 7 P. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A SNUG HOUSE, No. 40 East 30th-st., convenient to 5th-av. A choice place for a young couple. Lot 25½x100 feet. Has water and gas, a large yard and fruit. Must be seen to be appreciated. Apply at No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—HOUSE ON 125TH-STREET, BETWEEN 7th and 8th avs.—Harlem—containing ten rooms, with cellar, gas and Croton water in house; lot 50x100; in the garden are cherry trees, grape arbor, &c., &c.; rent, $275. Inquire of P. A. ANNER, No. 36 8th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—ONE OF THE BEST houses in West 17th-st., near 6th-av., 33 feet wide, with four rooms on a floor, elegantly furnished. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

TO LET—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, THE NEW STORE and four-story building corner of 4th and Greene sts. Also, a part of the building corner of 4th and Mercer sts. Apply at the Diaphragm Filter Office, No. 328 4th-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—No. 209 5th-av., first house above Madison-square; a complete modern house, elegantly furnished, medium size, English basement. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

NO. 272 MADISON-STREET—TO LET OR LEASE—Modern three-story house, has gas and chandeliers, range, bath-room, hot and cold water; pleasant location. Apply to R. M. MITCHILL at R. T. Wilde & Co.'s, No. 251 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR STORE OR MANUFACTURING purposes, the corner building No. 108 Cliff st., being about 60 feet front on Cliff-st. and 23 feet on Hague-st., with splendid light. Steam power will be introduced if wanted. Apply on premises.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 223 VArick st., near Carmine, consisting of two basements, two parlors, three rooms, on the second floor, and three on the third; to be let low to one or two desirable tenants. Apply from 10 to 2 o'clock, at No. 228 Varick-st.

TO LET—TWO NEW, MEDIUM-SIZED, FIRST class, three-story, brown stone houses, furnished with all the modern improvements, on 82d-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rent low. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 West 27th-st.

TO LET—THREE NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT three-story houses between 5th and 6th avs., south side of 45th-st. Inquire on the premises, or of ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 45 EAST 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., high stoop, three-story, thoroughly furnished (not including bed and table linen.) Rent $90 a month.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLing house No. 312 West 20th-st., containing all the modern improvements. Rent $600. Apply to WALTER ROOME, Manhattan Gas Works, West 18th-st.

TO LET—A NEW THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, between 6th and 7th avs., No. 128 West 48th-st.; all the modern improvements.
ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE in 15th st., south side, near Stuyvesant-square, with all the modern improvements. Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—ON MORTON-ST., A LOT 125 feet deep by 25 feet width, very suitable for a stable. Apply by letter to ROBERT SANFORD, Poughkeepsie.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY store, with basement and sub-cellar, No. 349 Pearl-st. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 74 FOURTH STREET, near Hammond-st.; has range, bath, gas, &c. Apply to WM. H. POPHAM, No. 88 Front-st.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT NOS. 90 AND 92 Maiden-lane. Apply to J. EADIE, up stairs.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible-House, Astor place. Also, a suite of three offices fronting on 3d-av.; these offices are all heated without extra charge.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER—ONE large, well lighted room on first floor, with basement; also one room on third floor. The above with any amount of the best steam power that may be required. Apply at No. 213 Centre-st.

ROOMS, WITH POWER, NEAR BROADWAY TO LET—1 very large and several small rooms at low rates by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

WORKSHOPS TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT steam; one shop is well adapted for piano-action making, having lathes ready for use. Inquire at No. 98 East 26th-st.

FARMS.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED at Fondas Bush, Fulton County, N. Y., 8 miles from Amsterdam, on the New-York Central Railroad, and 9 miles from Johnstown, the County seat. The farm contains 100 acres, all fine tillable land, with the exception of 17 acres of woodland. It is well watered, and a fine, large stream of water runs through it. It is free of stone, good soil, easily tilled, and in a high state of cultivation. The barns, out-houses and fences are in good repair. The land adjoins the village, and there are three two-story dwelling houses and a store on the farm, all pleasantly situated in the village. A magnificent grove of evergreens surrounds the farm house. A good cash business is done in the store, and the post-office is kept there. The village contains a large brick flouring mill, large tannery and two stores. One mile east is a village of 1,500 inhabitants. There are 8 cows, 3 horses and all the farming utensils, which will be sold with the above or separately. The roads are excellent. It is a healthy country, and decidedly the most desirable farm in that vicinity. Whether as a Summer residence or for agricultural purposes, such a farm is rarely offered. For full particulars inquire at Nos. 92 and 94 Cliff st.

FOR SALE—IN THE TOWN OF CORNWALL, Litchfield County, Conn., a farm of 22 acres, with dwelling-house and out-buildings thereon, in good repair. House large and roomy, is well adapted to keeping Summer boarders. A fine lawn, well shaded with maple and choice fruit trees. Garden large and fruitful. A fine stream of water runs through the farm and supplies the house and barn with good water. The farm is well stocked with choice fruit trees. Price $3,000. If not sold within a few days it will be exchanged for desirable City property. For further particulars refer to T. F. BRINSMADE, No. 35 Park-row, or F. B. SWIFT, No. 169 Broadway.

DUTCHESS COUNTY FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A handsome farm of over 100 acres, under a high state of cultivation; abundance of fruit; fine house and out-buildings, and convenient to cars and boats. Price $14,000; no incumbrance.
DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—NEAR PLAINFIELD, N. J.—66 acres under good cultivation; good buildings, fruit, berries, &c.; crops in the ground, garden planted. Will be sold with the stock, &c., at a bargain. Apply to T. TAYLOR, No. 98 Chambers-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—TWO DESIRABLE FARMS ON Cayuga Lake. Apply to MERRIAM & HUBBARD, No. 19 William-st., New-York.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

PAINTING WALLS.—PERSONS ABOUT painting the walls of their parlors, dining-rooms, entries, stores, &c., and wish to combine beauty and durability with economy, would do well to call and examine the Patent Silixine Paint; its tints are of the most beautiful description, and it is warranted superior to the best specimens of zinc or lead painting, and at about half the cost. Specimens may be seen at the inventor's office. J. S. D'ORSAY, House Decorator, 556 Broadway.

EUROPEAN PATENTS.—AN AMERICAN ENgineer recently from Paris, is about returning, and offers his services to those wishing inventions introduced. Address T. D. STETSON, No. 5 Tryon-row, New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE O. PETERS against JEROME FINCH and MARY FINCH his wife, Charles Johnson and Rebecca B. Johnson his wife, Ottaviano Gori and Catharine his wife, John W. Goodwin, S. Weir Roosevelt, Robert B. Roosevelt, Sylvester S. Mangam, Simeon Fitch, William B. Fitch, Thomas J. Burgess, Henry S. Van Etten, John Manning and Jeremiah Cauiff.—Summons—To Ottaviano Gori, defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 21st day of February, 1860, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York March 9 1860.
WILLIAM S HASCALL,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 237 Broadway, N. Y.
mh10-law6wS*

KINGS COUNTY COURT.—CHARLES W. LYNDE, Plaintiff, against GEORGE A. VAN BOKKELEN and MARY his wife, DANIEL VAN VOORHIS and STEPHEN HAYNES, Defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City of Brooklyn, N. Y., and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 3, 1860.
MORSE & LYNDE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The said complaint was filed in the Kings County Clerk's Office, in the City of Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 3d day of March, 1860.—Dated March 16, 1860.
MORSE & LYNDE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
mh17-law6wS*

COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF RICHMOND.—HANNAH MILLS, Plaintiff, against GEORGE B. RIPLEY and MARY T. T. RIPLEY his wife, George W. Lewis, Newton Deuel, The Atlantic Cotton Mills, George Peabody, Junius S. Morgan, Charles C. Gooch, Farnham Z. Tucker, Assignee, John S. Wright, Ephraim P. Whitman and Eben Wright, defendants.—(Summons.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at the town of Southfield in said county, on the 18th day of January, 1860, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, at Port Richmond, in the town of Northfield and County of Richmond, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 1860.
A. DE GROOT,
mh17-law6wS*
Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS P. CUNIFFE, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 46 Warren street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 30th day of December, 1859.
law6mS*
JAMES McMILLAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FAGEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of T. JAMES GLOVER, No. 6 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next. Dated, New-York, the 8th day of March, 1860.
PHILIP J. BRADY, Executor.
mh10-law6mS*
ELIZABETH KOEN, Executrix.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT AT A meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, held this day at their office, No. 69 South-st., it was unanimously
Resolved, That Pilots JOHN MAGINN and JOHN MARTINO, be, and are suspended from acting as Sandy Hook Pilots, for a term of three months from this date, for violation of the rules and regulations duly made and promulgated by the Board, and that all persons employing them will be liable to the penalty prescribed by section 29 of the Pilot Act now in force.
By order,
F PERKINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 10, 1860.

[Ext. from Sec. 29, Pilot Laws.]
Any person not holding a license as pilot under this act, or under the laws of the State of New-Jersey, who shall pilot, or offer to pilot, any ship or vessel to or from the port of New-York by the way of Sandy Hook, except such as are exempt by virtue of this act, or any master or person on board a steam-tug or tow-boat, who shall tow such vessel or vessels, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding sixty days; and all persons employing a person to act as pilot not holding a license under this act, or under the laws of the State of New-Jersey, shall forfeit and pay to the Board of Commissioners of Pilots the sum of one hundred dollars.

CENTRAL PARK.—EXTENSION NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment appointed under the act entitled "An Act to alter the map of the City of New-York by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1859, will receive evidence and hear arguments as to the value of the property to be taken for the enlargement of the Central Park, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., from the 2d day of April next to the 16th day of April next (excluding Sundays,) between the hours of 11 A. M., and 3 P. M., at which time and place all persons interested in the subject are invited to be present.
The property provided to be taken is contained within the following limits and boundaries: Southerly by the southerly side of 106th-st., northerly by 110th-st., easterly by the 5th-av., and westerly by the 8th-av.
Dated, NEW-YORK, March 27, 1860.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, } Commissioners.
HAWLEY D. CLAPP,
RICHARD KELLY,

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $228,900 WATER STOCK of the City of New-York.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until SATURDAY, April 21, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Two Hundred and Twenty-eight Thousand Nine Hundred Dollars of the Water Stock of the City of New-York of the year 1854, authorized by chapter 342 of the Laws of 1854, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Nov. 1, 1859, for purchasing Lands, constructing a new Reservoir, and extending the Croton Water-Works.
The said stock will consist of two thousand two hundred and eighty-nine shares, of one hundred dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly from the Sinking Fund for payment of interest on the City Debt, and the principal redeemable on the first day of October, 1875, from the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the City Debt.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.
On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Water Stock," and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, March 23, 1860.

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.—PROposals will be received for the construction of a car-house, passenger dépôt and offices at Hunter's Point, opposite 34th-st., New-York, until Wednesday, April 25, 1860. Plans may be seen and specifications of the work may be examined at the office of the Long Island Railroad Company, South Ferry, Brooklyn, and every information will be given daily from 10 to 12 o'clock.
JAMES J. SHIPMAN, Engineer.
BROOKLYN, April 12, 1860.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PHILIPP DATER'S HORSE OINTMENT.
This valuable remedy is now offered to the public; it has no equal for sores cuts, bruises, scratches or galling, from saddle or harness, on horses. For sale only at the Saddle and Harness Establishments, (price 25 cents, and warranted,) of
Messrs. SEGER, No. 826 Broadway; P. TRAINOR, No. 654 Broadway; A. H. DUNSCOMB, No. 568 Broadway; RYER, corner Broadway and Houston; H. BANKINE, No. 347 8th-av.; C. DARING, corner Hudson and Hammond; F. SNIFFIN, No. 539 Hudson; J. & R. LOWDEN, No. 79 Bleecker; R. CAMPBELL, No. 50 4th-av.; C. FRANCIS, No. 39 Bowery; KERR, No. 418 Canal; J. PURCELL, No. 175½ Grand-st., New-York, and at T. FITZHARRIS, No. 177 Atlantic; R. STORY, No. 25 Fulton; F. O. LEARY, No. 9 Fulton-av., Brooklyn. J. H. SNIFFEN, No. 66 South 7th, Eastern District; R. A. RANDALL, No. 62 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. M. SEARS, Paterson. W. J. ASCHENBACH, Newark.
LEWIS LANG, Manufacturer,
Coldenham, Orange County, N. Y.

HORSES FOR SALE—A PAIR OF VERY stylish carriage horses, (sorrel,) nearly 16 hands, fast travelers, and of great endurance. The property of a gentleman who is absent traveling for his health, and has, therefore, no use for them. They will be sold at a bargain on application to Mr. HAWITT, at the American Express Company, Hudson-st.

CARRIAGE WAGON AND HARNESS.—A close panel rockaway carriage, for Summer or Winter, by "Lawrence," $200; one two-seat top wagon, by "Daly," $150; one business wagon, $50; one plated double and single harness, $30 and $25, all in perfect order. Inquire at No. 13 Gold-st., upstairs.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COACH IN GOOD order; likewise, a tilbury and harness; they will be shown at the Club Stables, adjoining the Church, on 1st-place, between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn, and can be purchased below their real value.

JUST ARRIVED FROM LIVINGSTON County, New-York, 15 very handsome horses—some pairs and some single. Among the lot are a few very fast trotters and good saddle-horses. Inquire at Metropolitan Stables, Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT SECOND-HAND coupé, in good driving condition; also, a coupé rockaway; both of which will be sold cheap on application to WOOD BROTHERS, No. 410 Broadway.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND CARRIAGE, WITH three seats, in good order, suitable for the country. Apply at the stables, corner of 13th-st. and University-place.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A SECOND HAND curtain quarter coach. Inquire of BREWSTER & CO., No. 372 Broome-st.

BOAT FOR SALE.—THE HULL OF A NEW boat, calculated for side-wheels, and now ready to receive her engines. She is 75 feet long, and 13 feet beam, copper-fastened and coppered. For further particulars apply at the Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st.